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COMMERCIAL YEAR-BOOK

1899

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN

NEW YORK

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
The National Exchange Bank
OF MILWAUKEE
At the close of business, October 5, 1897.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $500,000
SURPLUS - - - - - - $100,000

DIRECTORS—CHAS. RAY, President; J. H. Van Dyke, G. D. Van Dyke; Grant Fitch, Cashier; J. W. P. Lombard, Vice-President; Sam'l M. Green, Jacob E. Friend.

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THE

COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK,

1899.

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THE

COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK

A STATISTICAL ANNUAL

RELATING TO THE

COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AGRICULTURE, BANKING, CURRENCIES,
INVESTMENTS, RAILROADS, SHIPPING, INSURANCE,
ARMY AND NAVY, POPULATION, ETC.,

OF THE

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1899.

EDITED BY WALTER A. DODSWORTH, PH. B.,

AND PUBLISHED BY

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

VOLUME IV.

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FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART I.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES;

THEIR

AREA, POPULATION, FISCAL AFFAIRS, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, SHIPPING, RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, BANKING, AND MONEY.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Area and Population.

The area and the distribution of population of the United Kingdom were as follows at the census taken April 1, 1891:

England, 50,867 square miles; Wales, 7,442 square miles; Scotland, 29,785 square miles; Ireland, 32,583 square miles; Isle of Man, 227 square miles; Channel Islands, 75 square miles. Total, 120,979 square miles.

Population: England, 27,483,490; Wales, 1,519,035; Scotland, 4,025,647; Ireland, 4,704,750; Isle of Man, 55,608; Channel Islands, 92,234; military and naval abroad, 224,211. Total, 38,104,975.

The estimated population at the end of June, 1898, was: England and Wales, 31,397,078; Scotland, 4,249,946; Ireland, 4,541,903. Total United Kingdom, 40,188,927.

The population per square mile in 1891 was 498; in 1881 was 446; in 1871 was 390; in 1861 was 345; in 1851 was 308; in 1841 was 274; in 1831 was 189; in 1821 was 207; in 1811 was 175; in 1801 was 153.

EMPLOYMENTS OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent. Total.
Professional class	597,739	328,393	926,132	4.2
Domestic class	140,773	1,795,555	1,900,328	8.6
Commercial class	1,364,377	35,358	1,399,735	6.1
Agricultural and fishing class	1,284,919	52,026	1,336,945	6.1
Industrial class	5,495,446	1,840,898	7,336,344	33.3
Unoccupied class	1,708,713	7,445,660	9,154,373	41.5
	10,591,967	11,461,890	22,053,857	....

Mulhall states the ratios of occupation in the entire United Kingdom for the years 1841 and 1891 as follows: Agriculture in 1841 was 37.8, and in 1891 was 15.1; manufactures, respectively, 34.8 and 52.7; trade, 7.6 and 9.9; professions, 2.5 and 7.4; domestics, 17.3 and 13.9.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	To British North America.	To the United States.	To Australia.	Total, Including All Other.	Immigrants.
1893	50,381	213,212	11,412	307,633	141,054
1894	23,633	159,431	11,151	226,827	185,799
1895	22,357	195,632	10,809	271,772	175,674
1896	22,590	154,496	10,710	241,952	159,913
1897	22,702	132,098	12,491	213,450	.....

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the years ending March 31. They are revised so as to exclude, in accordance with the system now adopted, the army and navy extra receipts, and the contributions by India for military charges, formerly brought to account as revenue:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1884	£86,160,184	£85,954,564	1892	£90,994,786	£89,927,773
1885	87,988,110	89,037,883	1893	90,395,377	90,375,365
1886	89,581,301	92,223,844	1894	91,133,410	91,302,846
1887	90,772,758	89,996,752	1895	94,683,762	96,918,421
1888	89,802,254	87,423,645	1896	101,973,829	97,764,357
1889	88,472,812	87,683,830	1897	103,949,885	101,476,669
1890	89,304,316	86,083,314	1898	106,614,004	102,985,994
1891	89,489,112	87,732,855			

Sources of Revenue, Years Ending March 31.

(Net Receipts.)

Customs.

	Coffee.	Currants, Raisins, D'd Fruits.	Spirits, F'gn & Colonial.	Tea.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Other Imp't'd Articles.	Miscellan's Rec'ts.	Total.
1895	£170,025	£396,602	£4,197,260	£3,587,632	£10,415,139	£1,143,696	£197,400	£31,193	£20,138,948
1896	167,678	395,186	4,216,921	3,746,194	10,748,522	1,254,994	208,297	29,626	20,762,413
1897	172,333	401,244	4,318,192	3,799,372	11,108,048	1,296,181	224,272	36,489	21,266,131
1898	170,049	389,573	4,299,961	3,868,207	11,433,909	1,325,372	267,494	37,685	21,792,250

Excise.

	Beer.	Spirits.	Chicory.	Coffee Mixture Labels.	R'ways.	Sciences.	Other Receipts.	Total.
1895	£10,102,050	£15,269,296	£1,523	£2,101	£260,694	£236,066	£3,876	£25,875,626
1896	10,718,719	15,603,680	651	1,808	259,342	238,540	4,015	26,826,755
1897	10,901,094	16,103,412	1,502	1,792	272,183	240,866	4,247	27,435,096
1898	11,388,126	16,396,726	1,366	1,521	287,924	243,216	4,263	28,323,142

	Estates: Total Estate, Legacy, Succession, etc.	Estates: Deeds, etc.	Estates: Bills of Ex'ge, Bankers' Notes, etc.	Stamps: Life and Marine Insur'ces.	Stamps: Rec'ts, Drafts, and other Penny Stamps.	Stamps: Other Receipts.	Total Stamps.
1895	£8,754,343	£3,266,957	£747,890	£194,405	£1,202,747	£421,342	£5,833,341
1896	11,639,900	4,643,822	796,363	211,321	1,261,301	426,424	7,339,231
1897	10741,379	4,553,301	792,341	216,654	1,305,324	443,826	7,311,446
1898	11,185,998	4,796,055	784,030	216,666	1,350,691	450,803	7,598,245

Taxes.

	Land Tax.	Inhabited House Duty.	Property and Income Tax.	Total.
1895	£1,021,705	£1,462,373	£15,649,362	£18,133,440
1896	1,020,801	1,486,948	15,982,940	18,490,689
1897	916,445	1,513,434	16,901,341	19,331,220
1898	922,860	1,566,758	17,171,377	19,660,995

	Post-Office.	Telegraph Service.	Crown Lands.	Suez Canal Interest.
1895	£10,760,000	£2,580,000	£410,000	£394,995
1896	11,380,000	2,840,000	415,000	673,418
1897	11,860,000	2,910,000	415,000	694,076
1898	12,170,000	3,010,000	415,000	698,684

Miscellaneous.

	Fee and Patent Stamps.	Receipts by Civil Departments, etc.	Total Miscellaneous.
1895	£823,724	£1,042,062	£1,865,786
1896	831,071	702,233	1,533,304
1897	904,481	1,192,328	2,096,809
1898	948,390	788,717	1,737,107

Expenditures, Years Ending March 31.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
National Debt Services—				
Funded debt, interest	£16,220,544	£16,110,274	£16,108,087	£16,063,925
Terminable annuities and trustee savings-bank, deficiency annuity	6,422,410	6,442,138	7,149,743	7,261,159
Unfunded debt	461,830	118,367	112,534	139,300
Management of debt	176,953	176,447	175,602	174,309
New sinking fund	1,718,263	2,152,774	1,453,994	1,361,307
Total	£25,000,000	£25,000,000	£25,000,000	£25,000,000

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Civil list and civil administration	£20,407,421	£21,251,357	£21,472,867	£22,980,994
Naval and Military—				
Army, including Army Purchase Commission	17,899,800	18,459,800	18,269,800	19,329,900
Army ordnance factories	200	200	200	100
Navy, including transport service	17,545,000	19,724,000	22,170,000	20,850,000
Indian Army pension deficiency	150,000	150,000	215,000	215,000
Total	£35,595,000	£38,334,000	£40,655,000	£40,395,000
Charges for the Collection of Revenue—				
Customs	835,000	860,000	844,000	850,000
Inland revenue	1,811,000	1,842,000	1,872,000	1,895,000
Post-office	6,869,000	7,018,000	7,150,000	7,592,000
Telegraph service	2,674,000	2,744,000	2,961,000	3,226,000
Packet service	727,000	715,000	723,000	747,000
Total	£12,916,000	£13,179,000	£13,550,000	£14,310,000
Issues to meet other Expenditure—				
Under Imperial Defense Act	50,000	58,000	.....	.....
" Barracks Act	670,000	600,000	320,000	300,000
" Telegraph Act	90,000	572,664	138,000	160,000
" Naval Works Act	.....	860,000	905,000	596,000
" Uganda Railway Act, 1896	.....	.....	366,000	595,000
" Military Works Act	.....	.....	.....	750,000

The National Debt.

The following statement shows the oscillations of the national debt of the kingdom from 1748:

	Principal.	Annual Charge.
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748	£75,812,132	£3,165,765
Decrease during eight years' peace	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the war	58,141,024	2,279,167
At the Peace of Paris, 1763	132,716,049	5,032,733
Decrease during twelve years' peace	5,873,238	329,214
At the commencement of the American War, 1775	126,842,811	4,703,519
Increase during the war	116,220,334	4,837,737
At the end of the American War, 1784	243,063,145	9,514,256
Decrease during the peace	3,399,724	109,077
At the commencement of the French War, 1792	239,663,421	9,432,179
Increase during the war	297,989,587	10,836,372
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during war with Napoleon	323,386,041	12,377,067
At the Peace of Paris, 1815	861,039,049	32,645,618
Decrease during forty years	91,956,500	4,930,415
At commencement of Crimean War, 1854	769,082,549	27,715,208
Increase during the war	39,026,173	834,836
Debt in 1857	808,108,722	28,550,039
Decrease since the Crimean War	151,109,781	3,550,039
Debt on March 31, 1895	656,998,941	25,000,000
Debt on March 31, 1896	648,474,143	25,000,000
Debt on March 31, 1897	640,773,679	25,000,000
Debt on March 31, 1898	634,435,704	25,000,000

Agriculture.

The statement following shows the acreage in cereals and green crops in Great Britain and Ireland respectively:

Great Britain.

Year.	Wheat. Acres.	Barley. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Beans. Acres.	Peas. Acres.	Potatoes. Acres.	Turnips. Acres.
1894	3,630,300	2,287,987	2,596,384	559,044	310,547	520,430	2,133,336
1894	1,927,962	2,095,771	3,253,401	244,180	243,043	504,454	1,956,573
1895	1,417,483	2,166,279	3,296,068	242,665	209,024	541,217	1,915,902
1896	1,693,957	2,104,764	3,095,488	251,076	196,561	563,741	1,883,118
1897	1,887,805	2,035,249	3,034,999	228,912	190,656	504,914	1,883,145

Ireland.

1894	188,711	212,230	1,480,186	9,646	1,756	892,421	333,487
1894	49,342	164,780	1,254,818	2,784	401	717,120	311,294
1895	36,529	171,785	1,216,370	2,354	498	710,389	313,248
1896	37,919	173,396	1,193,604	1,771	318	705,652	308,494
1897	46,880	170 634	1,175,467	1,377	440	677,765	308,942

Produce of Principal Crops.

Description of Crops.	Great Britain 1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Ireland 1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.
Wheat	59,173	37,176	57,053	54,940	1,666	1,532	1,109	1,194	1,355
Barley and bere	72,295	68,651	70,775	66,814	6,211	6,306	6,377	7,050	5,799
Oats	135,463	122,149	114,016	116,847	55,701	55,400	52,327	48,844	46,709
Beans	7,085	5,555	6,437	6,603	118	112	71	54	47
Peas	6,219	4,719	4,970	5,239	6	10	12	8	10
	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.
Potatoes	2,789	3,593	3,562	2,608	3,064	1,873	3,472	2,701	1,498
Turnips and Swedes.	26,398	24,730	23,254	25,652	4,848	4,279	4,490	4,783	4,134

Average Yield per Acre.

Description of Crops.	Great Britain 1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Ireland 1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	30.69	26.23	33.68	29.08	30.28	31.04	30.35	31.41	28.69
Barley and bere	34.50	31.69	33.63	32.82	36.76	38.27	37.12	40.65	33.98
Oats	41.64	37.06	36.83	38.49	44.62	44.15	43.02	40.92	39.75
Beans	29.04	22.91	25.66	28.88	35.85	40.28	30.34	30.43	34.49
Peas	25.64	22.61	25.34	27.56	19.68	25.54	34.29	25.40	23.72
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	5.53	6.64	6.32	5.17	4.23	2.61	4.89	3.83	2.21
Turnips and Swedes.	13.49	12.91	12.35	13.99	16.01	13.75	14.33	15.50	13.38

Live Stock in 1897.

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.*
Horses	1,168,763	153,282	204,379	534,133	2,069,852
Cattle	4,567,834	709,120	1,223,543	4,463,935	11,004,084
Sheep	15,721,213	3,195,359	7,423,868	4,157,581	30,567,061
Pigs	1,990,534	216,447	135,321	1,327,226	3,682,819

The following facts are taken from Mulhall:

Since 1846 there has been a decline in acreage of nearly two millions, but this has been compensated by the increased pastoral industry. Below are shown the figures:

Year.	Grain.	Green Crops.	Pasture.	Total.
1846	11,600,000	10,330,000	22,940,000	44,870,000
1895	8,870,000	11,180,000	27,830,000	47,880,000

The average production of crops and meat for the three years 1893-4-5 was: Wheat, 1,240,000 tons; barley, 1,820,000 tons; oats, etc., 4,460,000 tons; potatoes, 6,100,000 tons; turnips, 30,300,000 tons; hay, 12,300,000 tons; meat, 1,100,000 tons.

Notwithstanding that the price of grain has fallen 40 per cent. since 1846, the gross value of farm products then was £218,000,000, as against £230,000,000, the average value for 1893-4-5. The following figures will show the relation between labor and production and the influence of machinery thereon:

Year.	Hands.	Product, £'s.	£'s Per Hand.
1846	3,519,000	218,000,000	62
1895	2,527,000	230,000,000	91

From these figures it may be deduced that two men now produce in quantity what five did then. The fluctuations of agricultural capital are shown below in millions pounds sterling:

	1780.	1812.	1846.	1880.	1895.
Land	702	1,101	1,705	2,086	1,686
Cattle	88	146	150	207	202
Sundries	79	125	185	230	189
Total	867	1,372	2,040	2,525	2,007

Indust ial Raw Materials.

Coal and Iron Ore—Production and Values.

Year.	Coal Quantities. Tons.	Coal Value. £	Iron Ore Quantities. Tons.	Iron Ore Value. £
1890	181,614,288	74,953,997	13,780,767	3,926,445
1894	188,277,525	62,729,759	12,367,308	3,190,647
1895	189,661,362	57,231,213	12,615,415	2,865,709
1896	195,361,260	57,190,147	13,700,764	3,150,424
1897	202,129,931	59,740,009	14,008,500	.....

* Includes Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Pig Iron—Production, Exports, etc.

	1897. Tons.	1896. Tons.	1895. Tons.	1894. Tons.	1893. Tons.
Production of pig iron	8,789,455	8,659,681	7,895,675	7,364,745	6,829,341
Total exports of iron and steel	3,750,000	3,552,286	2,838,149	2,649,998	2,856,574
Estimated home consumption	8,003,594	6,268,532	4,305,029	4,539,299	3,976,632
Stock of pig iron, December 31	885,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,043,178	868,730
Average price of Scotch warrants	.....	46s. 10d.	44s. 5d.	42s. 8d.	42s. 4d.

Production of Bessemer Ingots.

Year.	Gross Tons.
1885	1,304,127
1890	2,014,843
1894	1,535,384
1895	1,535,225
1896	1,815,842
1897	1,884,155

Production of Open-hearth Steel Ingots.

Year.	Gross Tons.
1885	583,918
1890	1,564,200
1894	1,575,318
1895	1,724,737
1896	2,317,555
1897	2,601,806

Imports, Exports, Consumption, and Stock of Cotton.

The following shows the quantities of each description of cotton for 1897, in thousands of pounds, and the corresponding totals of previous years:

1897.	Import.	Export.	Consumption.	Stock Dec. 31.
American	1,420,530	138,989	1,331,219	356,285
Brazilian	17,300	1,004	15,286	3,017
Egyptian	298,817	70,690	234,036	53,876
Peru, West Indian, etc	8,951	3,163	7,247	4,816
East Indian, etc	41,479	25,078	24,242	2,924
Total, 1897	1,787,077	238,924	1,612,025	420,918
Total, 1896	1,806,087	191,090	1,644,661	587,027
Total, 1895	1,815,074	209,211	1,631,953	616,690
Total, 1894	1,834,546	244,396	1,613,373	642,781
Total, 1893	1,498,062	235,580	1,482,664	666,005

Average Price of Cotton.

Ellison & Co., of Liverpool, give the following estimate of the average price of cotton at that port for a series of years:

	1897. d.	1896. d.	1895. d.	1894. d.	1893. d.	1892. d.	1891. d.	1890. d.	1889. d.	1888. d.
Import	4 5-16	4¾	4 3-16	4⅝	5 3-16	4 13-16	5 5-16	5 13-16	5 11-16	5 17-32
Export	4 7-16	4 11-16	4 3-16	4 5-16	5 1-16	4 11-16	4 15-16	5 5-16	5⅛	4⅞
Consumpt'n	4 5-16	4¾	4¼	4⅝	5 3-16	4 13-16	5 5-16	5 15-16	5¾	5 19-32

Wool.

Helmuth, Swartze & Co., London, give the following statements of the supply, export, and consumption of wool in the United Kingdom:

Year.	Domestic Clip. Estimated Lbs.	Imports of Wool, Alpaca, and Mohair. Lbs.	Total. Lbs.	Total Exports. Lbs.	Left for Home Consumption. Lbs.
1893	151,000,000	696,000,000	847,000,000	362,000,000	485,000,000
1894	142,000,000	723,000,000	865,000,000	358,000,000	507,000,000
1895	135,000,000	801,000,000	936,000,000	426,000,000	510,000,000
1896	136,000,000	736,000,000	872,000,000	352,000,000	520,000,000
1897	139,000,000	767,000,000	906,000,000	411,000,000	495,000,000

Flax, Hemp, and Jute.

The imports of these articles into the United Kingdom were as follows:

	Quantity			Value		
	Tons. 1897.	Tons. 1896.	Tons. 1895.	£ 1897.	£ 1896.	£ 1895.
Flax—Dressed, undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—						
From Russia	73,379	67,227	77,874	1,998,482	1,821,523	2 154,275
Germany	947	1,443	1,687	23,937	44,434	47,404
Holland	2,660	2,754	5,301	131,918	140,386	188,695
Belgium	20,715	22,270	16,484	1,024,206	1,078,219	849,856
Other countries	1,101	1,505	1,276	24,641	32,754	30,610
Total	98,802	95,199	102,622	3,203,184	3,117,316	3,270,840
Hemp—Dressed, undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—						
From Russia	7,416	11,071	12,540	177,507	273,159	316,325
Germany	8,485	9,322	10,354	201,845	227,297	248,744
Italy	15,975	11,025	10,914	419,154	329,969	355,580
British East Indies	6,877	5,569	4,999	94,614	89,891	78,031
Philippine Islands	44,578	39,319	47,957	759,111	731,633	891,266
Other countries	6,575	15,411	11,187	111,228	289,557	197,721
Total	89,906	91,717	97,951	1,763,459	1,951,486	2,087,367
Jute	336,919	340,649	392,025	4,142,610	4,167,992	4,358,036
Total of flax, hemp, and jute	526,627	527,565	592,598	9,109,253	9,236,794	9,716,543

Fisheries.

The quantity and value of fish, excluding shell fish, landed on the coast of the United Kingdom for the year 1897 were as follows: England and Wales, 397,260 tons, value £5,568,494; Scotland, 250,087 tons, value £1,637,622; Ireland, 40,916 tons, value £283,944; total United Kingdom, 688,263 tons, value £7,490,060; including shell fish, £7,907,569.

Imports and Exports.

The merchandise imports and exports of Great Britain have been as follows for a series of years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports— Foreign and Colonial.	Exports— British Produce.	Total Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.
1890	£420,691,997	£64,721,533	£263,530,585	£328,252,118	£748,944,115
1891	435,441,264	61,878,568	247,235,150	309,113,718	744,554,982
1892	423,798,882	64,423,767	227,133,270	291,640,166	715,434,048
1893	404,688,178	58,878,552	218,259,718	277,138,270	681,826,448
1894	408,344,810	57,780,230	216,005,637	273,785,867	682,130,677
1895	416,689,658	59,704,161	226,128,246	285,832,407	702,522,065
1896	441,808,904	56,238,663	240,145,551	296,379,214	738,188,118
1897	451,238,683	59,853,677	234,350,008	294,183,680	745,422,363

Classes of Articles for Twelve Months Ended December 31.

Imports from foreign countries and British possessions (in thousands of pounds):

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Animals, living (for food)	£11,380	£10,438	£8,966
(A.) Articles of food and drink, duty free	151,550	147,000	140,242
(B.) Articles of food and drink, dutiable	26,791	25,568	25,058
Tobacco, dutiable	4,072	4,352	3,353
Metals	21,265	20,492	18,656
Chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning substances	6,006	6,776	6,558
Oils	7,641	8,459	8,111
Raw materials for textile manufactures	70,263	74,757	70,769
Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	52,085	47,241	44,024
Manufactured articles	85,038	81,379	75,601
(A.) Miscellaneous articles	14,189	14,330	14,367
(B.) Parcel post	1,004	1,012	978
Total value	£451,238	£441,808	£416,689

Exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures (in thousands of pounds):

Animals, living	£1,133	£941	£793
Articles of food and drink	12,138	11,684	11,062
Raw materials	20,140	17,687	18,298
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.:			
(A.) Yarns and textile fabrics	96,618	105,329	101,377
(B.) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	34,487	33,549	28,866
(C.) Machinery and mill work	16,282	17,014	15,150
(D.) Apparel and articles of personal use	9,878	10,474	9,307
(E.) Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,674	8,242	8,288
(F.) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	32,939	33,552	31,387
(G.) Parcel post	2,057	1,669	1,337
Total value	£234,350	£240,145	£225,890

Principal Articles of British Import (in 1,000's of £'s).

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Grain and flour	£51,180	£48,220	£49,723	£52,793	£53,560
Cotton, raw	30,685	32,944	30,429	36,272	32,195
Wool, sheep and lamb's	24,439	24,791	26,026	24,958	24,437
Dead meat	22,331	22,725	23,763	24,753	27,368
Sugar, raw and refined	22,062	19,172	17,684	18,384	15,951
Butter and margarine	16,409	16,501	16,802	17,842	18,402
Wood and timber	15,387	17,151	15,743	19,202	23,636
Silk manufactures	11,728	12,618	15,237	16,707	16,912
Flax, hemp, and jute	8,306	9,045	9,716	9,237	9,109
Tea	10,125	9,765	10,243	10,651	10,443
Woolen manufactures	9,875	9,261	10,275	9,705	10,903
Animals	6,352	9,090	8,966	10,439	11,380
Oils	7,401	7,505	8,112	8,447	7,641
Chemicals, dyestuffs, etc	6,385	6,319	6,559	6,785	6,006
Seeds	7,021	7,138	6,279	6,736	5,751
Fruits and hops	5,540	6,285	5,063	5,747	6,633
Currants and raisins	1,615	1,756	1,662	1,600	2,115
Leather	6,581	7,094	8,050	7,593	7,648
Wine	5,302	5,018	5,448	5,951	6,438
Cheese	5,161	5,475	4,675	4,900	5,386

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Metals—					
Copper ore, etc.	£3,319	£2,261	£2,807	£2,853	£2,752
Copper, part wrought, etc.	1,914	2,364	1,832	2,832	3,041
Iron ore	2,792	2,979	2,978	3,762	4,436
Iron, in bars	593	555	549	570	539
Iron manufactures	2,965	3,061	3,298	4,574	5,772
Lead	1,855	1,515	1,654	1,853	2,083
Tin	2,892	2,718	2,631	2,290	1,624
Zinc and its manufactures	1,406	1,195	1,309	1,664	1,628
Eggs	3,876	3,786	4,008	4,184	4,357
Coffee	3,967	3,522	3,778	3,579	3,571
Tobacco	3,549	3,472	3,354	4,371	4,072

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH EXPORT, HOME PRODUCE (IN 1,000'S OF £'S).

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cotton manufactures	£54,699	£57,279	£54,455	£59,334	£54,061
Cotton yarn	9,056	9,286	9,291	10,048	9,932
Total of cotton	£63,755	£66,565	£63,746	£69,382	£63,994
Woolen manufactures	£16,404	£14,011	£19,738	£18,267	£15,983
Woolen and worsted yarn	4,532	4,718	5,372	5,666	4,842
Total of woolen and worsted	£20,936	£18,729	£25,110	£23,933	£20,825
Linen manufactures	£4,775	£4,505	£5,351	£5,061	£4,774
Linen yarn	1,005	939	966	1,042	977
Jute manufactures	2,391	2,093	2,220	2,345	2,168
Jute yarn	298	376	356	379	530
Apparel and haberdashery	5,752	5,369	5,878	6,746	6,466
Metals—					
Iron, pig	1,971	1,913	2,077	2,536	2,892
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod	930	823	854	1,104	1,084
Iron, railroad, of all sorts	2,511	1,885	1,897	3,565	3,859
Iron wire	647	620	711	904	867
Iron, tin plates	4,991	4,339	4,239	3,036	3,037
Iron, hoops, sheets, and plates	3,265	2,982	3,014	3,692	3,459
Iron, cast and wrought, of all sorts	3,765	3,434	3,728	4,724	4,885
Iron, old, for re-manufacture	334	221	252	339	239
Steel, wrought and unwrought	2,177	2,472	2,908	3,913	4,317
Total of iron and steel	£20,593	£18,689	£19,681	£23,813	£24,640
Hardware and cutlery	£2,047	£1,834	£1,856	£2,121	£2,107
Copper	3,022	2,365	2,819	2,549	2,530
Machinery	13,917	14,205	15,150	17,037	16,282
Coal, cinders, fuel, etc	14,375	17,371	15,434	15,161	16,659
Chemicals	8,680	8,471	8,289	8,244	8,675

THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CHIEF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The quantity of the principal food imports retained for home consumption per head of population in each of the years 1890-96 was as follows:

Article.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897
Bacon and hams.....lbs.	13.53	13.11	14.10	11.73	13.29	14.63	15.90	17.95
Butter..... "	5.83	6.14	6.23	6.59	7.27	7.92	8.46	8.85
Cheese..... "	6.23	5.86	6.39	5.87	6.38	5.93	6.22	7.17
Eggs.....No.	33.91	33.68	35.03	34.39	36.68	38.97	40.25	42.23
Wheat and flour.....lbs.	226.38	244.06	252.73	247.65	256.19	285.09	257.3	227.84
Sugar* ..... "	73.21	80.17	77.84	78.85	80.06	88.13	85.29	80.89
Tea..... "	5.17	5.36	5.43	5.41	5.52	5.67	5.77	5.81
Rice..... "	9.38	8.85	8.91	8.54	7.26	8.00	6.49	8.62
Tobacco..... "	1.55	1.61	1.64	1.63	1.66	1.67	1.73	1.75

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

Countries.	Imports From — In Thousands of £'s.				Exports To — In Thousands of £'s.			
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Russia	£22,275	£22,642	£24,737	£23,599	£7,543	£7,230	£7,004	£6,884
Sweden	9,846	9,527	8,784	8,330	3,568	3,163	3,021	2,970
Norway	4,969	4,322	3,832	3,657	2,251	1,995	1,896	1,917
Denmark	10,970	10,687	9,799	9,544	3,088	2,858	2,700	2,592
Germany	26,230	27,567	26,993	26,874	24,605	22,478	20,581	17,796
Holland	28,982	19,255	28,420	27,606	8,837	8,350	7,374	8,787
Belgium	2,227	19,255	17,545	17,052	8,231	7,824	7,325	7,631
France	53,260	49,974	47,471	43,450	13,824	14,258	13,870	13,526
Portugal	2,646	2,604	2,492	2,390	1,417	1 5	1,461	1,446
Spain	13,118	11,984	11,315	10,547	3,247	3,46	3,638	3,945
Italy	3,324	3,168	3,123	3,129	5,609	5,150	5,546	5,555
Austrian territories	1,282	1,256	1,222	1,396	1,549	1,508	1,716	1,427
Greece	1,634	1,241	1,241	1,288	835	850	806	881
Turkey	6,212	5,330	5,751	4,900	6,557	5,044	5,348	6,520
Egypt	9,295	9,682	9,524	9,285	4,435	3,780	3,348	3,99 5

* The total of raw and refined sugars.

Countries.	Imports From In Thousands of £'s. 1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	Exports To In Thousands of £'s. 1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
India	£1,602	£2,314	£2,483	£2,280	£2,485	£2,621	£2,398	£2,677
China	2,700	2,984	3,344	3,543	5,142	6,734	5,254	4,451
United States	113,195	106,376	86,549	89,607	21,036	20,436	27,948	18,799
Mexico	594	593	467	555	1,605	1,519	1,522	1,214
Central America	1,176	990	976	949	845	1,269	1,316	996
Chili	3,206	3,609	3,436	3,711	2,230	2,551	3,246	2,207
Brazil	3,738	4,045	3,614	3,940	5,438	6,706	7,323	7,526
Uruguay	345	316	461	267	795	1,434	1,349	1,488
Argentine Republic	5,745	8,979	9,064	6,169	4,742	6,678	5,349	4,515
Other countries	9,974	9,878	8,486	10,375	16,611	16,854	14,549	13,439
Total	£357,545	£348,548	£321,159	£314,433	£153,645	£155,987	£155,888	£143,184

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1880 TO 1898.

Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1880	$452,796,000	$211,613,000	1893	$421,134,000	$182,859,000
1886	348,453,000	154,254,000	1894	431,059,000	107,372,000
1888	361,515,000	177,897,000	1895	387,125,000	159,083,000
1890	447,895,000	186,488,000	1896	405,741,000	169,963,000
1891	445,414,000	194,726,000	1897	483,270,000	167,948,000
1892	499,315,000	156,300,000	1898	540,860,152	109,138,365

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT AS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1891, 1897, AND 1898.

Exports from the United Kingdom.

	1891.	1897.
Art works	$303,197	$1,185,603
Books, music, maps, etc	2,405,392	1,654,693
Cement, Roman, Portl'd, etc.	1,984,692	596,195
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	14,467,902	9,419,097
Cotton, unmanufactured	1,216,742	1,471,095
Cotton manufactures	12,324,970	14,349,471
Earthen, stone, & china ware	4,672,277	4,017,233
Feathers & down, not dressed	675,407	1,276,196
Fibers, vegetable, etc., unmanufactured	5,909,928	1,638,510
do. manufactured	18,284,974	24,253,603
Fish	660,681	1,210,810
Furs, and manufactures of	3,926,311	1,902,643
Hides and skins	5,535,366	4,598,932
India rubber, crude	2,630,164	3,265,497
Iron & steel, & manuf'r's of	10,314,223	11,006,040
Leather, & manufactures of	2,311,441	2,499,243
Malt liquors	1,444,633	1,181,029
Metals, metal composit'ns, etc	2,276,854	1,058,870
Oils, vegetable	512,601	1,020,818
Paper stock, crude	1,844,833	1,023,484
Silk, manufactures of	5,575,040	2,034,551
Sugar	476,795	1,452,004
Tea	547,222	1,666,265
Tin, in bars, pigs, etc	2,394,026	2,723,133
Wool, unmanufactured	13,734,771	28,192,431
Wool, manufactured	14,975,331	25,356,841

Imports into the United Kingdom.

	1891.	1897.
Animals (cattle, horses, and sheep)	$28,727,100	$39,270,162
Breadstuffs—		
Barley	362,605	3,806,691
Corn	8,167,775	22,952,199
Oats	105,026	5,410,578
Wheat	27,281,400	41,975,657
Wheat flour	33,781,917	30,925,512
Copper—Ore	6,852,470	1,889,564
Ingots, bars and old	1,000,498	8,283,175
Cotton, unmanufactured	170,863,888	117,292,717
do. manufactured	976,155	1,298,077
Cycles, and parts of	.....	2,375,675
Fish—Salmon, canned	1,792,838	2,534,977
Fruits, including nuts	961,311	3,683,577
Furs and fur skins	2,534,310	2,432,774
Glucose	1,374,044	2,571,872
Hops	2,254,001	1,159,262
Iron & steel, & manuf'r's of	3,501,657	10,132,574
Leather, and manuf'r's of	9,242,388	12,915,976
Naval stores	3,857,992	9,214,958
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	5,157,578	3,170,883
Oils, mineral, refined	7,801,606	13,240,527
Paraffine and paraffine wax	3,298,263	3,126,041
Paper, and manuf'r's of	239,498	1,044,308
Provisions—Beef products	27,374,390	28,673,010
Hog products	49,384,916	51,713,135
Butter & cheese	7,055,831	6,696,572
Seed, linseed	9,900	2,178,022
Starch	241,062	1,2 9,745
Tobacco, & manuf'r's of	7,382,547	9,711,285
Wood, & manufactures of	7,222,933	12,612,967
Zinc—Pig, bars, etc	.....	1,669,959

For the year ending June 30, 1898, the imports into the United Kingdom were: Animals, living (for food), $36,374,000. Breadstuffs—Wheat, $74,926,000; wheat meal and flour, $46,508,000; oats, $12,330,000; indian corn, $38,651,000; bacon, $30,759,000; beef (fresh), $24,081,000; hams, $18,249,000; cheese, $6,631,000; lard, $12,961,000; copper, $9,997,000; cotton (raw), $127,740,000; tallow and stearine, $2,263,000; wood and timber, $11,261,000; leather, $14,821,000; animals, horses, $4,045,000.

The exports for the corresponding period were: Wool, sheep and lambs, $2,833,000; cotton manufactures, $,797,000; jute manufactures, $3,757,000; linen manufactures, $7,119,000; woolen and worsted manufactures, $5,394,000; iron and steel and manufactures, $7,233,000; machinery, $1,602,000; alkali, $1,191,000; bleaching materials, $1,146,000; earthen and china ware, $2,567,000; skins and furs, $3,342,000.

Foreign Movement of Precious Metals.

GOLD COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	$65,097,034	$58,061,325
1890	114,693,910	69,623,497
1891	147,472,002	117,634,800
1892	103,413,125	75,187,425
1893	120,978,231	94,959,241
1894	134,590,674	76,208,306
1895	176,197,803	104,094,683
1896	118,671,435	146,101,036
1897	150,039,830	150,034,960

SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	$45,908,639	$47,946,155
1890	50,541,810	52,866,658
1891	63,663,246	64,993,889
1892	60,222,938	68,495,988
1893	72,912,463	68,219,872
1894	65,431,903	60,979,318
1895	60,428,333	52,209,705
1896	69,496,213	72,983,450
1897	87,815,840	91,463,470

Shipping and Navigation.

(See also Index, under "Shipping of the World.")

VESSELS IN THE HOME TRADE.

Year.	Sailing Number.	Sailing Tons.	Sailing Men.	Steam Number.	Steam Tons.	Steam Men.
1891	8,675	556,968	36,714	2,211	354,714	25,107
1896	7,086	449,192	30,148	2,752	421,404	31,800
1897	6,871	434,125	28,866	2,906	432,839	33,759
VESSELS ENGAGED IN BOTH HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.						
1891	312	40,248	1,796	286	166,813	5,169
1896	220	24,640	1,156	294	232,297	6,008
1897	180	22,645	1,002	313	256,223	6,584
VESSELS IN FOREIGN TRADE ALONE.						
1891	2,127	2,250,285	42,679	3,632	4,795,513	129,015
1896	1,686	2,144,235	36,903	3,701	5,661,572	136,029
1897	1,534	2,016,247	34,027	3,619	5,763,734	136,678

TOTAL SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1885	18,791	7,209,163	198,781	1894	16,547	8,716,285	240,458
1890	17,425	7,915,336	236,108	1895	16,105	8,361,848	240,486
1892	17,020	8,449,512	241,735	1896	15,793	8,933,340	242,039
1893	16,828	8,541,388	240,974	1897	15,423	8,925,813	240,931

Railways and Telegraphs.

(See Index, under "Railroads of the World" and "Telegraphs of the World.")

Canals and Other Navigable Waters.

At the latest date available—1888—the length, traffic, revenue, and expenditure of the canals and navigations in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, which do not, and of those which do, belong to railway companies were as follows:

	Length. Miles.	Traffic. Tons.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Canals not belonging to railways—				
England and Wales	2,026	27,715,875	£1,439,343	£861,068
Scotland	69	69,744	12,011	16,086
Ireland	513	489,194	89,369	71,541
United Kingdom	2,608	28,274,813	£1,540,723	£948,695
Canals belonging to railways—				
England and Wales	1,024	6,609,304	£437,080	£335,503
Scotland	84	1,386,617	57,178	26,599
Ireland	96	30,386	6,495	4,456
United Kingdom	1,204	8,026,307	£500,753	£366,558
Total	3,813	36,301,120	£2,041,476	£1,315,253

The paid-up capital of these waterways not belonging to railway companies was, in 1888, in England and Wales, £20,959,820; in Scotland, £1,254,047; in Ireland, £2,071,308; total, £24,285,175.

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length, 26 feet in depth, and (except for 2¼ miles near Latchford) not less than 120 feet in bottom width. The minimum width of the locks is 65 feet. The large docks at Manchester are 26 feet deep, and the smaller 20 feet. The canal is in direct communication with all the large canals of the district. The capital of the company is £15,412,000.

Post-Office.

LETTERS, POST-CARDS, NEWSPAPERS, ETC., DELIVERED.

	Year ending March 31.	Letters.	Letters Per Capita.	Post-Cards.	Book-Packets, Newspapers, Parcels.
England and Wales	1890	1,413,000,000	50	184,000,000	502,000,000
	1898	1,711,200,000	55	308,900,000	729,700,000
Scotland	1890	140,000,000	35	23,000,000	58,750,000
	1898	177,400,000	42	36,400,000	94,100,000
Ireland	1890	96,750,000	20	9,750,000	37,500,000
	1898	123,700,000	27	15,100,000	54,400,000
United Kingdom	1890	1,649,750,000	44	216,750,000	598,250,000
	1898	2,012,300,000	50	360,400,000	878,200,000

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Money Orders.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1897.
Home issues—Number	16,704,118	10,703,320	8,961,068	9,272,794	9,307,237
do —Amount, £'s	24,515,395	22,263,899	23,925,981	25,317,302	27,074,965
Foreign issues—Number*	602,971	943,574	1,381,406	1,551,301	1,595,314
do —Amount, £'s	1,780,873	2,810,761	3,940,521	4,095,682	4,598,565
Postal orders—Number	3,645,543	24,085,015	47,870,798	62,946,171	71,232,337
do —Amount, £'s	1,662,090	10,096,770	18,814,276	23,521,445	25,926,670

Money and Banking.

MONEY.—For gold and silver coins see Index.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12d., but farthings only up to 6d. Bank of England notes are legal tender.

The following table shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze moneys issued from the Royal Mint, London, and of light gold coin and worn silver coin sent in for re-coinage:

	Gold		Silver		
Years.	New Issues.	Light Coin Returned.	New Issues.	Worn Coin Returned.	Bronze. New Issues.
1895	£3,810,636	£2,400,000	£1,196,168	£444,001	£40,995
1896	4,808,860	2,400,000	1,235,161	226,167	122,860
1897	1,820,500	2,749,300	982,000	279,200	101,700

BANKING.—There is no State bank in the United Kingdom, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government.

There were in October, 1896, 97 joint-stock banks making returns in England and Wales, with 2,794 branches: 4 in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with 14 branches; 10 in Scotland, 1,015 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 509 branches. There were 29 offices in London of colonial joint-stock banks, with 1,585 branches; and 24 of foreign banks, with 168 branches. Of 27 private banks which made returns in England and Wales, the deposits amounted to £47,298,061; cash in hand and at call, £12,717,640; partners' capital and reserve, £8,594,452.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Issue Department			Banking Department				
End of Year.	Notes Issued. In £1,000's.	Securities. In £1,000's.	Bullion. In £1,000's.	Capital and "Rest." In £1,000's.	Deposits and Post Bills. In £1,000's.	Securities. In £1,000's.	Notes in the "Reserve." In £1,000's.	Coin in the "Reserve." In £1,000's.
1844	28,152	14,000	14,152	17,664	16,391	24,304	8,960	791
1854	26,988	14,000	12,988	17,744	17,334	27,093	7,306	679
1864	28,036	14,650	13,386	17,910	22,078	30,611	8,663	714
1874	35,784	15,000	20,784	17,646	26,761	34,056	9,642	709
1884	35,562	15,750	19,812	17,669	34,206	40,467	10,525	883
1894	47,065	16,800	30,265	17,720	37,223	31,272	21,389	2,282
1895	58,367	16,800	41,567	17,643	58,067	41,552	32,092	2,066
1896	48,935	16,800	32,135	17,745	54,866	48,316	22,271	2,024
1897	45,462	16,800	28,662	17,709	46,623	44,296	17,914	2,122

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The following statistics show the condition of the metropolitan joint-stock banks on June 30, 1898, compared with previous periods:

Paid-up Capital and Surplus.

I. Banks purely Metropolitan.	1898. June 30.	1897. Dec. 31.	1897. June 30.	1896. Dec. 31.	1896. June 30.
London and Westminster, Limited	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000
London Joint-Stock, Limited	2,963,000	2,963,000	2,963,000	2,963,000	2,963,000
Union, Limited	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
City, Limited	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
London and South-Western, Limited	1,110,000	925,000	890,000	880,000	880,000
Martins, Limited	575,000	570,000	567,000	565,000	563,000
Total	14,608,000	14,413,000	14,375,000	14,363,000	14,341,000

* Includes orders received into the United Kingdom from colonies and foreign countries as well as orders sent out to same.

II. Banks with Country Branches.	1898. June 30.	1897 Dec. 31.	1897 June 30.	1896 Dec. 31.	1896 June 30.
National Provincial, Limited	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
London and County, Limited	3,130,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Lloyds, Limited	3,240,000	3,240,000	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,780,000
Barclay & Co., Limited	3,062,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Parr's and Alliance, Limited	2,640,000	2,640,000	2,640,000	2,640,000	2,640,000
Capital and Counties, Limited	1,735,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000
London and Midland, Limited	2,967,000	2,718,000	1,833,000	1,806,000	1,683,000
Williams, and Man. and Sal., Limited	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,460,000
London and Provincial, Limited	1,535,000	1,430,000	1,426,000	1,420,000	1,415,000
Prescott, Dimsdale, Limited	611,000	611,000	611,000	611,000	611,000
Total	£25,420,000	£24,874,000	£23,425,000	£23,392,000	£23,244,000

Deposits at Interest and on Current Account.

I. Banks purely Metropolitan.	1898. June 30.	1897 Dec. 31.	1897 June 30.	1896 Dec. 31.	1896 June 30.
London and Westminster, Limited	£26,693,000	£25,356,000	£26,736,000	£25,002,000	£28,453,000
London Joint-Stock, Limited	16,810,000	16,728,000	16,418,000	15,601,000	18,191,000
Union, Limited	16,321,000	15,582,000	15,837,000	15,818,000	17,226,000
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co	14,806,000	12,707,000	12,925,000	12,102,000	13,152,000
City, Limited	8,996,000	8,685,000	8,268,000	7,753,000	8,258,000
London and South-Western, Limited	9,711,000	9,595,000	9,475,000	8,635,000	8,161,000
Martins, Limited	2,400,000	2,521,000	2,276,000	2,428,000	2,403,000
Total	95,737,000	91,174,000	91,935,000	87,339,000	95,839,000
II. Banks with Country Branches.					
National Provincial, Limited	47,984,000	48,920,000	48,313,000	46,855,000	46,600,000
London and County, Limited	42,826,000	41,527,000	42,098,000	41,151,000	40,686,000
Lloyds, Limited	37,017,000	37,112,000	32,388,000	32,645,000	31,661,000
Barclay & Co., Limited	30,038,000	28,291,000	26,248,000	25,549,000	26,170,000
Parr's and Alliance, Limited	20,120,000	20,506,000	19,810,000	19,269,000	20,308,000
Capital and Counties, Limited	19,170,000	16,985,000	16,637,000	16,048,000	15,369,000
London and Midland, Limited	22,619,000	21,725,000	17,062,000	15,757,000	14,181,000
Williams, and Man. and Sal., Limited	13,043,000	11,386,000	12,024,000	11,693,000	13,106,000
London and Provincial, Limited	9,624,000	9,040,000	8,850,000	8,666,000	8,058,000
Prescott, Dimsdale, Limited	5,156,000	4,545,000	4,415,000	4,232,000	4,631,000
Total	£247,497,000	£240,087,000	£227,859,000	£221,865,000	£220,770,000

Discounts and Advances.

I. Banks purely Metropolitan.	1898. June 30.	1897 Dec. 31.	1897 June 30.	1896 Dec. 31.	1896 June 30.
London and Westminster	£16,631,000	£14,616,000	£17,028,000	£16,142,000	£18,835,000
London Joint-Stock*	13,688,000	13,194,000	13,472,000	12,700,000	14,856,000
Union	9,454,000	8,868,000	9,114,000	8,785,000	10,109,000
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co	5,404,000	7,307,000	6,059,000	5,894,000	5,835,000
City	7,041,000	7,132,000	6,404,000	6,145,000	6,036,000
London and South-Western	5,566,000	5,117,000	4,803,000	4,442,000	3,751,000
Martins, Limited	1,545,000	1,555,000	1,539,000	1,512,000	1,566,000
Total	£59,329,000	£57,689,000	£58,419,000	£55,620,000	£60,988,000
II. Banks with Country Branches.					
National Provincial	26,159,000	25,709,000	26,988,000	25,195,000	25,157,000
London and County	26,819,000	25,340,000	25,552,000	25,325,000	25,022,000
Lloyds	22,650,000	23,057,000	20,742,000	20,622,000	19,104,000
Barclay & Co., Limited	13,677,000	12,759,000	10,938,000	11,440,000	10,633,000
Parr's and Alliance, Limited	12,664,000	13,605,000	13,049,000	13,615,000	12,522,000
Capital and Counties	10,198,000	9,429,000	9,287,000	8,855,000	8,264,000
London and Midland, Limited	15,209,000	14,326,000	10,685,000	10,337,000	9,073,000
Williams, and Man. and Sal., Limited	8,510,000	7,796,000	7,373,000	7,868,000	7,342,000
London and Provincial	7,287,000	6,350,000	5,626,000	5,620,000	5,138,000
Prescott, Dimsdale, Limited	2,777,000	2,688,000	2,500,000	2,496,000	2,684,000
Total	£145,900,000	£141,059,000	£132,785,000	£131,373,000	£124,939,000

Joint-Stock Banks of United Kingdom.

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks of the Kingdom for 1897:

	English and Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Colonial.	Foreign.
Subscribed capital	£211,660	£29,135	£25,549	£48,709	£32,467
Paid-up capital	59,819	9,302	7,114	33,795	21,860
Market value of capital	181,443	30,311	21,053	.....	34,328
Reserve fund, dividend, etc	32,510	7,152	3,726	9,150	9,647
Notes in circulation	29,448	7,370	5,795	7,567	2,854
Deposit and current accounts	565,006	95,882	45,580	156,320	72,604
Total liabilities	707,879	124,929	62,740	238,498	143,767
Cash in hand and at call	160,881	22,452	8,921	48,344	24,242
Investments	149,174	30,365	17,634	14,579	12,258
Discounts, advances, etc	376,229	64,846	35,025	164,414	104,580
Total assets	707,879	124,929	62,740	238,498	143,767

* Including money at call.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS, 1896 AND 1897 (IN 1,000'S OF £'S).

	England & Wales		Scotland		Ireland		United Kingdom	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Received	£35,178	£34,772	£1,421	£1,477	£2,121	£2,174	£38,719	£38,423
Paid.....	26,067	28,048	852	955	1,571	1,622	28,489	30,625
Due depos'rs	98,531	105,255	3,414	3,936	6,154	6,706	108,099	115,897

TRUSTEES' SAVINGS-BANKS, 1896 AND 1897 (IN 1,000'S OF £'S).

	England		Wales		Scotland		Ireland		United Kingdom	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Received.....	£6,849	£6,863	£83	£82	£4,623	£4,609	£469	£462	£12,024	£12,016
Interest cred	737	749	16	16	324	347	51	53	1,127	1,165
Paid.....	7,640	6,840	98	94	3,601	4,037	425	444	11,764	11,415
Due depos'rs	29,923	30,695	649	653	13,946	14,865	2,181	2,252	46,700	48,465

NEW CAPITAL APPLICATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1894 TO 1898.

(From the London "Economist.")

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
First quarter.....	£11,358,000	£28,479,000	£30,925,000	£28,116,000	£48,054,000
Second quarter.....	19,719,000	23,710,000	48,569,000	47,777,000	88,157,000
Third quarter.....	18,140,000	32,742,000	41,287,000	31,874,000	37,705,000
Fourth quarter.....	42,618,000	19,759,000	32,026,000	49,522,000	.....
Total.....	£91,835,000	£104,690,000	£152,807,000	£157,289,000	£.....

The objects to which the capital was applied in 1897 are classified, as nearly as practicable, as follows:

Foreign government loans.....	£10,615,300	Breweries and distilleries.....	£17,950,600
Indian and colonial gov'ment loans...	13,684,700	Companies to acquire patents.....	5,182,400
British municipal and county loans...	7,651,500	Stores and trading companies.....	8,999,800
Colonial and foreign corporations.....	414,800	Manufacturing companies.....	15,383,009
British railways.....	7,465,000	Hotels, theaters, and entertainments..	5,016,500
Indian and colonial railways.....	4,378,000	Lighting and water.....	3,304,100
Foreign railways.....	5,468,000	Tea plantations.....	2,326,600
Mining Companies—		Docks, harbors, and shipping.....	1,682,000
Westralian.....	2,195,000	Horseless or motor cars.....	380,000
Other Australian.....	543,500	Banking.....	1,309,000
South African.....	2,960,000	Insurance.....	1,223,000
Canadian.....	2,367,000	Mineral-water companies.....	3,716,000
Other mines.....	4,904,500	Miscellaneous.....	13,156,300
Land and finance companies.....	7,812,900		
Cycles and appliances.....	7,193,000	Total.....	£157,289,500

Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom.

Articles subject to import duties in the United Kingdom, and the rate of duty levied upon each article according to the tariff in operation at the present time:

Cocoa.—Raw, per lb., 1d.; husks and shells, per cwt., 2s.; cocoa or chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured, per lb., 2d.

Coffee.—Raw, per cwt., 14s.: kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, per lb., 2d.

Chicory.—Raw or kiln-dried, per cwt., 13s. 3d.; roasted or ground, per lb., 2d.; coffee, chicory, or other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of coffee or chicory, roasted and ground, mixed, per lb., 2d.

Fruit (Dried).—Currants, 2s. per cwt.; figs, fig-cake, plums, prunes, and raisins, 7s. per cwt.

Tea, per lb., 4d.

Tobacco, per lb.—Unmanufactured: containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture, 3s. 2d.; containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture, 3s. 6d.; manufactured: cigars, 5s.; cavendish or negrohead, 4s. 6d.; cavendish or negrohead manufactured in bond, 4s.; snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture, 3s. 9d.; not more than 13 lbs. of moisture, 4s. 6d.; other manufactured tobacco, 4s.

Wine, per gallon.—Not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit, 1s.; exceeding 30 but not exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit, 2s. 6d. With an additional duty of 3d. per gallon for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged. The word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree. Wine includes lees of wine. The duty on sparkling wine imported in bottle, in addition to the duties in respect of alcoholic strength, 2s.

Beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, and Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity not exceeding 1.215 degrees, for every 36 gallons, £1 3s.; exceeding 1.215 degrees, £1 12s. 10d. Beer of any other description, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1.055 degrees, for every 36 gallons, 7s.; and so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.

Spirits or Strong Waters.—Spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits), including naphtha or methylic alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits, per proof gallon, 10s. 6d.; perfumed spirits, per gallon, 17s. 3d.; liqueurs, cordials, or other preparations containing spirits, in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, per gallon, 14s. 8d.; and so in proportion for any less quantity.

Chloroform, per lb., 3s. 1d.

Chloral Hydrate, per lb., 1s. 3d.

Collodion, per gallon, £1 5s.

Confectionery, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, in addition to any other existing duty, per lb., ½d.
Ether, Acetic, per lb., 1s. 10d.
Ether, Sulphuric, per gallon, £1 6s. 2d.
Ether, Butyric, per gallon, 15s. 8d.
Ethyl, Iodide of, per gallon, 13s. 7d.
Soap (Transparent), in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, per lb., 3d.
Playing Cards, per dozen packets, 3s. 9d.

Customs Drawbacks.

Coffee.—On roasted coffee exported as ships' stores, a drawback equal in amount to the import duty on raw coffee shall be allowed.

Tobacco.—Upon tobacco containing 14 per cent. of moisture manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland upon which the duties of Customs shall have been paid, on the same being by any licensed manufacturer exported as merchandise or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, and packed in whole and complete cases, each containing not less than 80 lbs. net weight, and in proportion if the moisture exceeds or is less than 14 per cent., drawback shall be allowed.

Snuff.—Upon snuff manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland, on the exportation thereof or on deposit in the Queen's warehouse to be abandoned, provided the quantity of inorganic matter contained therein does not exceed the proportion of 18 lbs. in every 100 lbs., exclusive of water, drawback shall be allowed. If the snuff contains more than such proportion of inorganic matter, a deduction is to be made from the drawback in respect of every pound of the excess above such proportion.

FRANCE.

Area and Population.

The present area of France is 204,092 English square miles. By the census of 1891 the population was 38,343,192, while that of 1896 shows 38,517,975, or 188.7 population per square mile. The number of foreigners residing in France (census 1896) constituted 2.66 per cent. of the whole inhabitants, or 1,027,491 persons, of whom, at the census of 1891, 465,860 were Belgians and 286,042 Italians.

Distribution by Occupations.

The number of French citizens abroad in 1891 was 517,000; the home residents are classified according to the following employments:

Occupations.	Employers, etc.	Employees, Clerks, Overseers, etc.	Workmen.	Dependents in Household.	Domestic Servants.	Total.	Per Cent.
Agriculture.....	3,570,016	75,400	2,890,183	10,216,749	683,540	17,435,888	45.7
Industry	3,021,659	207,222	3,319,217	4,814,985	169,477	9,532,560	25.0
Transport.....	62,501	138,707	245,979	730,040	22,106	1,199,333	3.1
Commerce.....	879,969	378,318	480,344	1,983,441	239,424	3,961,496	10.4
Public force.....	558,186	781	2,908	141,611	12,138	715,624	1.9
Administration	202,205	7,620	30,348	426,816	32,526	699,611	1.8
Professional.....	420,133	78,024	29,819	449,500	137,397	1,114,873	2.9
Private fortune....	956,729	13,021	106,061	781,115	312,824	2,169,750	5.7
Total.....	7,671,398	899,099	7,104,859	19,544,257	1,692,432	36,829,135	....
Unclassed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304,250	3.4
				Total population.....		38,133,385	....

Emigration.

The French are remarkably non-migratory, as will appear from the following figures of emigrants for a series of years:

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
French..	4,858	4,011	6,100	6,063	7,314	11,170	23,339	31,354	20,560	6,217	5,528	5,586
Others...	54,867	53,148	31,349	30,424	35,618	60,949	71,336	57,801	51,952	51,598	33,618	28,629

These figures do not include the emigration to Algeria.

State Finances.

The following official figures represent the yearly expenditures of the French Government from resources derived from taxes and loans, but do not include the "budget sur ressources spéciales":

Year.	Revenue Ordinary. Francs.	Revenue Extraordinary. Francs.	Revenue Total. Francs.	Total Expenditure. Francs.
1885	3,056,635,831	263,626,782	3,320,262,613	3,466,923,058
1890	3,229,372,253	146,389,175	3,375,761,428	3,287,908,973
1895	3,416,117,018	.....	3,416,117,018	3,434,020,477
1896	3,436,128,381	.....	3,436,128,381	3,444,855,511
1897 (budget estimated)	3,392,554,662	.....	3,392,554,662	3,321,007,350
1898 (budget estimated)	3,361,878,936	.....	3,361,878,936	3,422,632,679

National Debt.

On January 1, 1896, the debt of France stood as follows:

	Francs.		Francs.
Consolidated debt	22,005,373,951	Floating debt	1,143,607,551
Morgan loan	227,450,532	Guarantee debt	310,004,695
Redeemable debt	3,936,491,000		
Annuity, etc., debt	3,371,429,015	Total	31,094,356,744

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates of 1898:

	Francs.		Francs.
Consolidated debt	693,680,314	Floating debt	232,256,244
Redeemable debt: interest and amortization	321,896,231	Total	1,247,823,789

Agriculture.

The agricultural lands of France comprise 36,977,100 hectares under crops, fallow, and grasses and 8,397,131 hectares under forest. The following statement shows the chief crops and the acreage of each crop for the years named:

Crops.	1892. Hectol's.	1893. Hectol's.	1894. Hectol's.	1895. Hectol's.	1896. Hectol's.	Acreage. 1896. Hectares.
Cereal Crops—						
Wheat	109,537,907	97,792,080	122,469,207	119,967,745	110,742,316	6,870,352
Barley	16,248,516	12,240,999	17,074,408	17,014,736	16,241,431	853,877
Oats	83,991,354	62,561,524	91,878,734	94,877,753	92,033,398	3,916,286
Rye	23,558,094	22,515,669	26,406,900	25,167,623	24,464,730	1,500,207
Buckwheat	9,770,022	8,718,451	9,765,100	9,896,641	8,604,669	562,111
Maize	9,972,293	9,186,484	9,662,407	9,219,658	10,721,936	583,708
Mixed corn	4,096,922	3,699,376	4,443,631	4,384,100	4,130,481	250,808
Green and other Crops—	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	
Potatoes	135,352,648	118,414,925	128,200,939	129,249,146	129,543,389	1,542,717
Beet-root, sugar	61,215,550	60,468,760	76,401,820	63,782,875	84,846,336	270,043
Beet-root, other	89,130,424	77,421,576	108,017,708	109,477,513	114,109,034	428,058
Colza	802,366	513,966	877,970	565,601	595,441	54,021
Flax: Seed	149,385	133,829	167,183	176,077	132,881	26,932
Flax: Fiber	182,300	179,433	241,958	222,819	188,463	
Hemp: Seed	157,842	118,433	133,279	119,629	97,077	34,824
Hemp: Fiber	294,201	269,682	284,214	272,899	243,892	
	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	
Wine	28,891,406	50,702,611	39,436,878	26,917,981	44,044,279	1,640,818
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	
Tobacco	229,974	196,722	239,721	248,453	262,480	16,681
Clover	37,122,135	19,743,405	37,752,263	44,262,743	39,312,552	1,101,393
Grass and hay	126,956,838	74,083,334	188,215,605	198,317,045	184,895,085	5,521,269

1 hectolitre = 2.8375 bushels; 1 hectare = 2.471 acres; 1 quintal = 220.46 pounds.

Number of Live Stock.

	Horses.*	Mules & Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Goats.
1880	2,848,800	666,678	11,446,253	22,516,054		5,565,620	1,522,360
1890	2,862,273	602,548	13,562,685	13,322,848	8,335,568	6,017,238	1,505,090
1895	2,812,447	569,257	13,233,828	11,504,535	8,659,232	6,306,019	1,509,502
1896	2,849,658	569,312	13,334,631	12,475,938	8,714,665	6,402,370	1,499,005

* Horses on farms only.

Annual Production of Wine.

Year.	Hectares under Vines.	Wine. Thousands of Hectolitres.	Wine Import. Hectolitres.	Wine Export. Hectolitres.	Cider Produced. Thousands of Hectolitres.
1875	2,246,963	82,727	272,730	3,717,590	.....
1885	1,990,586	28,536	8,183,666	2,602,773	13,437,000
1887	1,944,150	24,333	12,282,286	2,401,918	.....
1888	1,843,580	30,102	12,064,000	2,118,000	9,767,000
1889	1,817,787	23,224	10,470,000	2,166,000	3,701,000
1891	1,816,544	27,416	10,830,462	2,162,129	11,095,000
1891	1,763,374	30,140	12,278,376	2,049,000	9,280,000
1892	1,782,588	29,082	9,400,000	1,845,000	15,141,000
1893	1,793,299	50,700	5,895,000	1,569,000	31,609,000
1894	1,766,841	39,053	4,492,000	1,724,000	15,541,000
1895	1,747,002	26,688	6,356,000	1,696,000	25,587,000
1896	1,728,433	44,656	8,818,000	1,733,000	8,074,000
1897	1,708,800	28,000	5,051,250	1,288,000	6,789,000

The imports and exports and cider production are for the ten first months.

Silk culture is carried on in 27 departments of France—most extensively in Drôme, Gard, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. In 1896, 145,310 persons were employed in this industry; the production of cocoons was 9,318,765 kilogrammes; 315,300 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported, valued at 2,932,290 francs, and 2,807,500 kilogrammes of raw silk, valued at 62,567,250 francs. (1 kilogramme = 2.2046 pounds avdps.)

Coal, Iron, and Steel Production.

Year.	Coal and Lignite. Tons.	Iron Ore. Tons.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Finished Iron. Tons.	Steel Ingots. Tons.
1890	25,591,545	3,471,718	1,962,200	823,369	582,000
1891	25,501,595	5,579,286	1,897,400	833,409	638,530
1892	25,697,233	3,706,748	2,057,390	828,519	682,527
1893	25,172,792	3,517,438	2,003,096	808,171	664,069
1894	27,417,000	3,772,000	2,077,647	786,000	663,264
1895	28,019,893	3,680,000	2,003,868	756,793	875,974
1896	29,310,832	4,069,390	2,333,702	823,758	1,128,769
1897	30,735,353	.....	2,472,143	828,273	1,281,595

Textile Industries.

At the date of the latest official data (1893), the productive equipment of France, so far as respects her textile industries, was as follows:

	Number of Establishments.	Steam-Engines.	Horse-Power.
Cotton, dressing, spinning, weaving	751	1,066	84,812
Wool, ditto	809	975	35,834
Silk, ditto	837	733	7,923
Flax, ditto	343	510	29,339
Hemp, jute, ditto	75	103	3,865
Manufacture of mixed tissues	115	149	6,819
Manufacture of cloth	183	218	6,580
Bleach and dye works	1,766	1,630	20,926

The following statement of the imports and exports of cotton yarn and cloth, and woolens and silks, affords some indication of the status of these industries, expressed in millions of francs:

	Cottons				Woolens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports		Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.
Year.	Yarn.	Cloth.	Yarn.	Cloth.	Yarn.	Cloth.	Yarn.	Cloth.	Tissues.	Tissues.
1892	22.5	39.1	2.8	95.5	12.1	55.9	20.7	328.5	62.2	249.3
1893	18.0	32.7	3.1	100.5	12.5	50.2	21.0	278.9	51.0	224.5
1894	16.7	32.9	2.6	113.1	9.8	43.6	18.5	242.3	41.9	223.5
1895	15.4	34.3	2.6	118.3	13.6	41.9	31.1	323.1	50.2	270.8
1896	14.4	37.9	...	131.4	15.4	45.1	29.6	294.1	50.3	247.0
1897	12.3	36.3	...	119.3	....	40.0	24.1	265.5	52.0	270.9

Foreign Commerce.

In the following statistics of imports and exports of merchandise "General Trade" includes all goods entering or leaving the country, while "Special Trade" includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin, expressed in francs:

Year.	General Trade		Special Trade	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1895	4,930,000,000	3,955,800,000	4,088,400,000	3,088,100,000
1896	5,452,400,000	4,840,200,000	4,436,900,000	3,753,400,000
1897	5,928,300,000	4,730,500,000	4,767,800,000	3,569,700,000
1898	5,185,900,000	4,551,300,000	4,188,000,000	3,460,700,000
1899	4,951,500,000	4,326,400,000	3,853,700,000	3,236,400,000
1900	4,794,900,000	4,124,600,000	3,850,400,000	3,078,100,000
1901	4,919,600,000	4,589,300,000	3,719,900,000	3,373,800,000
1902	4,928,800,000	4,593,600,000	3,798,600,000	3,400,900,000
1903	5,127,500,000	4,803,100,000	3,956,000,000	3,598,000,000

The chief divisions of "general" and "special" trades were, in millions of francs:

	Imports						Exports					
"General Trade."	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	189
Food products.....	....	1,452	1,480	1,455	1,393	1,458	....	1,062	1,002	967	1,030	1,1
Raw products.....	....	2,439	2,280	2,273	2,337	2,484	....	981	937	1,060	1,021	1,1
Manufactured g'ds..	....	1,060	1,035	1,191	1,199	1,195	....	2,283	2,185	2,562	2,542	2,5
Total.....	....	4,951	4,795	4,919	4,929	5,137	....	4,326	4,124	4,589	4,593	4,8
"Special Trade."												
Food products.....	1,445	1,061	1,198	1,035	1,007	1,029	855	711	666	591	652	7
Raw products.....	2,383	2,229	2,104	2,101	2,174	2,319	899	784	755	874	836	9
Manufactured g'ds.	609	564	548	584	618	608	1,999	1,742	1,657	1,909	1,912	1,9
Total.....	4,437	3,854	3,850	3,720	3,799	3,956	3,753	3,236	3,078	3,374	3,400	3,5

The chief articles of import and export in the "Special Trade," expressed in millions of franc were as follows:

Imports—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Raw wool.....	317	307	365	344
Wines.....	145	212	294	280
Raw silk.....	183	226	180	266
Cereals.....	364	163	123	247
Cotton wool.....	169	167	167	206
Coal and coke.....	172	167	174	189
Timber, common.....	147	130	150	155
Oil seeds.....	199	157	148	136
Hides and furs, raw....	116	134	111	116
Coffee.....	147	177	175	105
Copper.....	34	44	63	72
Machinery.....	57	59	62	68
Minerals.....	53	49	51	63
Silk textures.....	42	50	50	52
Flax.....	52	60	62	51
Cheese and butter.....	33	37	40	42
Cattle.....	132	112	58	41
Nitrate of soda.....	38	43	45	40
Woolen tissues.....	44	42	45	40
Horses.....	25	38	35	40
Cotton tissues.....	33	34	38	36
Lead.....	26	23	29	33
Fish, fresh, salt, etc....	33	26	34	32
Table fruits.....	38	26	25	30
Oils, grass and fatty (olive excluded).....	17	17	19	29
Tobacco in leaf.....	27	32	22	28
Tools and metal goods..	24	24	26	27
Cocoa.....	25	23	23	26
Greases.....	26	24	26	26
Olive oil.....	21	15	12	14
Tot'l (all other incl'd).	3,850	3,720	3,799	3,956

Exports—	1894.	1895.	1896.	18
Silk textures.....	223	271	247	
Woolen textures.....	242	323	294	
Wines.....	233	222	242	
Wool, raw, combed, dyed, and waste.....	124	153	145	
Parisian articles.....	154	154	161	
Cotton textures.....	113	118	131	
Silks.....	89	126	93	
Prepared skins.....	81	105	83	
Clothes and linens.....	101	96	99	
Raw sugar.....	49	25	35	
Cheese and butter.....	66	61	82	
Furs and skins, raw....	66	94	62	
Chemical products.....	57	62	62	
Modes & artific'l flowers	49	66	69	
Skin and leather goods.	80	83	82	
Copper.....	29	34	47	
Pottery, glass, & cryst'l.	48	49	56	
Paper & its applicat'ns.	48	51	54	
Brandy, spirits, lique'rs.	54	48	49	
Timber, common.....	49	44	49	
Sugar, refined.....	48	41	40	
Machinery.....	35	37	46	
Fixed oils other than olive.....	30	27	24	
Iron and steel, cast.....	12	16	28	
Table fruits.....	33	29	29	
Fish.....	24	23	29	
Drills.....	18	24	27	
Cotton wool.....	23	26	25	
Horses and mules.....	27	24	24	
Worsted.....	18	31	30	
Coal and coke.....	13	20	19	
Tot'l (all other inc'd).	3,078	3,374	3,401	3

Chief imports for home use and exports of home goods, to and from the following countries millions of francs:

Imports from—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
United Kingdom....	530	492	481	496	511	485
Belgium.....	387	393	372	288	282	288
Spain.....	278	210	176	213	288	247
United States.....	534	317	327	284	314	437
Germany.....	337	323	310	310	308	309
Italy.....	132	151	122	115	127	132
British India.....	201	217	212	163	168	122
Argentine Republic.	177	167	168	180	213	211
Russia.....	166	235	282	195	181	236
Algeria.....	195	142	208	245	197	238

Exports to—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1
United Kingdom....	1,027	961	916	1,000	1,031	1
Belgium.....	502	505	478	497	501	
Germany.....	355	336	325	334	340	
United States.....	240	205	186	289	225	
Switzerland.....	228	173	130	163	180	
Italy.....	133	128	98	134	115	
Spain.....	135	114	109	109	100	
Algeria.....	190	185	199	203	218	
Brazil.....	70	75	80	76	69	
Argentine Republic.	63	60	51	44	56	

Commerce with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S. Merchandise.	Exports to U. S. Merchandise.
1888.....	$39,210,000	$71,365,000
1889.....	46,120,000	69,566,000
1890.....	49,997,000	77,672,000
1891.....	60,693,000	76,688,000
1892.....	99,126,000	68,554,000

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S. Merchandise.	Expor to U. Merchan
1893.....	$46,619,000	$76,076,
1894.....	55,315,000	47,549,
1895.....	45,149,000	61,580,
1896.....	47,041,000	66,268,
1897.....	57,595,000	67,530,

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1897, w Agricultural implements, $623,956; breadstuffs—corn, $2,113,628; oats, $912,325; copper and manu

tures, $6,272,977; cotton, unmanufactured, $26,110,302; grease and soap stock, $1,045,027; iron and steel and manufactures, $1,380,688; oils, mineral, crude, $4,584,562; refined, $932,938; oil, cottonseed, $2,601,-526; provisions—tallow, $675,424; hog products, $1,203,487; other meat products, $579,061; tobacco, unmanufactured, $1,832,903; wood and manufactures, $841,963; total value of domestic merchandise, $56,297,631.

The principal articles of export to the United States were: Duty-free—Art works, $2,448,713; chemicals, drugs, dyes, $1,511,636, of which $565,927 was argol; hides and skins other than furs, $1,742,-830; silk, raw and waste, $938,689; wool, unmanufactured, $2,507,014; total free of duty, $17,731,574. Dutiable—Brushes, $542,069; chemicals, drugs, dyes, $1,544,627; cotton, manufactures of, $3,637,104; chinaware, etc., $1,593,100; feathers, natural, $601,782; feathers and flowers, artificial, $1,608,201; fish, cured, $811,679; fruits, including nuts, $989,388; furs and manufactures, $917,492; glass and glassware, $969,573; hair and manufactures, $502,041; jewelry, $1,174,887; leather and manufactures, $2,599,373; metals, compositions, etc., $946,909; oil, olive, $532,530; perfumes, cosmetics, etc., $582,290; silk, manufactures, $11,323,087; spirits, distilled, $1,071,244; sugar, $1,421,317; vegetables, preserved, $579,180; wines, $4,109,754, of which $3,132,959 was champagne; wools, etc., manufactures, $6,849,831, of which $5,722,666 was dress goods; total dutiable, $49,798,657.

Imports and Exports of Specie.*

Gold Coin and Bullion.			Silver Coin and Bullion.		
Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	$47,018,553	$38,816,482	1885	$45,505,290	$26,581,143
1887	17,982,216	49,809,821	1887	34,354,592	26,738,827
1888	19,514,968	37,135,702	1888	31,669,988	21,021,915
1889	65,161,124	24,974,151	1889	21,350,913	19,818,847
1890	22,528,197	48,153,115	1890	26,614,436	20,822,832
1891	69,462,638	45,430,120	1891	34,030,365	28,055,497
1892	74,379,010	20,837,982	1892	24,020,020	20,739,963
1893	58,890,873	22,556,169	1893	31,689,656	24,561,540
1894	88,538,554	20,767,201	1894	18,326,887	21,201,683
1895	48,872,298	47,165,473	1895	27,227,348	17,163,361
1896	58,249,195	60,003,829	1896	20,217,698	18,771,282
1897	58,143,000	26,372,000	1897	34,205,000	38,368,000

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking.

The Bank of France.

Though not a State institution, the Bank of France has the exclusive right to issue circulating notes. The following statements, from "A History of Banking in All Nations," published recently by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, show the course of the Bank's circulation and its stock of coin from 1810 to 1896 inclusive.

Statistics of coin on hand and the Bank's circulation, in millions and hundred thousands of francs, 1810 to 1896:

Year.	Coin on Hand			Note Circulation		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1810	50.8	34.1	42.0	104.1	92.2	101.2
1820	218.3	161.8	194.9	171.9	122.2	153.8
1830	172.5	104.3	145.0	238.6	201.5	223.6
1840	261.2	216.3	246.9	255.3	203.8	223.4
1850	482.1	427.0	457.8	515.5	436.3	485.6
1860	573.0	411.4	513.5	805.8	703.6	749.6
1870	1,318.5	505.3	1,130.7	1,814.4	1,359.0	1,544.3
1880	2,103.6	1,763.7	1,974.1	2,481.3	2,206.8	2,365.4
1885	2,281.5	2,019.9	2,176.4	3,063.9	2,719.4	2,846.0
1886	2,525.8	2,220.5	2,422.7	2,973.7	2,658.1	2,789.2
1887	2,401.8	2,316.0	2,361.5	2,929.8	2,551.4	2,719.3
1888	2,347.1	2,242.1	2,301.0	2,891.3	2,516.8	2,676.4
1889	2,598.6	2,223.7	2,398.4	3,123.1	2,616.8	2,876.1
1890	2,592.8	2,360.6	2,513.2	3,259.8	2,893.4	3,060.4
1891	2,641.8	2,358.2	2,553.8	3,288.8	2,922.9	3,084.6
1892	2,983.5	2,587.2	2,826.5	3,335.7	3,037.0	3,151.3
1893	3,004.6	2,786.1	2,956.0	3,589.7	3,255.9	3,445.5
1894	3,304.6	2,951.1	3,083.7	3,675.1	3,314.7	3,476.5
1895	3,390.9	3,176.2	3,294.3	.....	.....	.....
1896	3,334.9	3,154.7	3,224.7	3,682.5	3,458.0	.....

* These statistics are carried back to the year 1815 in Volume I of this work, at pages 41 and 42. They are converted from £'s sterling at a value of $5.00 to the £.

Classification of the coin on hand in the Bank of France at the end of each year, in millions and hundred thousands of francs, 1870 to 1897:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1870	428.8	68.4	497.2	1891	1,336.8	1,252.7	2,589.5
1880	552.4	1,221.8	1,774.2	1892	1,704.9	1,267.0	2,971.9
1885	1,155.4	1,083.6	2,238.8	1893	1,702.5	1,261.3	2,963.8
1887	1,105.6	1,190.0	2,295.6	1894	2,060.6	1,238.0	3,298.6
1888	1,206.0	1,228.0	2,234.0	1895	1,950.3	1,234.6	3,184.9
1889	1,261.7	1,242.0	2,503.9	1896	1,912.0	1,227.5	3,139.5
1890	1,120.2	1,240.8	2,361.0	1897	1,945.5	1,205.2	3,150.7

The capital of the Bank of France is estimated at 182,500,000 francs. The commercial discounts of the Bank of France,* in millions and hundred thousands of francs, from 1810 to 1894, were as follows:

Year.	Single Pieces.	Amount.	Paper on Hand— Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1810	.....	792.9	187.6	187.7	162.3
1820	114,977	303.7	67.6	26.2	38.9
1830	274,912	617.5	196.1	113.7	144.4
1840	676,676	1,105.8	211.1	152.9	174.7
1850	816,657	1,171.1	149.6	98.3	114.3
1860	3,684,852	4,964.8	582.6	428.6	493.3
1870	4,687,762	6,627.4	1,380.7	494.7	738.1
1880	9,185,577	8,696.9	1,018.2	579.3	758.5
1885	11,660,589	9,250.1	1,116.4	582.7	784.3
1886	11,377,405	8,302.9	1,125.6	413.7	620.8
1887	11,579,661	8,268.7	792.2	430.6	577.9
1888	11,958,137	8,585.4	816.7	495.1	621.1
1889	12,368,431	9,180.4	1,076.7	491.0	713.8
1890	12,583,222	9,534.6	984.6	493.2	669.6
1891	13,277,234	9,968.8	1,437.0	533.3	760.7
1892	13,069,468	8,415.8	870.7	409.7	550.4
1893	13,353,912	8,837.0	802.4	475.9	579.3
1894	13,489,506	8,725.0	1,030.7	360.0	564.6

The condition of the Bank of France is shown below for the weeks ending September 1 and 8, 1898 and the corresponding period of 1897, in thousands of pounds sterling:

Assets.	Sept. 8, 1898.	Sept. 1, 1898.	Sept. 9, 1897.	Liabilities.	Sept. 8, 1898.	Sept. 1, 1898.	Sept. 9, 1897.
Coin and bullion—gold	£75,164	£75,368	£80,880	Notes	£140,709	£141,658	£144,124
Coin and bullion—silver	49,791	49,860	48,693	Government deposits	10,634	12,860	7,918
Government securities	14,104	14,104	14,104	Private deposits	18,694	18,907	19,737
Discounts and advances	39,151	43,049	37,157				

The following statement, from "A History of Banking in All Nations," Volume III, page 131, shows the amount of paper discounted annually by all the banks of France from 1881 to 1894:

Year.	Stamp Duty. Francs.	Gross Amount of Paper. Francs.	Net Amount of Paper. Francs.
1881	15,104,600	30,209,200,000	27,188,300,000
1882	15,050,400	30,100,800,000	27,090,800,000
1883	15,182,400	30,364,800,000	27,328,400,000
1884	14,397,900	28,795,800,000	25,916,300,000
1885	13,585,800	27,171,600,000	24,454,500,000
1886	13,220,800	26,441,600,000	23,797,500,000
1887	13,220,000	26,440,000,000	23,796,000,000
1888	13,445,800	26,891,600,000	24,202,500,000
1889	13,588,900	27,177,800,000	24,460,100,000
1890	13,943,200	27,886,400,000	25,097,800,000
1891	14,272,200	28,545,100,000	25,690,600,000
1892	11,482,200	22,964,400,000	20,668,000,000
1893	11,552,000	23,104,000,000	20,793,600,000
1894	11,197,000	22,394,000,000	20,154,600,000

The transactions of the Paris Clearing House were as follows for recent years, expressed in milliards of francs, 00,000's omitted:

Years.	Paper Presented for Clearing.	Paper Cleared.	Paper Not Cleared but Settled by Orders.	Years.	Paper Presented for Clearing.	Paper Cleared.	Paper Not Cleared but Settled by Orders.
1889-90	5,140,9	4,136,2	1,004,7	1892-93	4,715,2	3,823,8	891,4
1890-91	6,003,9	4,721,8	1,282,0	1893-94	5,379,3	4,360,2	1,019,1
1891-92	4,868,8	3,889,6	979,2	1894-95	6,143,5	5,527,6	615,9

* From "A History of Banking in All Nations," Volume III, page 81; published by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

NATIONAL SAVINGS-BANKS.

Year ending Dec. 31.	Number Post Correspondents.	Number Accounts Open.	Amount Due to Depositors. Francs.	Average Credit to Each Depositor.	Ratio of Expense of Administration to Amount Due Depositors. Per Cent.
1865	6,620	692,582	154,155,572	222.59	0.56
1890	6,817	1,504,688	413,439,048	274.76	0.47
1895	7,391	2,488,075	753,458,528	302.82	0.45
1896	7,369	2,682,908	784,950,207	292.57	0.42

Money.

The Monetary Union between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy was formed in 1865, and was joined by Greece in 1868. The convention was renewed in 1878, 1885, and 1890. These countries have their gold and silver coins of the same weight and fineness, and the same system is followed in Finland, Roumania, Servia, Spain, and, partially, in several of the South American republics.

[For gold and silver coins see Index.]

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

NOTE.—For further information see "Year Book," Volume I, pages 61 and 62, and subsequent issues.

COINAGE.

The amount of money coined in France during recent years has been as follows, in francs:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1895	108,006,930	*8,000,000	110,000	116,116,930
1896	112,538,240	.....	829,423	113,367,733

* Token money.

GERMANY.

Area and Population.

The following statement shows the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the three census periods of 1885, 1890, and 1895:

States of the Empire.	Area English Sq. Miles.	Population Dec. 1, 1885.	Population Dec. 1, 1890.	Population June 14, 1895.	Population per Square Mile, 1895.
Prussia	134,463	28,318,470	29,957,367	31,855,123	236.9
Bavaria	29,282	5,420,199	5,594,982	5,818,544	198.7
Württemberg	7,528	1,995,185	2,036,522	2,081,151	276.4
Baden	5,821	1,601,255	1,657,867	1,725,464	296.4
Saxony	5,787	3,182,003	3,502,684	3,787,688	654.5
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,135	575,152	578,342	597,436	116.2
Hesse	2,965	956,611	992,883	1,039,020	350.3
Oldenburg	2,479	341,525	354,968	373,739	150.7
Brunswick	1,424	372,452	403,773	434,213	304.9
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	313,946	326,091	339,217	244.2
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	98,371	97,978	101,540	89.7
Saxe-Meiningen	953	214,884	223,832	234,005	245.5
Anhalt	906	248,166	271,963	293,298	323.5
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	198,829	206,513	216,603	286.9
Saxe-Altenburg	511	161,460	170,864	180,313	352.2
Lippe	469	123,212	128,495	134,854	286.6
Waldeck	433	56,575	57,281	57,766	133.4
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	83,836	85,863	88,685	244.0
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	73,606	75,510	78,074	234.9
Reuss-Schleiz	319	110,598	119,811	132,130	414.2
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	37,204	39,163	41,224	314.7
Reuss-Greiz	122	55,904	62,754	67,454	552.0
Hamburg	158	513,620	622,530	681,632	4,314.1
Lübeck	115	67,658	76,485	83,324	724.5
Bremen	99	165,628	180,443	196,404	1,983.8
Alsace-Lorraine	5,600	1,564,355	1,603,506	1,640,986	293.0
Total	208,670	46,855,704	49,428,470	52,279,901	250.5

POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION, WITH PERCENTAGE, 1882 AND 1895.

	Number		Percentage	
	1882.	1895.	1882.	1895.
Agriculture, cattle rearing, etc	18,840,818	18,068,663	41.6	34.9
Forestry, hunting, fishing	384,637	432,644	0.8	0.8
Mining, metal works, and other industries	16,058,080	20,253,241	35.5	39.1
Commerce and trade	4,531,080	5,966,846	10.0	11.5
Domestic and other service	938,294	886,807	2.0	1.7
Professions	2,222,982	2,835,014	4.9	5.5
Without profession or occupation	2,246,222	3,327,069	5.0	6.4
Total	45,222,113	51,770,284		

EMIGRATION FROM GERMAN STATES.

Years. Average.	Total.	To United States.	To Brazil.	To Other American Countries.	To Africa.	To Asia.	To Australia.
1892	116,339	111,806	796	2,765	476	120	376
1893	87,677	78,249	1,173	7,262	586	146	261
1894	40,964	35,902	1,288	2,638	760	151	225
1895	37,498	32,503	1,405	2,359	886	134	211
1896	33,824	29,007	1,001	2,152	1,346	144	174

Fiscal Affairs.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for the last six years, the figures for the last three years being taken from the budget estimates:

Years ending March 31.	Revenue: Ordinary. 1,000 M.	Revenue: Extraordinary (Loans, etc.) 1,000 M.	Revenue: Total. 1,000 M.	Expenditure: Ordinary. 1,000 M.	Expenditure: Extraordinary (Military, etc.) 1,000 M.	Expenditure: Total. 1,000 M.
1892-93	1,068,699	67,938	1,136,637	1,088,671	155,560	1,244,231
1893-94	1,117,570	172,018	1,289,588	1,079,544	172,408	1,269,952
1894-95	1,185,643	158,449	1,344,092	1,190,787	146,153	1,336,940
1895-96	1,229,860	64,256	1,294,116	1,232,677	74,504	1,307,181
1896-97	1,219,714	28,159	1,247,873	1,227,169	28,159	1,255,318
1897-98	1,271,538	56,764	1,328,302	1,270,698	57,604	1,328,302

The amounts raised by customs and excise and stamps were as follows (in thousands of marks):

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Estimated. 1897-98.
Customs and excise	620,004	607,080	642,007	661,639	634,665	653,131
Stamps	31,303	31,203	48,994	64,747	61,000	61,873
Total	651,307	638,283	691,001	726,386	695,665	715,004

On October 31, 1896, the public debt amounted to 2,126,827,300 marks. Of this amount 450,000,000 bears interest at 4 per cent., 790,000,000 at 3½ per cent., and 886,827,300 at 3 per cent. There also exists an unfunded debt, represented by "Reichs-Kassenscheine," or imperial treasure bills, outstanding on March 31, 1895, to the amount of 120,000,000 marks. As a set-off against the debt there exists a variety of invested funds. The fund for invalids consisted of 447,708,900 marks in 1895. The war treasure fund of 120,000,000 marks is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

Agriculture.

The total yield of farm products in the years indicated, in metric tons of 2,200 lbs., or hectolitres of 26.417 gallons, and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows:

	1893-94 Tons.	1893-94 Per Hect.	1894-95 Tons.	1894-95 Per Hect.	1895-96 Tons.	1895-96 Per Hect.	1896-97 Tons.	1896-97 Per Hect.
Wheat	2,994,823	1.47	3,012,271	1.52	2,807,557	1.45	3,008,385	1.56
Rye	7,460,383	1.24	7,075,020	1.17	6,595,758	1.12	7,232,320	1.21
Barley	1,946,944	1.20	3,432,913	1.49	2,411,731	1.43	2,317,334	1.38
Oats	3,242,313	0.83	5,250,152	1.34	5,252,590	1.30	4,968,272	1.25
Buckwheat	93,825	0.55	93,556	0.58	103,924	0.67	95,205	0.63
Potatoes	32,277,851	10.63	29,049,238	9.60	31,786,621	10.42	29,278,132	9.09
Hay	11,490,787	1.94	18,970,259	3.21	21,001,621	4.27	19,943,995	3.37
Beet-root (sugar)	9,794,482	24.79	12,537,429	28.53	11,196,320	27.52	12,616,432	29.02
Beet-root (fodder)	8,086,699	18.37	10,088,216	22.58	9,265,607	20.21	10,526,403	22.83
Tobacco	32,082	2.11	38,317	2.18	48,546	2.30	.....	....
Hops	10,640	0.25	33,109	0.76	30,181	0.72	25,325	0.62
	Hectol's.		Hectol's.		Hectol's.		Hectol's.	
Wine	3,820,352	33.0	2,824,422	24.2	2,011,637	17.3	5,050,808	43.4

1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

The number of live stock in the German Empire is shown as follows:

Year.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Cattle: Cows.	Cattle: Others.	Cattle: Total.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
1873	3,352,231	1,626	11,689	8,961,221	6,815,481	15,776,702	24,999,406	7,124,088	2,320,002
1883	3,522,545	1,009	8,786	9,087,293	6,699,471	15,786,764	19,189,715	9,206,195	2,640,994
1892	3,836,256	383	6,320	9,946,164	7,609,530	17,555,694	13,589,612	12,174,288	3,091,287

Beet-Root Sugar.

The following are the statistics of beet-root sugar production in the Zollgebiet:

Years.	Number of Factories.	Beet-Root Used, in Metric Tons.	Production in Metric Tons: Raw Sugar.	Production in Metric Tons: Refined Sugar.	Production in Metric Tons: Molasses.	No. of Kgs. Beet-Root to Produce 1 Kg. of Sugar.
1890-91	406	10,623,319	1,284,485	679,213	253,094	8.27
1891-92	403	9,488,002	1,144,368	721,053	244,969	8.29
1892-93	401	9,811,940	1,175,137	768,420	241,805	8.35
1893-94	405	10,644,352	1,319,006	819,629	279,299	8.09
1894-95	405	14,521,029	1,841,461	992,136	347,090	8.20
1895-96	397	11,672,816	1,615,111	.....	.....	7.58
1896-97	399	13,721,601	1,738,884	.....	.....	....

Beer Product.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed at various periods. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (=26.4 gallons); also the number of active breweries in the beer excise district:

Years.	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria.	Württemberg.	Baden.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Total.	No. of Active Breweries.
1890-91	32,280	14,427	3,508	1,679	837	52,731	8,969
1891-92	32,632	14,490	3,454	1,643	875	53,094	8,672
1892-93	33,171	15,104	3,750	1,714	912	54,651	8,460
1893-94	34,385	15,025	3,478	1,710	907	55,505	8,243
1894-95	33,974	15,186	3,493	1,728	869	55,250	8,029
1895-96	33,733	16,034	3,885	1,914	997	56,563	7,847

The average annual consumption per head of the population of the entire Zollgebiet for the twenty years, 1874-94, was 25.3 gallons.

Alcohol.

The production and consumption of alcohol, showing uses and per capita consumption, are given below in hectolitres (1 hectol.=26.4 gallons):

Years ending Sept. 30—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Production	3,144,801	2,969,149	2,948,244	3,028,920	3,262,685	2,951,671	3,333,648
Consumpt'n (total)	2,827,859	2,722,426	2,743,786	2,861,589	2,927,629	2,940,263	3,098,118
do (per capita).	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9
do (industrial).	531,375	519,104	551,300	606,670	664,394	718,806	808,279
do (beverages).	2,296,484	2,203,322	2,192,486	2,254,919	2,263,235	2,221,457	2,289,839

Minerals and Metals.

The annual product of the principal minerals and metals in Germany and Luxemburg is shown in the following table, in thousands of metric tons, likewise the values, in thousands of dollars:

	Metric Tons					Values				
Minerals—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Coal	71,372	73,909	76,773	79,169	85,639	131,745	124,617	127,294	130,679	143,813
Lignite	21,172	21,567	22,103	24,788	26,767	14,626	13,751	13,288	14,065	14,773
Iron ore	11,539	11,457	12,392	12,349	14,162	11,539	11,457	12,392	10,265	12,845
Zinc ore	800	788	729	706	729	5,905	3,574	2,569	2,561	4,118
Lead ore	163	168	163	161	154	3,672	3,536	3,026	3,134	2,998
Copper ore	568	385	586	633	717	5,128	4,531	4,060	3,726	4,109
Kainit	549	665	727	680	857	1,956	2,398	2,575	2,327	.....
Other pot. salts	803	861	916	840	924	2,532	2,762	2,988	2,819	.....
Rock salt	663	669	735	687	756	708	796	789	776	.....
Metals—										
Pig iron	4,937	4,986	5,559	5,417	6,295	57,324	54,986	57,095	56,906	71,712
Zinc	140	143	144	150	153	13,765	11,821	10,453	10,083	11,423
Lead	98	95	101	111	113	5,137	4,519	4,762	5,291	5,945
Copper	25	24	26	26	29	6,189	5,858	5,468	5,641	7,072
Gold*	4	3	4	4	.....	3,684	2,138	2,881	.....	.....
Silver*	489	449	444	440	.....	14,307	11,766	9,654	.....	.....

The production of bituminous coal in 1897 was 91,010 tons, and peat or brown coal 29,420 tons. The total steel production amounted to 4,538,637 tons, as against 4,297,447 in 1896. In 1897, copper ore, 700,000 tons; iron ore, 15,448,212 tons; copper, ingot, 29,408 tons; gold (kg.), 2,781, value $1,934,000; silver, value $9,092,000; sulphuric acid, value $3,716,000.

Foreign Commerce.

The imports and exports of merchandise under the head of "special trade" (precious metals included), together with the movement of the precious metals, are shown below; the imports and exports for 1897 are valued at the prices for 1896. The returns for 1897 are swollen by the inclusion, for the first time, of dutiable articles imported for re-export after further manufacture. (Expressed in marks):

Years.	Merchandise		Precious Metals	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1891	4,403,404,000	3,339,755,000	252,600,000	164,200,000
1892	4,227,004,000	3,150,104,000	208,400,000	196,000,000
1893	4,134,070,000	3,244,562,000	172,300,000	152,600,000
1894	4,285,533,000	3,051,480,000	347,300,000	90,000,000
1895	4,246,111,000	3,424,275,000	125,400,000	106,200,000
1896	4,557,951,000	3,753,822,000	249,472,000	227,833,000
1897	4,833,000,000	3,808,000,000	187,000,000	155,000,000

* Given in kilogrammes. 1 kilo. = 2.2046 lbs.; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.

The values of the imports and exports, classified as below, were as follows (in millions of marks):

	Imports				Exports			
	1896.	1895.	1894.	1889.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1889.
Raw materials	1,896	1,805	1,666	1,767	773	722	668	665
Manufactures	939	925	885	993	2,301	2,179	1,879	2,099
Food and cattle	1,482	1,389	1,437	1,229	451	416	414	401

Some of the leading articles of import and export for 1896 and 1897 are shown as follows:

	Imports		Exports	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Cottons and cotton cloths	294,099	356,365	227,120	229,518
Lead and lead articles	7,440	8,592	10,805	12,787
Brushes and sieves	2,998	3,159	20,667	22,854
Colors, pharmaceutical product	243,810	244,075	318,414	326,730
Iron and iron articles	46,987	66,769	322,785	319,018
Earths, minerals, precious metals, amianthus	373,494	329,099	282,584	218,974
Flax, hemp, and other textile materials not cotton	93,869	89,427	30,980	28,776
Grains and other vegetable products	728,281	718,247	73,225	95,063
Glass and glassware	10,705	11,358	43,381	43,733
Hairs and feathers	46,972	54,385	29,377	33,257
Skins and furs	170,290	181,622	75,659	84,365
Wood and other cut-out matters	243,522	297,453	95,755	109,482
Hops	9,884	6,872	24,866	19,623
Instruments, machines, and vehicles	36,486	48,308	155,872	172,119
Rubber and gutta-percha	42,903	406,403	30,460	35,119
Clothing and linen drapery	10,600	11,159	120,075	142,578
Copper and copper materials	69,517	87,001	84,546	85,051
Hardware	39,899	39,825	116,997	125,673
Leather and leather articles	57,518	58,359	151,316	150,446
Linen cloths	26,806	28,290	24,017	25,137
Literary and artistic productions	35,670	43,834	113,129	124,384
Food products, groceries, preserves	626,322	694,895	342,359	435,026
Oils, not otherwise specified, and greases	144,205	155,398	27,140	29,366
Paper and paperware	12,626	13,607	101,172	97,377
Petroleum	80,959	81,402	1,325	1,989
Silks and silkalines	152,180	155,073	155,123	145,258
Soap and perfumery	1,850	1,941	12,450	13,213
Stone and stone objects	31,915	36,983	25,577	23,860
Coal, peat	117,150	124,783	157,395	169,293
Objects of straw and bark fibers	8,210	9,087	4,349	4,717
Resin, pitch, tar, asphalt	37,720	39,567	9,750	9,576
Animals & animal products not elsewhere specified	133,280	134,349	9,886	8,016
Potteries	5,141	7,309	43,136	59,615
Cattle	145,938	149,090	23,276	20,008
Wool and wool stuffs	404,954	402,158	325,004	327,559
Zinc and zinc articles	5,487	6,901	11,528	27,274
Tin and tin articles	18,088	15,715	5,273	4,982
Divers	437	451	8,337	8,968

The imports of textile materials for the past four years are given as follows:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Raw cotton	2,778,308	3,008,872	2,814,889	3,024,604
Cotton residue	214,773	275,454	276,052	291,440
Raw sheep wool	1,630,790	1,832,016	1,702,446	1,632,935
Flax	544,936	649,289	541,861	487,260
Hemp	443,669	492,492	445,237	465,873
Jute	781,515	1,138,279	988,454	892,905
Raw silk	24,570	28,202	25,713	28,858

General Distribution of German Commerce.

The "special" commerce of the Deutsche Zollgebiet, or Customs League, was divided as follows, expressed in thousands of marks:

	1894		1895		1896	
Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.
German free ports	12,718	37,454	14,609	37,991	15,801	40,456
Great Britain	608,866	635,114	578,726	678,890	647,773	715,946
Austria-Hungary	581,749	401,653	525,431	435,766	578,032	477,324
Russia	543,938	194,806	568,795	220,881	634,671	364,142
Switzerland	136,228	188,334	144,516	219,029	146,343	243,953
Belgium	171,628	149,888	179,194	159,186	175,702	168,000
Netherlands	199,179	244,017	164,331	245,133	162,632	262,265
France and Algeria	214,049	188,130	229,922	202,769	233,587	201,553
Italy	141,436	82,470	145,942	83,375	137,484	85,630
Norway and Sweden	82,607	113,471	78,241	118,951	93,109	127,144
Denmark	73,426	83,387	73,031	100,877	58,224	97,417
Spain	39,349	30,567	28,607	31,158	35,942	39,428
Balkan Peninsula, includ'g Greece, Montenegro, and Turkey in Asia	91,385	83,379	74,362	83,192	114,830	72,702
Portugal	12,790	10,865	13,539	13,054	15,226	13,412
British India	164,130	39,169	162,128	44,661	171,163	49,179
Rest of Asia	87,669	60,120	105,605	77,605	132,324	99,123
Africa (except Algeria)	72,142	38,678	79,352	42,887	88,588	57,457
North and Central America	582,875	305,246	564,825	411,413	640,142	424,766
South America and West Indies	369,014	142,537	394,212	192,751	369,416	182,307
Australia	98,917	21,272	118,506	23,362	104,464	30,044
Other countries	1,438	923	2,237	1,145	2,498	1,574
Total	4,285,533	3,051,480	4,246,111	3,424,076	4,557,951	3,753,822

Commerce with the United States.

The following statement shows the imports of Germany from the United States and the exports thither for a series of years (ending June 30):

Years.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1885-86	$61,961,000	$69,154,000	1892-93	$83,578,000	$96,210,000
1886-87	58,571,000	80,647,000	1893-94	92,357,000	69,387,000
1887-88	56,414,000	73,421,000	1894-95	92,054,000	81,014,000
1888-89	68,802,000	81,742,000	1895-96	97,897,000	94,241,000
1889-90	85,563,000	98,337,000	1896-97	125,246,000	111,211,000
1890-91	92,795,000	97,316,000	1897-98	155,039,972	69,696,907
1891-92	105,521,000	82,907,000			

The principal imports from United States during the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, $6,918,749 (of this $5,121,573 was corn); copper (ingots, bars, etc.), $2,394,070; cotton (unmanufactured), $41,759,576; fertilizers, $1,609,045; hides and skins, $1,074,268; iron and steel, manufactures of, $2,506,779; naval stores, $1,665,436; oil cake and oil cake meal, $1,939,558; oil, refined mineral, $7,686,715; provisions, $12,190,115; tobacco (unmanufactured), $4,034,342; wood, and manufactures of, $2,619,281. Exports to the United States were: Books, etc., $1,000,542; cement, Portland, $1,815,307; chemicals, drugs, dyes, $5,632,205 free; $4,157,793 dutiable; cotton, manufactures of, $8,712,145; earthen, stone, and china ware, $2,692,110; flax, hemp, jute, manufactures, $1,770,979; furs and fur skins and manufactures, $2,046,001; glass and glassware, $2,982,966; hides and skins, $1,216,837; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $2,924,836; leather and manufactures, $4,559,167; metals, and manufactures of, $1,729,031; paper and manufactures of, $2,037,841; rice and rice flour, $1,067,778; silk manufactures, $6,219,170; sugars, $12,528,755; toys, $2,242,264; wines, $1,359,185; wool manufactures, $11,658,949.

Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion Imports and Exports.

	Gold Coin and Bullion			Silver Coin and Bullion	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1892	$45,612,162	$38,897,709	1892	$3,904,687	$3,029,225
1893	35,551,259	24,175,031	1893	2,464,328	11,894,183
1894*	77,130,690	12,690,000	1894	4,251,407	8,450,850
1895	23,193,328	19,514,609	1895	2,389,088	5,547,817
1896	52,421,909	47,000,480	1896	3,163,429	7,260,925

Internal Transportation.

Railroads. (See Index.)

Canal and River Navigation.

At the end of 1895 the canals and inland navigations of Germany were as follows:

Nature of Waterway.	Length Navigable for Vessels of Draught: 5 ft. 9 in. Miles.	4 ft. 11 in. Miles.	3 ft. 3 in. Miles.	2 ft. 6 in. Miles.	Under 2 ft. 6 in. Miles.	Total Length Miles.
Navigable rivers	986	1,494	2,483	238	629	5,830
Canalized rivers	44	208	983	104	31	1,371
Canals	90	171	981	30	120	1,391
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal	61	...	...	...	...	61
Total	1,181	1,873	4,447	372	780	8,653

The number of vessels passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal from April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897, was 19,960, with a registered tonnage of 1,848,458, as against 1,505,983 tons in 1895-96. The total receipts in 1896-97 amounted to £50,842, and expenses £103,239. In 1897-98 the number of vessels passed through was 23,108, with net carrying capacity of 2,469,795 register tons.

Shipping, Post-Office and Telegraph. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

Money.—For gold and silver coins, see Index.

Note.—For further information see this "Year Book," Volumes I, II, and III.

* In addition there were imported 66,269 kilogrammes and exported 27 kilogrammes of gold and silver, value not stated.

Coinage.

The following statement shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the present Empire:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Copper.	Total.
1894	157,282.1	4,487.2	843.9	373.4	162,986.6
1895	107,514.0	7,672.4	181.6	340.9	115,708.9
1896	107,701.8	11,411.6	1,522.0	443.2	121,078.6
1897	126,662.4	.....	1,479.5	206.3	128,348.2
Total since 1872	3,108,189.9	507,629.9	54,134.9	13,444.9	3,683,399.6
Withdrawn	6,226.0	13,405.1	3.2	0.1	19,635.0
Surplus	3,101,963.9	494,224.8	54,131.7	13,444.9	3,663,764.6

Notenbanken.

The following statement shows the average financial condition of the note-issuing banks of the Empire, in thousands of marks:

		Liabilities				Assets			
Year.	Banks.	Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Note Circulation.	Total, including Other Liabilities.	Coin and Bullion.	Notes of State and Other Banks.	Bills.	Total, including Other Assets.
1890	13	231,225	42,701	1,196,976	1,902,470	871,960	48,253	771,243	1,917,404
1891	9	221,815	43,547	1,179,387	1,959,899	965,025	48,161	745,264	1,974,593
1892	9	222,194	45,590	1,194,019	2,037,806	1,017,482	51,521	769,451	2,047,521
1893	9	222,672	46,026	1,158,320	1,952,739	921,735	49,931	790,370	1,962,984
1894	8	219,672	45,986	1,173,629	2,018,120	1,013,488	52,710	756,160	2,022,199
1895	8	219,672	46,229	1,273,799	2,140,014	1,092,226	56,898	790,673	2,141,019

The Reichsbank.

The following statement shows the condition of the Imperial Bank, in thousands of pounds sterling, at the dates named:

Assets.	Aug. 31, 1897.	Aug. 22, 1897.	Aug. 31, 1896.	Liabilities.	Aug. 31, 1897.	Aug. 23, 1897.	Aug. 31, 1896.
Coin and bullion	£43,240	£44,504	£45,133	Notes in circulation	£53,534	£51,546	£52,257
Discounts & advances	39,359	37,264	36,613	Current accounts	25,715	26,582	25,523

The following table shows the annual transactions of the Bank since its foundation, for the years named, in thousands of marks:

		Purchase of Bills of Exchange				
Year.	Total Transactions.	Local Bills.	Consignment or Commission Bills.	Foreign Bills.	Loans on Securities.	Purchase of Gold.
1876	36,684,831	1,107,182	3,015,650	17,633	467,207	46,389
1880	52,193,508	1,034,103	2,450,687	57,352	839,702	46,210
1890	108,595,413	1,847,462	3,578,027	63,971	1,315,176	87,967
1895	121,313,107	2,022,214	3,144,119	54,013	1,110,936	55,276
1896	131,499,193	2,491,338	3,743,034	54,421	1,428,201	62,032
1897	142,110,611	2,569,244	4,037,847	54,065	1,552,956	123,954

Year.	Endorsements.	Account with Empire and Federal States.	Nominal Am't Valuable Securities in care of Bank.	Administrative Expenses.	Added to Reserve Fund.	Dividends Paid.	Number Employees.
1876	16,211,245	2,070,124	424,129	5,399	977	6⅓	1,094
1880	35,234,255	1,372,195	866,470	5,400	896	6.	1,155
1890	79,749,502	4,054,453	2,198,091	7,431	3,068	8.81	1,507
1895	93,698,269	4,232,918	2,721,026	9,685	997	5.88	1,819
1896	98,249,164	11,558,143	2,798,111	9,527	997	7.50	1,894
1897	103,902,571	15,154,740	2,768,642	10,259	....	7.92	1,898

Issues of Securities.

The *Deutsche Oekonomist* publishes a report on the issue of foreign loans in Germany. The capital raised is stated as follows, in millions of marks:

1896	1,896	1890	1,520
1895	1,375	1889	1,745
1894	1,429	1888	1,985
1893	1,266	1887	1,008
1892	1,016	1886	1,015
1891	1,217	1885	899

A detailed statement of these issues shows as follows, in millions of marks:

	1895		1894		1893		1892	
German Loans.	Nominal Value.	Market Value.	Nominal Value.	Market Value.	Nominal Value.	Market Value.	Nominal Value.	Market Value.
Government.....	41.45	42.69	226.00	202.51	401.00	356.69	369.50	313.90
Municipal.....	95.31	96.79	94.75	92.35	82.13	79.79	56.13	55.17
Mortgage.....	500.00	500.00	559.64	559.64	349.89	342.82	437.87	437.87
Railway bonds.....	5.50	5.56	7.76	7.95	2.05	2.06	3.70	3.75
Industrial bonds....	40.43	39.97	48.35	50.21	68.60	68.91	13.09	13.28
Railway shares.....	2.35	2.62	1.40	1.82	4.29	4.59	4.82	4.29
Bank shares.....	112.99	143.12	31.59	36.17	21.59	34.02	2.00	2.51
Insurance shares....	2.50	2.72	2.00	5.12	1.75	2.58	....	....
Industrial shares....	161.17	223.25	60.28	79.00	19.55	25.28	12.89	14.77
	961.70	1,056.72	1,031.77	1,035.31	950.59	923.76	900.00	844.55
Foreign Loans.								
State.....	76.50	73.10	200.41	188.59	304.00	304.31	89.25	83.77
Municipal.....	26.00	24.83	6.75	6.85	.....	.....	14.03	13.99
Mortgage.....	46.92	46.54	.....	.....	9.78	9.79	4.82	4.29
Railway bonds.....	158.22	155.85	152.70	142.51	62.36	62.38	106.69	65.64
Industrial bonds....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway shares.....	4.00	5.21	24.95	31.03	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Bank shares.....	5.20	9.11	3.20	4.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance shares....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial shares....	2.50	3.26	3.10	10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
	319.34	317.90	396.31	384.99	376.14	342.48	218.79	171.69
Total.....	1,281.04	1,374.62	1,420.08	1,429.30	1,326.83	1,266.24	1,118.79	1,016.24

The creation of limited-liability companies is recorded by the same authority, as follows: In 1892, number of companies, 63; capital, 28,864,700 marks. In 1893, number, 162; capital, 68,667,404 marks. In 1894, number, 254; capital, 112,456,000 marks. In 1895, number, 297; capital, 149,711,100. In 1896, number, 376; capital, 128,483,700 marks.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Area and Population.

The area and total number of inhabitants (civil and military) of the Monarchy are given as follows in the returns of the censuses of December 31, 1880 and 1890:

	Area English Square Miles.	Dec. 31, 1890.	Population, Dec. 31, 1890 — Male.	Female.	Total.	Population per Sq. Mile. 1890.
Austria	115,903	22,144,244	11,689,129	12,206,284	23,895,413	203
Hungary	125,039	15,739,375	8,667,971	8,795,502	17,463,473	139
Total, Austria-Hungary	240,942	37,883,619	20,357,100	21,001,786	41,358,886	171

For details of the various provinces see "Commercial Year Book," Volume II or III.

Occupations of Inhabitants.

In Austria, in 1890:

Occupations.	Masters, etc.	Employed.	Members of Families, etc.	Total.	Percentage.
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	2,006,764	6,462,459	4,882,156	13,351,379	55.86
Mining, smelting, etc.	65,422	457,181	718,094	1,240,697	5.2
Machine-making	20,938	58,802	112,612	190,352	0.8
Building	35,926	257,653	445,533	739,112	3.1
Textile industries	43,001	405,201	362,868	811,070	3.4
Foods and drinks	132,212	225,499	550,132	1,007,843	4.2
Clothing	218,706	385,111	551,166	1,154,983	4.8
Other industries	81,642	395,603	534,208	1,011,453	4.2
Banking, insurance, etc.	2,372	13,573	31,713	47,678	0.2
Trade	292,285	340,874	849,395	1,482,454	6.2
Transport	19,920	143,509	389,212	585,181	2.4
Active army	.....	187,507	24,126	211,633	0.9
State officials	40,615	222,929	433,019	696,563	2.9
Other occupations	20,841	27,644	60,312	108,717	0.4
Rentiers, etc.	551,159	12,562	325,680	889,381	3.7
In institutions, etc	241,084	.....	.....	241,084	1.0
Without occupation	69,773	.....	53,980	125,753	0.5
Total	3,842,640	9,726,647	10,326,126	23,897,413	

In Hungary, 1890:

Occupations.	Earning.	Supported.	Total.	Percentage.
Connected with learning	128,663	291,476	420,139	2.4
Servants in occupations connected with learning	36,426	70,506	106,932	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, etc	4,474,653	6,410,791	10,905,444	62.4
Mining industry and communications	1,210,473	1,719,716	2,960,189	16.9
Pensioners' assistants	129,362	104,334	273,696	1.6
Day laborers	1,242,284	1,196,155	2,438,439	13.9
Soldiers, gendarmerie	114,393	17,205	131,598	0.8
Other occupations	44,381	52,261	96,592	0.5
Unknown occupations	9,329	81,918	91,247	0.5
Supported by the Government	.....	69,515	69,515	0.4
Total	7,389,914	10,073,877	17,463,791	

Emigration.

The emigration statistics for Austria-Hungary are shown as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total emigrants	74,002	81,407	74,947	69,544	25,566	66,101
To North America	63,119	70,711	69,980	65,878	22,965	50,951
To Argentina	1,918	263	552	685	440	549
To Brazil	1,304	4,246	574	2,737	754	10,511

Fiscal Affairs.

The sources of revenue are indicated by the following budget estimates, for the common affairs of the Monarchy, for the year 1898:

	Florins.		Florins.
Foreign Affairs	132,000	Hungary's 2 per cent	2,095,737
War and Marine	2,660,372	Austria's quota	71,883,785
Finance	5,967	Hungary's quota	30,807,336
Board of Control	938		
Surplus from customs	53,598,890	Total	161,185,025

The branches of expenditure are shown in the following budget estimates for 1898:

	Ordinary. Florins.	Extraordinary. Florins.	Total. Florins.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,067,500	77,400	4,144,900
Ministry of War { Army	128,194,793	11,980,407	140,175,200
Ministry of War { Marine	10,663,060	3,918,200	14,581,260
Ministry of Finance	2,134,307	11,900	2,146,207
Board of Control	137,458	.....	137,458
Total	145,197,118	15,987,907	161,185,025

The income and expenditure of the Monarchy were as follows (in thousands of florins):

Austria.	1880. Florins.	1890. Florins.	1892. Florins.	1893. Florins.	1894. Florins.	1895. Florins.
Expenditure—						
Total in cash	432,075	559,598	610,666	629,873	691,932	743,670
Total in bills	41,303	88,457	125,535	420,210	27,651	65,715
Total	473,378	648,055	736,201	1,050,023	719,583	809,385
Revenue—						
Total in cash	445,935	582,163	617,697	659,163	688,050	759,544
Total in bills	37,428	88,457	125,535	399,181	24,684	67,850
Total	483,363	670,620	743,232	1,058,344	712,734	827,394

Hungary.	1880.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Expenditure—						
Ordinary	272,981	323,796	381,031	435,867	929,092	445,967
Transitory	7,551	39,789	*82,790	*547,079	37,694	15,795
Investments	6,508	18,629	24,193	36,141	31,109	47,261
Extraordinary expenditure	2,609	4,688	6,931	6,543	6,623	6,920
Total	289,649	386,902	494,947	1,025,630	504,513	515,943
Revenue—						
Ordinary	214,822	373,223	466,016	475,235	477,408	500,574
Transitory	17,529	43,950	*99,218	*558,951	53,702	17,625
Extraordinary	84					
Total	262,435	420,173	565,234	1,034,186	531,110	518,199

Public Debt.

The following table shows the growth of the debt of the Monarchy in thousands of florins:

	1880.	1890.	1895.	1896.	1897.
General debt	2,755,828	2,761,667	2,766,183	2,715,026	2,762,752
Austria's special debt	408,616	1,058,813	1,435,338	1,437,137	1,490,373
Hungary's special debt	1,093,834	1,793,484	2,144,786	2,167,498	2,177,685
Total	4,258,278	5,613,964	6,346,307	6,355,661	6,430,810

There is also to be reckoned a common floating debt amounting in December, 1896, to 138,949,109 florins. The cost of the general debt in 1897 was estimated at 126,799,554 florins, of which 96,488,601 florins was borne by Austria, and 30,310,953 florins by Hungary. The cost of the "special debt" of Austria was estimated at 71,649,258 million florins.

* The great sum of transitory revenue and expenditure is the result of the financial operation for the regulation of the standard of money. The gold-buying of the Government for this purpose represented 77.3 million florins.

Agriculture.

The products of the soil in Austria and Hungary were as follows:

	Austria, 1896		Hungary, 1896	
	Area in Hectares.	Produce in Hectolitres.	Area in Hectares.	Produce in Hectolitres.
Wheat	1,059,000	15,507,000	3,371,000	56,349,000
Barley	1,178,000	19,318,000	1,079,000	21,448,000
Oats	1,917,000	36,727,000	1,030,000	26,341,000
Rye	1,836,000	27,074,000	1,136,000	18,120,000
Pulse	308,000	3,784,000	.....	.....
Buckwheat	277,000	1,811,000	.....	.....
Maize	346,000	6,164,000	2,448,000	51,620,000
Other cereals	94,000	1,530,000	148,000	2,509,000
Total	7,015,000	111,915,000	9,212,000	176,387,000

Austria produced, in 1896, 88,180,000 quintals of potatoes, and Hungary 35,644,000; of sugar beet Austria produced 59,348,000 quintals, and Hungary 15,469,000; beet (other), Austria, 24,426,000, and Hungary 31,159,000.

The produce of the vineyards in Austria in 1896 was 3,485,000 hectolitres; tobacco, 66,000 quintals; 100,000 quintals hops, 221,000 quintals hemp, and 394,000 quintals flax.

In 1891 the amount of beer produced in Austria-Hungary was 14,253,000 hectolitres; in 1892, 15,557,000 hectolitres; in 1893, 16,261,000 hectolitres; and in 1894, 16,772,000 hectolitres.

NOTE.—1 hectare = 2.47 acres. 1 hectolitre = 2.8375 bushels. 1 metre-centner = 110.23 pounds avoirdupois. 1 hectolitre = 26.417 gallons.

Mineral Products.

The following table shows the quantities and values, respectively, of the leading minerals and furnace products of Austria and Hungary in 1896:

	Austria		Hungary	
	Tons (Metric).	Florins.	Tons (Metric).	Florins.
Coal	9,899,522	35,254,925	1,132,625	5,845,791
Lignite	18,882,537	36,227,608	3,773,728	12,472,766
Copper ore	6,823	273,269	.....	.....
Copper	1,101	552,954	160	77,260
Graphite	35,972	1,216,458	.....	.....
Iron ore	1,448,615	3,446,479	.....	.....
Lead ore	14,563	1,058,564	.....	.....
Salt	308,933	22,985,353	169,395	13,451,000
Silver ore	18,701	1,921,533	.....	.....
Quicksilver ore	83,305	778,455	.....	.....
Zinc ore	26,887	474,033	.....	.....
Iron, pig	693,188	23,737,250	384,345	11,942,008
Lead	9,709	1,527,216	1,911	246,520
Litharge	1,738	271,503	466	77,096
Quicksilver	564	1,149,695	*1,100	2,236
Silver (kilogrammes)	39,904	2,140,913	19,839	1,173,625
Zinc	6,888	1,285,391	.....	.....
Briquettes	.....	.....	31,179	247,314
Gold (kilogrammes)	.....	.....	3,208	5,259,855

In 1897, Hungary produced 1,150,000 tons of coal and 4,130,000 tons lignite. In Austria-Hungary the output of pig iron in 1897 was 1,205,000 tons, and steel, 553,000 tons.

The following statement shows the production, imports, exports, and consumption of pig iron in Austria-Hungary, in metric tons:

Year.	Production.	Imports.	Total.	Exports.	Consumption.
1892	940,646	66,096	1,006,743	11,569	995,172
1893	982,692	75,621	1,058,314	12,640	1,065,853
1894	1,072,357	138,849	1,211,206	11,582	1,199,622
1895	1,103,072	175,400	1,278,472	9,185	1,268,686
1896	1,077,533	148,217	1,225,750	11,712	1,214,038

Foreign Commerce.

The entire commerce, comprising imports and exports of merchandise (specie excluded) and specie, together with customs receipts, is shown as follows, in millions of florins:

	Merchandise		Specie		
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Customs.
1880	581.3	653.4	32.1	22.5	26.1
1885	545.7	663.3	12.2	8.7	39.9
1890	567.2	767.1	43.5	4.3	40.5
1893	519.7	785.2	150.4	20.3	49.0
1894	679.2	777.0	37.7	27.5	52.3
1895	727.4	742.5	51.3	21.9	53.4
1896	728.8	785.7	68.5	42.4	51.8

* Kilogrammes.

The imports and exports of merchandise are shown as follows:

	Imports. 1896.	Imports. 1897.	Exports. 1896.	Exports. 1897.
Colonial commodities	42.1	30.0	....	....
Fruits, Southern	11.7	11.7	1.5	1.8
Sugar	0.4	0.1	78.0	61.7
Tobacco	32.4	26.4	1.0	1.6
Grain, flour, rice, etc	19.6	50.0	69.9	68.1
Vegetables, fruits, etc	26.6	27.3	32.1	27.4
Animals, slaughter & draught	12.7	14.3	46.2	46.8
do., other	5.4	5.9	10.4	11.8
do., products	42.7	44.8	70.7	72.6
Grease	9.6	14.1	5.9	5.2
Oils, fatty	8.1	8.9	0.6	0.5
Beverages	14.4	20.7	21.7	19.7
Alimentary preparations	10.4	9.4	2.5	2.9
Coal and fuel	42.7	41.8	104.9	117.4
Mineral matter	9.6	10.4	11.5	11.8
Pigments & tanning materials	11.9	11.3	8.3	7.4
Cotton, yarn, and textiles	70.1	69.6	10.2	12.1

	Imports. 1896.	Imports. 1897.	Exports. 1896.	Exports. 1897.
Flax, hemp, jute, and textiles	20.7	23.4	18.6	18.0
Wool, yarn, and textiles	75.6	71.5	32.0	31.4
Silk and silk goods	34.5	33.6	16.6	16.8
Clothes and millinery	8.4	7.9	21.3	19.4
Paper and paper wares	7.4	8.3	18.1	18.5
Leather, hides, prepared	21.8	23.0	42.4	40.0
Wood and bone articles	6.0	5.7	20 8	21.2
Glass and glassware	2.2	2.3	25.0	23.0
Works in stone	15.7	13.8	3.8	3.3
Pottery	3.3	3.2	8.6	8.2
Iron and ironware	17.8	19.0	13.8	12.8
Metals and metal ware	21.2	22.8	12.4	11.6
Machinery, and parts of	21.4	19.6	3.4	4.4
Precious metals and coin	68.5	99.2	42.4	51.4
Chemicals	9.0	10.7	4.2	4.7
Instruments, clocks, hardw'e.	18.7	20.1	27.2	25.1
Objects of literature and art.	20.7	21.9	9.5	10.1

Commerce with the United States.

The values of the imports and exports as between the United States and Austria-Hungary for the years ending June 30 were as follows:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into the United States	$10,054,000	$6,896,000	$6,510,000	$7,644,000	$8,158,000	$4,716,000
Exports from the United States	571,000	527,000	2,126,000	2,440,000	4,023,000	5,698,000

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were as follows: Copper, $432,150; cotton, unmanufactured, $648,727; rosin and turpentine, $108,295; mineral oils, $100,360; cottonseed oil, $425,095. The exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $557,418; buttons and button forms, $517,335; earthen, stone, and china ware, $782,903; flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of, $500,751; glass and glassware, $996,424; leather, and manufactures of, $406,705; malt liquors, $113,566; metals, and manufactures of, $194 338; silk, manufactures of, $203,680; sugar, beet, $931,263; wood, manufactures of, $101,640; wool cloths, $157,863.

Foreign Movement of Precious Metals.

	Gold Coin and Bullion — Imports.	Gold Coin and Bullion — Exports.	Silver Coin and Bullion — Imports.	Silver Coin and Bullion — Exports.
1890	$18,973,001	$1,733,941	$1,329,588	$44,511
1891	17,149,500	4,072,418	1,852,808	974,604
1892	30,107,622	1,153,446	3,699,472	1,738,086
1893	68,933,160	6,291,269	3,699,668	1,865,102
1894	22,292,000	18,951,806	4,729,927	3,073,648
1895	27,645,892	11,617,791	1,395,736	1,097,257
1896	24,711,754	13,672,619	3,082,310	3,470,390

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.*

The issues from the Austro-Hungarian mint and the value of coin in circulation for 1896 are shown as follows, in florins: Gold—Four-ducat, 1,313,659; single ducat, 2,229,397; twenty and ten crown, 80,116,220. Silver—Levantine thalers, 6,455,600 (pieces); single crown, 4,022,871; bronze two and single heller, 1,072,942; State notes in circulation, 138,949,109; Austro-Hungarian bank notes in circulation, 659,726,360.

For the years 1891 to 1896 consult "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 35, and earlier years, Volumes I and II.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

Of the total value of 385,506,000 florins, 232,342,000 florins were for Austria proper, and 153,164,000 florins for Hungary.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, in thousands of florins:

	Liabilities — Capital.	Liabilities — Reserve Fund.	Liabilities — Note Circulation.	Liabilities — Mortgages.	Liabilities — Total, including Others.	Assets — Cash.	Assets — Discounted Bills, etc.	Assets — State Loan.	Assets — Other Loans.	Assets — Total, including Others.
1890	90,000	18,967	445,934	107,366	687,399	244,490	166,619	78,170	114,273	687,399
1894	90,000	32,521	507,808	128,611	791,559	307,005	180,254	76,858	131,505	791,559
1895	90,000	32,458	619,854	128,541	915,462	377,251	219,474	76,322	134,290	915,462
1896	90,000	32,499	659,726	133,483	964,362	448,277	217,592	76,093	136,790	964,362

* For further information see this "Year Book," Volume I, page 113, "Banking," and page 63, "Monetary System."

The transactions of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in 1895 amounted to 2,532 million florins, against 2,311 millions in 1894; the discounts were 1,250 millions, against 1,076 millions the preceding year. At the close of 1895 the coin and bullion in the Bank amounted to 383 million florins, of which 250 millions consisted of gold, 127 millions silver, and 6½ millions gold bills.

Joint-Stock and Private Banks.

The following are statistics for December 31, 1895, of the 54 Austrian, and for 1894 of the 241 Hungarian, joint-stock and private banks, in thousands of florins:

	Liabilities						
	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Bills, etc., in Circulation.	Credit Accounts Current.	Mortgages.	Total, including Others.
Austria.....	233,273	217,315	71,795	227,582	534,871	666,876	1,790,422
Hungary.....	80,155	75,888	13,842	14,804	116,518	47,530	478,378

	Assets				
	Bank and Credit Notes.	Mortgage Loans.	Debit Accounts Current.	Cash in Hand.	Total, including Others.
Austria.....	237,421	670,352	597,800	43,661	1,790,432
Hungary.....	127,576	64,796	136,338	9,979	478,378

In 1895 the number of savings-banks in Austria was 488, with 2,877,154 depositors and 1,597,619,000 florins; Hungary, in 1894, 595 banks, with 547,253,000 florins deposits.

The post-office savings-banks in Austria numbered 5,592 in 1896, with 1,205,793 depositors and 113,846,985 florins of deposits. Hungary, in 1896, had 4,019 banks, 295,597 depositors, and 10,427,000 florins deposits.

N. B.—For full particulars of "Monetary System" see "Commercial Year Book," Volume I, page 63.

ITALY.

Area and Population.

At the census of December 31, 1861, the area was about 96,500 square miles, with a population of 21,777,334. According to the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the area of the kingdom was, as now, 114,410, the population aggregating respectively 26,801,154 and 28,459,628. The estimated population for 1894 was 30,973,663 and 279.45 inhabitants per square mile.

The increase in population from 1800 to 1881 (census figures) is shown as follows:

1800.	1825.	1848.	1861.	1871.	1881.
18,124,000	19,727,000	23,617,000	25,000,000	26,800,000	28,460,000

The estimated population on December 31, 1896, was 31,290,490, or 282.8 inhabitants per square mile.

At the time of the census of 1881 the resident or legal population was 28,953,480. The number of foreigners was 59,956: 16,092 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes, and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS IN 1881.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agriculture	5,124,431	3,048,951	8,173,382
Raising of animals and apiculture	213,556	30,896	244,452
Horticulture	58,914	14,425	73,339
Sylviculture	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase	47,901	340	48,241
Mining	58,937	575	59,512
Mineral industry	755	.....	755
Industrial productions	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Inns, clothing, etc	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce	246,618	33,155	279,773
Transport	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners	427,456	535,425	962,881
Employees and domestics	265,605	447,800	713,405
National defense	160,155	.....	160,155
Civil administration	167,252	3,400	170,652
Public worship	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service	44,333	15,384	59,717
Instruction	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts, etc	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science	19,740	35	19,775
Hawkers	28,993	5,457	34,450
Workmen, porters, etc	121,562	8,267	129,829
Prisoners, paupers, etc	73,188	56,493	129,681
Students, housekeepers, etc	582,407	4,143,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated	725,284	855,691	1,580,975
Total	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

Mulhall estimates the number of employed in 1895 as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Ratio.
Agriculture	4,350,000	2,490,000	6,840,000	52.6
Manufactures	1,880,000	1,550,000	3,430,000	26.4
Commerce	510,000	110,000	620,000	4.8
Professions, etc	1,270,000	900,000	2,170,000	16.2
Total	8,010,000	5,050,000	13,060,000	100.0

EMIGRATION.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Europe	100,259	103,885	107,025	104,482	110,759	105,273	109,490
North Africa	2,020	2,131	2,317	3,119	2,390	3,063	3,227
America—							
United States	48,019	44,359	42,953	49,765	31,668	37,851	52,245
Canada		163	211	382	805	783	
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America	926	2,036	1,342	1,088	1,204	1,688	1,606
Brazil	16,233	108,414	36,448	45,324	41,628	98,090	74,693
Chili and Peru	3,334	896	734	657	192	461	633
The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	41,352	27,542	28,542	36,212	34,383	43,484	57,266
America (country not named)	4,553	3,062	3,577	4,871	1,579	1,562	5,638
Other countries	548	1,143	518	851	719	926	1,329
Total	217,244	293,631	223,667	246,751	225,323	293,181	306,127

Fiscal Affairs.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years named, ending June 30, the budget estimates being given for the last two years:

Years.	Total Revenue. Lire.	Total Expenditure. Lire.	Difference. Lire.
1889-90	1,903,170,131	1,879,636,028	Inc. 23,534,103
1891-92	1,747,951,589	1,796,090,394	Dec. 48,138,805
1892-93	1,748,429,655	1,739,085,890	Inc. 9,343,765
1893-94	1,853,294,087	1,912,149,991	Dec. 58,855,904
1894-95	1,807,372,533	1,806,963,455	Inc. 409,078
1895-96	1,839,753,509	1,841,386,659	Inc. 1,633,150
1896-97	1,727,979,187	1,712,571,466	Inc. 15,407,721
1897-98	1,690,154,121	1,555,779,746	Inc. 134,374,375

Public Debt.

The capital of the outstanding public debt for the year ending June 30, 1896, was 12,732,392,000 lire, divided as follows: Consolidated, 9,587,111,000 lire; redeemable, 2,782,451,000 lire; treasury bonds, 288,298,000 lire; miscellaneous, 430,000,000 lire; total, 3,087,860,000 lire, from which deduct bonds and securities in possession of treasury, 355,468,000 lire.

The interest on the public debt is classified as follows for the year ending June 30, 1896: Consolidated, 470,578,000 lire; redeemable, 114,655,000 lire; treasury bonds, 11,070,000 lire; miscellaneous, 911,000 lire; total, 597,214,000 lire; less interest on securities held by the treasury, 2,246,000 lire, or total of 594,968,000 lire.

Customs Imposts.

The following statement shows the customs duties in lire, collected for the years 1896 and 1897:

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Import duties	235,951,732	220,893,193	Stamp tax	1,070,619	1,100,022
Export duties	3,764,696	1,049,779	Navigation tax	6,323,078	6,920,681
Extra tax on m'fr'd merchandise	2,496,380	2,796,300	Divers products	1,393,260	2,625,842
			Total	250,999,765	235,385,817

Agriculture and Mineral Production.

The area of Italy comprises 28,658,900 hectares. Of this area, 20,238,000 hectares (70.6 per cent.) are productive, 4,647,451 hectares (16.2 per cent.) unproductive, and 3,773,449 hectares (13.2 per cent.) produces little or nothing. The agricultural condition of the country is shown in the following table:

	Area under Cultivation			Produce — Total		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.
Wheat	4,556,000	4,574,000	4,593,000	47,654,000	42,850,000	41,499,000
Maize	1,920,000	1,901,000	1,957,000	29,168,000	21,004,000	24,838,000
Oats	458,000	466,000	474,000	6,430,000	6,000,000	6,764,000
Barley	323,000	303,000	297,000	2,792,000	2,938,000	2,620,000
Rye	145,000	142,000	137,000	1,585,000	1,518,000	1,413,000
Rice	162,000	165,000	163,000	4,850,000	5,738,000	5,994,000
Pulse	861,000	856,000	849,000	4,092,000	4,555,000	4,080,000
				Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Hemp	101,000	105,000	105,000	675,000	795,000	580,000
Flax	52,000	52,000	52,000	169,000	187,000	203,000
Potatoes	198,000	200,000	209,000	8,089,000	6,214,000	7,022,000
Chestnuts	412,000	410,000	412,000	2,647,000	1,920,000	2,128,000
				Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.
Wine	3,435,000	3,451,000	3,462,000	32,164,000	25,817,000	24,246,000
Olive oil	1,061,000	1,044,000	.....	2,941,000	2,120,000	2,261,000
				Kilogr's.	Kilogr's.	Kilogr's.
Tobacco	4,314	4,658	5,240	6,079,710	5,877,229	6,743,000
Silk cocoons	.....	.....	.....	47,624,000	43,128,000	41,152,000
	Plants.	Plants.	Plants.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Acid fruits	17,176,000	16,933,000	.....	3,320,400,000	3,549,900,000	2,718,300,000

1 kilogramme = 2.2046 pounds. 1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 hectolitre = 2.8375 bushels. 1 quintal = 220.46 pounds. 1 hectolitre = 26.417 gallons.

In 1890 Italy had 5,000,000 cattle, 6,900,000 sheep, 1,800,000 goats, 1,800,000 swine. In 1895 there were 550,048 persons employed in rearing silkworms, and 172,000 skilled and other workers (including nine-tenths women and children) were employed in the treatment and manufacture of silk. The total weight of the cocoon harvest was: In 1890, 89,866,800 lbs.; in 1891, 85,491,748 lbs.; in 1892, 69,283,000 lbs., in 1893, 104,991,900 lbs.; in 1894, 95,073,000 lbs.; in 1895, 90,723,700 lbs.

According to last census, the whole agricultural population was computed to be 14,900,000, including women.

The average values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest, are, in round numbers: Cereals, fibers, wine, fruit, etc., 2,873,000,000 lire; animals, wool, milk, cocoons, etc., 1,424,000,000 lire; forest yield, 88,000,000 lire; total, 4,385,000,000 lire. The value of accessory agricultural produce, such as vegetables, fungi, poultry, eggs, etc., is not known, but the exports alone of such produce amount to about 80,000,000 lire annually.

The total wine crop in Italy for the year 1894 amounted to 25,816,588 hectolitres; 1895, 24,245,836 hectolitres; 1896, 21,373,092 (provisional figures).

Mineral Production.

The chief mineral production for 1896 was as follows, in metric tons and dollars (U. S.): Copper ore, 90,408 tons, valued at $424,719; iron ore, 203,966 tons, value $507,973; lead ore, 33,545 tons, value $892,865; zinc ore, 118,171 tons, value $1,498,129.

Products are: Briquettes, 422,409 tons, value $2,081,645; copper and alloys, 10,319 tons, value $3,426,050; iron, cast, 15,321 tons, value $592,034; iron, pig, 139,991 tons, value $6,606,951; lead, 20,786 tons, value $1,162,469; salt, sea, 422,555 tons, value $856,072; silver, 38,075 kilogs., value $882,228; steel, 65,955 tons, value $4,874,539; sulphur, refined, 71,072 tons, value $1,198,447; sulphur, ground, 89,292 tons, value $1,602,797.

Foreign Commerce.

The following table exhibits the total imports and exports, the precious metals (uncoined silver excluded), and merchandise (special commerce) for the years given:

Year.	Imports Total. Lire.	Imports Precious Metals. Lire.	Imports Merchandise. Lire.	Exports Total. Lire.	Exports Precious Metals. Lire.	Exports Merchandise. Lire.
1890	1,377,286,433	57,648,000	1,319,638,433	962,600,353	66,655,100	895,945,253
1891	1,180,871,283	54,286,700	1,126,584,583	939,509,555	62,709,400	876,800,155
1892	1,214,299,904	43,971,600	1,170,328,304	1,011,802,478	53,907,100	957,895,378
1893	1,233,163,000	43,014,800	1,190,148,200	1,058,298,248	94,173,900	964,124,348
1894	1,202,757,142	108,135,700	1,094,621,442	1,057,182,039	31,517,700	1,025,664,339
1895	1,194,551,799	7,293,400	1,187,258,399	1,059,579,763	21,302,100	1,038,277,663
1896	1,184,548,193	10,280,800	1,174,267,393	1,129,806,698	19,916,900	1,109,889,798
1897	1,209,927,427	8,676,200	1,201,253,227	1,138,947,214	23,096,400	1,115,850,814

Imports and Exports by Classes.

	Imports 1895.	Imports 1896.	Exports 1895.	Exports 1896.
Raw materials	$87,306,736	$89,617,647	$33,751,363	$33,881,490
Materials prepared for manufacture	46,679,538	44,231,418	71,160,874	64,686,969
Manufactured products	48,301,683	44,345,510	35,623,234	42,538,165
Food supplies	46,874,549	48,786,299	59,750,468	61,905,559
Total	$229,162,506	$226,980,874	$200,285,939	$203,012,183

The leading imports and exports for the years 1895 and 1896 are shown as follows, in thousands of lire:

Imports.	1895.	1896.
Grain, wheat	95,383	110,287
Cotton, raw	96,717	112,750
Coal	86,096	89,706
Timber for building	31,017	31,681
Sugar, raw	19,447	20,560
Sugar, refined	319	223
Wool, raw	29,994	31,941
Machinery	35,465	36,246
Silk, unbleached, raw, or twisted	74,237	51,290
Fish, of all sorts	31,596	29,263
Iron in bars, 1st fusion	11,459	10,889
Coffee	28,792	27,741
Silk, manufactures of	22,264	.....
Linen and hemp yarn	13,305	14,809
Hides, raw and dried	35,060	37,389
Cheese	11,115	10,466
Tobacco leaf	24,341	21,302
Cotton, unbleached	2,941	1,143
Cotton, bleached	1,847	1,446
Cotton, colored and dyed	2,057	1,694
Cotton, printed	6,376	4,040
Horses	20,198	27,046
Cotton yarn	2,273	1,503
Oil, mineral, refined	12,008	11,937
Rice	13	415
Railway materials	830	484
Indigo	4,998	4,964
Oil, olive	4,843	2,693
Silkworms' eggs, on cards	2,170	2,362

Exports.	1895.	1896.
Silk, raw and thrown	296,035	257,898
Silk, waste	22,633	25,552
Silk, manufactures	29,689	29,689
Silk, cocoons	4,334	4,235
Wine in casks	43,551	46,663
Oil, olive	46,388	54,913
Fruit (fresh)	48,264	53,696
Eggs	32,083	28,964
Coral, manufactured	21,943	26,626
Hemp and flax, raw	40,507	37,450
Sulphur, unrefined and refined	20,642	27,262
Rice	12,393	10,791
Cotton, raw	1,762	2,215
Marble	9,043	9,764
Meat, fresh and salted	17,511	16,051
Skins, raw	21,302	16,236
Straw plaiting	6,401	6,130
Dyeing and tanning stuffs	12,070	11,742
Animals, cattle	18,727	15,082
Animals, horses	1,915	1,782
Animals, swine	3,878	3,002
Zinc ore	8,342	9,236
Lead ore	1,060	757
Grain, wheat	60	78
Grain, other	7,473	9,749

The imports from and exports to (special commerce) the leading countries are given below in thousands of lire:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
France	196,794	164,101	137,263	153,816	141,167	157,599
United Kingdom	250,706	234,703	229,990	124,312	115,682	110,557
Austria	123,897	135,045	135,174	127,528	117,308	126,029
Germany	141,761	146,779	146,672	150,620	175,948	166,187
Russia	71,894	103,848	118,844	13,892	12,660	12,783
Switzerland	66,995	45,962	45,307	210,254	193,607	173,161
United States and Canada	109,859	124,182	121,570	91,197	101,846	86,453
Turkey, Servia, Roumania	15,433	31,550	42,734	18,434	20,576	17,956
Belgium	31,730	27,562	27,923	23,778	18,527	19,005
Argentine Republic	20,573	25,638	27,431	29,565	35,633	57,375
Central America	7,770	2,411	5,081	1,919	1,121	4,913
British Possessions in Asia	74,645	59,473	66,667	13,533	19,636	25,509
Egypt	21,181	9,321	5,541	10,604	12,238	14,386
Spain and Gibraltar	10,781	11,345	9,573	12,747	11,851	12,990

Commerce with the United States.

The values of the imports into the United States and of the exports from the United States to Italy for the years ending June 30 were as follows:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into United States	$26,250,241	$18,006,075	$20,851,761	$22,142,487	$19,067,195	$20,300,291
Exports from United States	13,019,539	13,910,620	16,363,425	19,143,606	21,502,423	23,270,858

The principal imports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Argol, $1,482,478; sulphur, $1,586,551; fruits (lemons and oranges), $5,941,855; hides and skins, $843,548; matting (floor), $684,888; oils (vegetable), $946,722; cheese, $475,940; silk (unmanufactured), $4,587,761; wool, and manufactures of, $533,467; silver, $40. Exports from the United States were: Corn, $583,268; cotton, $10,533,092; refined mineral oils, $1,829,177; tobacco (unmanufactured), $2,874,473; wood, and manufactures of, $714,959.

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion.

Year.	Gold Imports.	Gold Exports.	Year.	Silver Imports.	Silver Exports.
1890	$1,913,325	$3,817,212	1890	$9,212,739	$9,047,222
1891	2,316,000	3,184,500	1891	8,163,900	8,916,600
1892	4,173,109	6,710,037	1892	10,653,251	12,233,185
1893	2,899,208	14,954,167	1893	8,920,296	6,901,927
1894	3,579,320	4,578,867	1894	17,358,980	4,433,107
1895	1,030,427	3,262,472	1895	432,127	1,655,940
1896	1,106,006	2,748,610	1896	1,045,445	1,717,291

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Offices, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Money and Circulation.

The money is the same as that of France, the lira being equal to 19.3 cents. The circulation of State and bank notes is shown as follows:

	1890. 1,000 Lire.	1892. 1,000 Lire.	1893. 1,000 Lire.	1894. 1,000 Lire.	1895. 1,000 Lire.	1896. 1,000 Lire.
State notes	342,809	341,414	351,792	492,149	510,000	510,000
Bank notes*	1,126,440	1,138,385	1,221,634	1,128,598	1,085,675	1,069,233

Gold was coined to the value of 1,364,400 lire in 1890; 653,220 lire in 1891; 674,120 lire in 1892; 824,280 lire in 1893. No silver has been coined in recent years. In 1894 bronze pieces were coined to the amount of 3,790,978 lire; nickel, 17,780,200 lire; in 1895, nickel, 2,219,800 lire.

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1894 was: Gold, 426,332,990 lire; silver, 567,037,025 lire; nickel, 17,780,200 lire; bronze, 83,636,121 lire; total, 1,094,786,336 lire. The recoinage was 28,954,834 lire.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

Note.—For further information see this "Year Book," Volume I, pages 61-63.

* Including, for 1893, 9,182,000 lire; for 1894, 2,445,000 lire; and for 1895, 857,355 of notes of the Banca Romana (in liquidation).

Banking.

There are now only three banks of issue: The Banca d' Italia; the Banca di Napoli, and the Banca di Sicilia. In 1896 the condition of the three institutions combined was as follows, in thousands of lire:

	Assets.		Liabilities.
Cash and reserve	585,614	Capital	347,000
Bills	313,457	Notes in circulation	1,069,233
Credits	90,730	Accounts current	308,371
Deposits	1,475,044	Titles and valuables deposited	1,475,044
Various securities	920,150	Various	175,788
Total	3,384,995	Total	3,375,436

There are 759 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, with assets at the end of 1891 amounting to 754,072,665 lire, and liabilities 745,789,445 lire; 150 ordinary credit companies, with assets 1,726,911,882 lire, and liabilities 173,940,689 lire. Eleven agrarian credit companies had assets (1892) 49,812,-389 lire, and liabilities 49,759,134 lire. There were 10 crédit foncier companies with assets 1,071,378,107 lire, and liabilities 1,063,418,487 lire (1894).

SAVINGS-BANKS, ETC., 1896.

	Offices.	Depositors.	Total Deposits. Lire.	Deposits during Year. Lire.	Repayments during Year. Lire.
Post-office savings-banks	4,827	2,997,562	478,000,000	281,024,939	278,208,432
Ordinary savings-banks*	395	1,475,008	1,258,052,466	456,616,930	411,274,397
Co-operative savings-banks and ordinary credit companies*	762	445,075	318,933,482	354,394,381	367,943,087

In 1895 the ordinary savings-banks had 1,588,412 depositors, their total deposits amounting to 1,343,723,104 lire.

* Figures are for the year 1893.

BELGIUM.

Area and Population.

The area of Belgium is 11,373 square miles. According to the census of 1890, the population was then 6,069,321; in 1880 it was 5,520,009; in 1870, 5,087,826; in 1860, 4,731,996; in 1850, 4,426,205; and in 1840, 4,072,619. The population per square mile in 1896 was 571.1; total population Dec. 31, 6,495,886.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONS (1890).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mining and metal industries	277,997	15,266	293,263
Industries connected with vegetable products	226,818	35,442	262,260
Industries connected with animal products	38,806	13,415	52,221
Mixed industries	282,881	190,878	473,759
Commerce	215,559	111,532	327,091
Professions and official occupations	505,847	153,440	659,287
Various occupations and independent	509,261	362,246	871,507
Total	2,057,169	882,219	2,939,388
Without profession or status	1,151,093	2,199,592	3,350,685
Grand total	3,208,262	3,081,811	6,290,073

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigration	21,458	20,741	21,774	21,686	24,635	23,476	24,501
Emigration	21,675	18,994	22,532	22,117	18,302	18,617	19,762
Excess of immigration	Dec. 217	Inc. 1,747	Dec. 758	Dec. 431	Inc. 6,333	Inc. 4,859	Inc. 4,793

Fiscal Affairs.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditures, in thousands of francs, for the years indicated:

Year.	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.
1870	190,537	14,905	205,442	191,844	25,064	216,908
1880	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1885	313,170	19,915	333,085	313,916	37,335	351,251
1890	340,526	37,878	378,404	335,231	82,663	417,894
1894	362,600	42,589	405,185	353,340	49,219	402,559
1895	372,644	23,086	395,730	364,819	45,564	410,383
1896	388,696	91,737	480,433	386,174	55,054	441,228

The amended budget for the year 1897 was: Ordinary revenue, 386,923,178 francs, and ordinary expenditure, 386,295,842 francs.

The national liabilities in 1897 were: Share of the Netherlands debt, at 2½ per cent., 219,959,632 francs; loans at 3 per cent., 2,068,537,690 francs, and the floating debt (treasury bonds), 20,000,000 francs, making a total of 2,328,497,322 francs.

Agriculture.

Of the 2,945,715 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 67.34 per cent. are under cultivation, and 16.61 per cent. under forest, 7.88 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, etc. The agricultural population in 1880 numbered 1,199,319, or 21.77.

In 1890, the various agricultural products were distributed as follows (in hectares): Cereals, 934,-663; peas, beans, etc., 33,093; sugar beet, 32,627; flax, 40,078; other ornamental plants, 24,070; root plants, 36,153; potatoes, 199,357; grasses, 536,000; heaths, brushwood, land not regularly cultivated, etc., 231,964; fallow, groves, orchards, etc., 146,592; forests, 489,423. The principal cereals were wheat, 275,931 hectares; oats, 249,436; rye, 277,640.

The estimated yield of the various crops in 1896 was as follows: Wheat, 7,238,595 hectolitres; barley, 1,445,616 hectolitres; oats, 8,477,118 hectolitres; rye, 7,422,135 hectolitres; potatoes, 31,679,940 quintals; beet (sugar), 9,374,551 quintals; beet (other), 9,814,386 quintals. In 1895, the yield of tobacco was 5,166,000 kilogrammes.

The total value of agricultural products in 1880 was 1,412,224,000 francs; and of animal produce, 238,752,380 francs. The net revenue from forests alone in 1890 was 4,830,884 francs.

In 1880 there were 271,974 horses, 1,382,815 horned cattle, 365,400 sheep, and 646,375 pigs.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 kilogramme = 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

Mining and Metals.

The production and value of coal were as follows:

	1880.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Tons (1,000)	16,886	20,366	19,676	19,583	19,411	20,535	20,458	21,213
Value in francs (1,000)	169,680	268,508	247,454	201,288	181,403	191,292	193,357	202,010

The production of pig iron and manufactures of iron were as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Pig iron—							
Tons	787,836	684,126	753,268	745,264	818,597	829,234	959,400
Value (1,000 francs).	50,073	38,318	38,716	36,052	40,828	40,207	51,580
Manufactured iron—							
Tons	514,311	497,380	479,008	485,021	453,290	445,899	519,857
1,000 francs	82,988	72,602	64,879	61,873	57,589	55,729	.....
Steel ingots—							
Tons	221,296	221,913	260,037	273,113	405,661	407,634	598,755
Million francs	24,989	21,307	23,277	22,929	33,011	31,018	50,510
Steel rails, etc.—							
Tons	201,817	206,305	208,281	224,922	341,318	367,917	519,300
1,000 francs	31,278	29,111	27,601	28,868	40,201	42,419	63,129

The lead produced in 1896 amounted to 17,222 tons, and in 1897, 14,800 tons; 149,599 tons of zinc crude and sheet, in 1896, valued at $12,427,000; and 28,509 kilog. of silver, valued at $638,000. In 1897 the pig-iron production was 1,034,732 tons; steel ingots, 616,604 tons.

Foreign Commerce.

The imports and exports of Belgium, under "special" and "general" trade, were as follows, in francs:

	General Trade		Special Trade	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	3,189,160,016	2,948,151,841	1,672,100,000	1,437,000,000
1891	3,119,623,667	2,847,005,898	1,799,800,000	1,519,000,000
1892	2,817,674,833	2,664,423,337	1,536,500,000	1,369,400,000
1893	2,810,709,742	2,590,261,736	1,575,900,000	1,355,900,000
1894	2,703,080,783	2,424,560,429	1,574,500,000	1,303,700,000
1895	2,904,948,026	2,604,862,583	1,680,400,000	1,385,400,00
1896	3,037,400,000	2,720,300,000	1,776,700,000	1,467,900,000

The leading articles of "special trade" for 1896 and 1897 are shown as follows, in thousands of francs:

	Imports		Exports	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Animals, living	47,769	56,571	36,321	31,353
Animal products (crude)	37,761	37,122	35,203	35,511
Arms (fire)	1,673	1,562	15,298	15,307
Butter	13,194	14,219	6,433	6,622
Chemical products	83,854	87,136	47,682	45,590
Coal	36,219	31,153	95,618	95,845
Coffee	62,345	52,260	184	105
Copper and nickel	19,646	19,596	14,218	16,578
Drills and chiffons	11,324	9,370	15,343	12,945
Drug supplies	33,341	21,533	23,470	17,240
Fish	22,620	21,955	3,900	3,744
Glassware	4,000	3,761	74,004	78,344
Grains, and products of	277,585	299,547	80,362	73,909
Hides	75,354	67,513	72,780	65,808
Iron and steel	36,316	36,096	129,001	132,940
Machinery and tools	26,857	22,991	73,070	61,714
Manures	16,798	18,203	30,488	23,807
Meats	19,816	17,735	25,285	28,650
Mineral products (crude)	91,547	73,845	49,506	38,657
Papers	5,500	5,477	17,843	19,851
Pigments and colors	26,585	27,635	23,656	24,256
Rubber (crude)	13,636	10,118	10,233	7,723
Stone	16,852	10,115	34,264	33,269
Textiles	61,832	65,515	50,580	55,604
Textile materials, raw (not cotton & wool)	54,896	57,229	80,646	61,477
Tin, lead, and zinc	27,910	27,286	52,300	51,295
Vegetables and vegetable substances	96,142	106,770	48,362	51,085
Vegetables, eggs, rice, salt (colonial)	39,366	38,578	30,211	27,097
Vegetable oils	18,856	18,555	13,900	12,048
Wearing apparel	14,358	13,867	9,758	9,721
Wines	27,070	39,522	263	272
Wood, oak, and walnut	102,297	89,996	12,934	12,700
Yarns of linen, wool, etc	30,089	31,603	109,519	111,277

Commerce with the United States.

The values of the imports and exports as between the United States and Belgium, for years ending June 30, were as follows, in thousands of dollars:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports from the United States	$48,785	$26,740	$28,423	$25,243	$27,071	$33,072	$47,606
Exports to the United States	10,273	11,166	8,610	10,141	13,776	14,082	8,742

The principal articles of imports from Belgium for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Cement, $871,000; chemicals, drugs and dyes, $241,507; chicory root, $202,906; cotton, manufactures of, $368,112; flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of, $576,354; furs, manufactures of, $366,602; glass and glassware, $1,688,616; hides and skins, not furs, $211,336; jewelry, $1,269,155; leather, kid gloves, $410,608; paper stock, $372,141; provisions, meat products and cheese, $267,292; sugar, not above No. 16 D. S., beet, $1,771,977; wool, $1,432,400; manufactures of, $666,594.

Principal exports to Belgium were: Breadstuffs, $3,893,234; copper, ingots, bar, and old, $1,525,-351; cotton, unmanufactured, $3,539,012; iron and steel, manufactures of, $641,490; leather, manufactured, $446,419; naval stores (rosin, etc., and turpentine), $742,158; oil cake and oil-cake meal, $1,206,-719; refined mineral oil, $2,637,758; provisions, $4,877,026, of which $2,520,358 is bacon and hams and $1,900,065 is lard; tobacco, unmanufactured, $2,216,921; wool, and manufactures of, $591,108.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	$9,202,507	$195,444	$10,595,251	$1,179,518
1891	356,479	2,517	297,911	13,823
1892	512,378	10,534	333,179	25,379
1893	546,675	32,450	362,453	50,419
1894	3,904,676	325,100	1,004,219	3,864,205

For years 1855 to 1884, see this "Year Book," Volume I, pages 42 and 43.

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money.

The franc is the unit of value, and is of the par value of 19.3 cents. Belgium is one of the five States forming the Latin Union.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

For monetary system of Latin Union, see "Commercial Year Book," Volume I, pages 61-63.

The nominal value of coin minted and circulated from 1832 to 1894 was: Gold, 598,642,745 francs; silver, 556,342,745 francs; copper and nickel, 17,671,784 francs; total, 1,172,657,275 francs. No coinage has been minted recently. The proportion of Belgian and of foreign fractional silver coin (2, 1, and ½ franc pieces) in circulation was as follows: Of silver fractional pieces amounting to 349,217 francs received at the offices of the bank on September 1, 1893, 43.53 per cent. in value was Belgian, 34.24 per cent. French, 17.83 per cent. Italian, 3.65 per cent. Swiss, 0.745 per cent. Greek; or 56.465 per cent. was foreign.

Banking.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. Its capital, entirely paid up, is 550 million francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorized to carry on the usual banking operations.

The situation of the bank on September 30, 1897, was: Cash, 104,300,000 francs; notes to bearer in circulation, 486,000,000 francs; accounts current and deposits, 41,400,000 francs; portfolio, 426,800,000 francs; advances on mortgage, 28,000,000 francs; treasury account and deposits, 46,200,000 francs.

The condition of the 54 joint-stock and private banks at the end of 1896 was:

Assets.	1,000 Francs.	Liabilities.	1,000 Francs.
Cash	39,577	Paid-up capital	205,288
Securities—		Reserves (various)	96,862
Commercial	169,390	Contracts for fixed term	274,576
Public funds, etc	296,908	Contracts short dated	568,793
Accounts current	399,115	Unpaid dividends	20,508
Advances	261,037		
Total	1,166,027	Total	1,166,027

There are, besides, agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks:

Year.	Offices.	Depositors.	Amount of Deposits at End of Year. Francs.	Year.	Offices.	Depositors.	Amount of Deposits at End of Year. Francs.
1890	844	731,057	282,588,099	1894	859	1,053,669	390,181,775
1893	856	960,468	351,308,338	1895	868	1,145,408	427,317,065

RUSSIA.

Area and Population.

The area of the Russian Empire, including its internal waters, covers 8,644,100 English square miles. There has been no general census enumeration of its population since 1859, when the number of inhabitants was 74,000,000 in round numbers. The growth of population has since then been largely accelerated by acquisitions of territory, and the rate of increase is indicated by the following figures, supposed to be based on careful estimates. The latest census figures are appended and differ slightly from the estimated population for 1895, given in this work last year:

Year.	European Russia.	Poland.	Finland.	Caucasus.	Central Asia.	Siberia.	Total.
1867.....	63,658,934	5,705,607	1,794,911	4,583,640	2,626,246	3,327,627	81,696,965
1870-72.. ...	65,704,559	6,026,421	1,832,138	4,893,332	4,566,096	3,428,867	86,451,413
1882-83.....	77,879,521	7,063,475	2,142,093	6,534,853	5,237,354	4,093,535	102,970,831
1886.....	85,282,101	8,319,797	2,232,378	7,458,151	5,532,021	4,493,667	113,317,115
Average yearly increase ..	1,081,158	130,710	21,873	143,725	140,289	58,302	1,581,057
Last census	94,188,750	9,442,590	2,527,801	9,723,553	7,590,275	5,731,732	129,211,113

According to official statistics there was in Russia an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 1,146,052 in 33 years (1856-1888), and a surplus of immigration of 2,304,717 foreigners during the same time. Emigration is on the increase. Of late the Russians, especially Jews, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. During the years 1871-85, 3,767,605 foreigners entered Russia, but only 7,525,360 left, showing thus an immigration of 1,242,245 (563,345 Germans, 447,736 Austrians, 9,395 English, and nearly 100,000 Persians). The surplus of foreigners who entered Russia during the years 1886-88 (2,478,430) over those who left was 278,947, while the surplus of Russian subjects who left Russia (1,413,018) over those who returned was 136,129.

The emigration to Siberia may be judged from the following numbers of emigrants carried on board the steamers which ply on the Ob and Irtysh: In 1888, 26,129; in 1889, 30,410; in 1890, 36,000; in 1891, 60,000; in 1892, 100,000; in 1895, 100,000, and in 1896 and 1897 from 150,000 to 200,000 each year.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following table gives the total actual ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure in paper roubles. The table is made up upon a new classification adopted on June 4, 1894, and differs from preceding years as follows: (1) All revenue which was commonly calculated in the budget estimates with the fluctuating value of the rouble is now calculated at a uniform value of 1 rouble 50 copecks paper = 1 rouble gold, and 1 rouble 50 copecks in silver; and (2) various articles which were differently classed in former estimates, some of them in the ordinary and others in the extraordinary, are classed for all the ten years according to the new classification, in paper roubles:

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1886.....	774,314,414	183,843,657	847,589,274	97,433,987
1888.....	873,560,748	54,662,834	836,992,477	69,231,493
1890.....	933,379,144	94,858,076	914,789,775	123,901,207
1891.....	890,545,476	29,513,486	925,355,708	178,877,328
1892.....	964,678,095	189,617,408	952,575,764	166,759,310
1893.....	1,031,489,740	160,523,630	996,392,639	47,702,806
1894.....	1,145,352,364	75,226,335	1,045,512,088	101,423,380
1895.....	1,244,362,202	153,068,740	1,129,439,236	366,634,470
1896.....	1,368,719,351	43,500,457	1,229,044,280	255,308,655
1897.....	1,318,366,495	3,809,627	1,284,858,862	129,112,196
1898.....	1,364,458,217	3,300,000	1,338,085,213	123,964,710

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1896, 1897, AND 1898.

Revenue.

Sources of Revenue.	1896. Roubles.	1897. Roubles.	1898. Roubles.
I. Ordinary Revenue.			
Direct Taxes -			
Land and personal.....	48,023,965	39,921,328	40,875,716
Trade licenses.....	43,352,800	44,047,800	45,277,800
On capital.....	13,159,000	13,854,500	14,424,300
Total direct taxes.....	104,535,765	97,823,628	100,577,816

Sources of Revenue.	1896. Roubles.	1897. Roubles.	1898. Roubles.
Indirect Taxes—			
Excise on spirits	284,252,000	284,900,000	260,453,000
" tobacco	32,461,000	34,917,000	34,913,000
" sugar	42,295,000	47,526,000	51,046,000
" naphtha	19,059,800	21,061,000	20,782,000
" matches	7,518,000	7,015,500	7,015,200
Customs duties	153,876,000	159,687,100	169,260,000
Stamp duties	66,274,922	70,811,511	70,210,674
Total indirect taxes	604,736,722	625,918,111	623,679,874
Mint, mines, post, and telegraph	44,779,211	57,144,880	48,529,100
Sale of spirits by the State	31,242,000	63,182,800	85,461,000
State domains	294,065,647	329,479,275	370,127,108
Sale of State domains	899,459	598,429	593,339
Redemption of land: State's peasants	47,820,995	45,618,000	43,181,586
Liberated serfs	41,179,005	42,060,000	37,376,714
Reimbursement of railways and other loans	60,758,332	59,660,994	57,318,227
Miscellaneous	6,374,371	5,230,378	5,163,453
War contributions	3,137,943	1,650,000	2,450,000
Total ordinary revenue	1,239,471,695	1,318,366,495	1,364,458,217
II. Extraordinary Revenue.			
Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia	2,200,000	2,400,000	3,300,000
Sales of State's domains	.....	1,408,627	.....
Total extraordinary revenue	2,200,000	3,808,627	3,300,000
To meet extraordinary expenditure	119,876,299	91,795,936	106,291,709
Total revenue	1,361,547,994	1,413,971,058	1,474,049,923

Expenditure.

Branches of Expenditure.	1896. Roubles.	1897. Roubles.	1898. Roubles.
I. Ordinary Expenditure.			
Public Debt—			
(a) Interest and capital, State debts	215,866,838	216,708,383	218,675,036
(b) Interest and railway obligations	53,361,225	51,720,626	51,716,196
(c) Unpaid arrears	.....	1,901,500	1,701,500
Higher institutions of the State	2,434,087	2,590,328	2,612,842
Holy Synod	17,487,903	19,652,264	20,374,941
Ministry of the Imperial Household	12,964,653	12,810,667	12,597,492
" Foreign Affairs	4,693,280	4,762,138	4,802,176
" War	288,521,969	284,379,994	288,808,664
" Navy	57,966,000	59,902,175	67,050,000
" Finances	186,811,134	204,135,429	211,118,038
" Agriculture and State Domains	32,180,197	33,431,000	35,737,983
" Interior	90,024,643	78,502,825	80,175,211
" Public Instruction	24,863,061	25,495,487	26,440,843
" Ways and Communications	196,411,583	226,910,346	264,677,232
" Justice	28,009,858	42,815,053	42,733,274
State control	5,956,395	6,810,644	7,178,935
Direction of studs	1,535,588	1,543,518	1,614,850
Unforeseen	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total ordinary expenditure	1,219,088,414	1,283,858,862	1,350,085,213
II. Extraordinary Expenditure.			
For railways and ports	*130,459,580	†130,112,196	‡123,964,710
Total extraordinary expenditure	130,459,580	130,112,196	123,964,710
Total expenditure	1,361,547,993	1,413,971,058	1,474,049,923

*Siberian Railway, 82,248,170 roubles; works connected with it, 2,485,410 roubles; other railways of general use, 35,726,000 roubles; local small branches, 10,000,000 roubles.

†Siberian Railway, 61,134,110 roubles; works connected with it, 3,280,652 roubles; other railways of general use, 54,041,387 roubles; local small branches, 10,656,047 roubles.

‡Siberian Railway, 34,447,020 roubles; works connected with it, 3,718,363 roubles; other railways, 13,565,182 roubles; local small branches, 10,000,000 roubles; rolling stock for Siberian and other railways, 49,234,145 roubles.

Public Debt.

The Controller's report, December 31, 1897, shows the public debt of Russia as follows:

	Gold. Roubles.	Silver and Paper. Roubles.	Total in Silver and Paper. Roubles.
Loans converted—			
6 per cent	50,000,000	.....	75,000,000
5½ per cent	.....	65,174,900	65,174,900
5 per cent	773,283,420	1,531,376,700	2,691,301,830
4½ per cent	121,507,438	.....	182,261,157
Treasury bonds	.....	24,669,000	24,669,000
Total	944,790,858	1,621,220,600	3,038,406,887
Paper currency covered	.....	148,061,277	148,061,277
Cost of conversion	106,301,535	96,307,582	255,759,884
To cover paper currency	148,061,277	.....	222,091,916
Total cost	254,362,815	96,307,582	477,851,800
New loans concluded—			
(4 p. c.) for nominal sum of	910,448,375	1,674,000,000	3,089,672,562
Taken from Imperial Treasury	273,997,991	97,045,040	508,042,026

The State debts on January 1, 1897, are classified as follows:

Per Cent.	Loans—Roubles— Gold.	Loans—Roubles— Paper.	Loans—Bonds—Roubles— Gold.	Loans—Bonds—Roubles— Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
3	333,895,250	78,000,000	14,976,266	.....	348,871,516	78,000,000
3½	99,659,375	.....	.....	.....	99,659,375	.....
3.79	.....	137,331,000	.....	.....	.....	137,331,000
4	1,509,501,908	136,553,044	.....	2,024,368,274	1,509,501,908	2,160,921,318
4½	110,397,500	248,560,000	.....	.....	110,397,500	248,560,000
5	11,558,600	155,400,000	48,837,200	42,157,538	59,395,800	197,557,538
6	.....	.....	.....	38,490,119	.....	38,490,119
Others	.....	37,057,153	.....	22,938,531	.....	59,995,684
Totals	2,065,012,633	792,901,197	63,813,466	2,127,954,463	2,128,826,099	2,920,855,660
Paper roubles	3,097,518,949	792,901,197	95,720,199	2,127,954,463	3,193,239,148	2,920,855,660

There is, in addition to the above, 621,281,634 paper roubles for paper currency uncovered.

Note.—The uniform value of 1 rouble 50 copecks=1 rouble gold, and 1 rouble 50 copecks in silver.

Agriculture.

The lands of Russia are distributed among the different classes of owners as follows:

Owners.	Area. Acres.	Unfit for Culture, Roads, etc. Acres.
The State	410,801,867	139,397,498
The Imperial family	19,890,835	.....
The peasants	373,310,496	35,535,735
Private owners	294,504,582	35,115,557
Total	1,098,507,780	210,058,770

In Central Russia 66 per cent. of the arable land is under crops; in South Russia, 78 per cent.; in North and in Southeast Russia, 10 per cent.; and in Astrakhan only 8 per cent.

The cereal crops of Russia in Europe (exclusive of Finland) for the last four years are seen from the following, in thousands of quarters (8 bushels):

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Various.	Total.
European Russia, 1893	45,051	87,168	35,622	78,572	21,137	287,550
" " 1894	44,240	104,474	28,808	78,700	18,335	274,557
" " 1895	37,586	90,814	27,165	76,514	21,236	253,315
" " 1896	38,785	88,670	26,936	76,073	26,335	256,799
Poland, 1893	1,585	6,482	2,067	5,761	846	17,741
" 1894	2,104	7,160	2,102	5,413	958	17,737
" 1895	2,289	6,439	2,056	4,927	1,105	16,816
" 1896	2,428	7,829	2,163	5,435	1,212	18,967
North Caucasia, 1893	5,996	979	1,771	857	482	7,085
" " 1894	5,605	980	2,098	1,572	975	11,230
" " 1895	8,456	579	2,635	1,679	2,568	15,917
" " 1896	5,707	1,334	2,493	1,388	2,792	13,714
West Siberia, 1893	5,418	3,169	866	6,841	499	16,793
" " 1894	3,917	2,840	618	4,870	410	12,655
" " 1895	3,807	2,495	624	4,983	305	12,214
" " 1896	4,464	2,679	775	6,907	447	15,272

In European Russia, in 1896, there were 5,484,050 acres under flax, yielding 670,000 tons of flax fiber and 909,200 tons linseed, of which 41,190 tons and 58,000, respectively, were reported; 2,004,730 acres under hemp, 246,800 tons of fiber, and 723,400 tons hempseed; 14,000 tons fiber reported. About 6,500 tons of hops are gathered each year.

According to an official report, the Russian crops (Caucasus and Poland included) in 1897 were as follows: Rye, 946,047,000 pouds; winter wheat, 156,680,000 pouds; spring wheat, 331,314,000 pouds; oats, 515,523,000 pouds; barley, 288,977,000 pouds; buckwheat, 469,377,000 pouds; millet, 80,322,000 pouds; maize, 36,185,000 pouds.

The estimated wheat crop of European Russia is 296,000,000 bushels for 1898, as against 285,000,000 bushels in 1897.

Mining Industries.

The mining industry in Russia is steadily developing. The statistics for the years stated are shown in the following table:

Year.	Kilogrammes: Gold.	Kilogrammes: Platinum.	Kilogrammes: Silver.	Tons: Lead.	Tons: Zinc.	Tons: Copper.	Thousands of Tons: Pig Iron.	Thousands of Tons: Iron.	Thousands of Tons: Steel.	Thousands of Tons: Coal.	Thousands of Tons: Naphtha.	Thousands of Tons: Salt.
1880.....	43,276	2,947	10,107	1,146	4,256	3,203	448	292	307	3,289	352	779
1890.....	39,394	2,837	13,776	825	.....	5,318	876	421	365	5,933	3,857	1,361
1893.....	44,804	5,094	11,956	830	4,522	5,348	1,137	458	466	7,437	5,434	1,337
1894.....	42,910	5,210	10,332	742	4,935	5,053	1,293	476	451	8,582	5,095	1,316
1895.....	41,140	4,415	7,865	412	5,000	5,481	1,431	457	565	8,867	6,868	1,523
1896.....	37,170	4,502	8,713	251	6,250	5,416	1,777	553	768	9,071	7,056	1,540

In 1897, 2,053,522 tons of pig iron were produced.

Russia remains still dependent upon foreign supplies of coal and coke, as will appear from the following statement of imports, in tons of 2,240 pounds:

Imports of.	Coal. Tons.	Coke. Tons.	Imports of.	Coal. Tons.	Coke. Tons.
1889.....	1,848,000	194,000	1893.....	1,682,000	285,300
1890.....	1,515,000	199,000	1894.....	1,736,000	276,000
1891.....	1,502,800	199,900	1895.....	1,942,400	236,240
1892.....	1,410,900	326,500	1896.....	1,948,600	357,800

The Caspian naphtha industry is increasing rapidly. The output in 1896 was, in gallons: Crude oil, 127,423,000; residuum, 927,125,000; illuminating, 433,615,000; lubricating, 42,785,000; others, 5,180,000. Total, 1,536,130,000.

Manufactures.

Inclusive of the mining, tobacco, spirits, and sugar trades, the manufactories of the Empire having a yearly productivity of more than 1,000 roubles each are estimated as follows:

	Number.	People Employed: Men.	People Employed: Women.	Steam-Engines: Number.	Steam-Engines: Horse-Power.	Yearly Production. Roubles.
European Russia.....	17,605	949,044	264,030	10,525	289,404	1,466,988,000
Poland.....	2,711	108,434	44,925	1,959	81,328	229,485,000
Caucasia.....	1,199	20,766	1,261	791	7,114	34,733,000
Siberia.....	609	10,961	1,056	115	1,812	11,929,000
Turkestan.....	359	6,295	.....	25	399	16,186,000
Total, 1893.....	22,483	1,094,972	311,808	13,325	380,057	1,750,331,000

The growth of the different industries for the last 12 years is thus stated by the Ministry of Finance:

		1880-81.	1893.
Cast iron.....	cwts.	8,810,000	22,830,000
Iron.....	"	5,770,000	9,700,000
Steel.....	"	6,030,000	9,610,000
Railway rails.....	"	3,960,000	4,440,000
Manganese ore.....	"	200,000	4,900,000
Coal.....	"	64,770,000	148,360,000
Salt.....	"	15,600,000	28,000,000
Naphtha.....	"	6,900,000	108,700,000
Raw cotton, home-grown.....	"	293,000	1,225,000
Cotton spindles.....	"	.....	*6,000,000
Sugar.....	"	5,030,000	11,470,000

The cotton industry is making rapid progress, as will appear from the following comparison; the figures represent paper roubles, not gold:

Year.	Spinning. Roubles.	Weaving. Roubles.	Printing and Dyeing. Roubles.	Finishing. Roubles.	Total. Roubles.
1880.....	74,100,000	99,700,000	61,100,000	5,500,000	240,400,000
1885.....	97,400,000	98,000,000	59,500,000	3,300,000	258,200,000
1889.....	187,600,000	222,300,000	72,800,000	4,400,000	487,100,000

* This high figure is obtained by reckoning upon a 12-hour day's work, while many spindles in Russia run from 18 to 24 hours.

The value of iron and steel manufactures imported into Russia from the United States, as compared with the principal exporting countries thereto, is shown below for the year 1896:

Articles.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Belgium.	United States.	Value of Total Importations from All Countries.
Machinery, unspecified	$4,300,000	$2,150,000	$1,024,000	$450,000	$8,420,000
Sheet iron up to No. 25	4,600,000	470,000	1,800,000	20,000	7,300,000
Bar iron, etc	4,900,000	320,000	1,300,000	1,000	7,020,000
Castings for machinery, etc	3,200,000	607,000	440,000	215,000	5,350,000
Locomotives	2,900,000	88,000	125,000	1,952,000	5,145,000
Textile machinery	425,000	3,224,000	6,000	2,000	3,800,000
Bar steel, etc	520,000	115,000	600,000	.....	1,150,000
Steam-engines	1,350,000	670,000	162,000	3,000	2,158,000
Iron and steel articles weighing more than 2 kilogrammes	740,000	490,000	260,000	16,000	1,950,000
Enameled ware	491,000	813,000	79,000	158,000	1,690,000
Wood-working machinery	465,000	444,000	70,000	254,000	1,672,000
Sheet iron under No. 25	372,000	912,000	42,000	3,000	1,366,000
Pig iron	131,000	954,000	30,000	7,500	1,348,000
Sheet steel up to No. 25	104,000	820,000	270,000	500	1,217,000
Agricultural machinery	756,000	168,000	2,000	48,000	1,113,000
Electrical machinery	380,000	76,000	42,000	1,500	600,000
Castings N. E. S	312,000	150,000	44,000	17,000	590,000
Iron and steel articles weighing less than 2 kilogrammes	380,000	92,000	28,000	29,000	590,000
Steel rails	311,000	123,000	107,000	.....	580,000
Agricultural steam-engines	160,000	270,000	.....	1,500	585,000
Totals	$26,788,000	$12,966,000	$6,431,000	$2,179,000	$53,634,000

Foreign Commerce.

The merchandise imports and exports of Russia, special commerce, expressed in thousands of roubles, were as follows for the years named; those of Finland are expressed in marks:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports, Special—						
European frontier	361,398	346,475	395,091	488,444	457,712	502,784
From Finland	13,386	11,949	15,836	18,879	20,880	20,451
Asiatic frontier	41,281	45,456	52,619	52,249	59,916	66,575
Total	416,065	403,880	463,546	559,572	538,508	589,810
Exports, Special—						
European frontier	598,753	385,896	505,895	580,357	592,963	595,072
To Finland	16,715	21,098	18,528	15,303	15,514	17,655
Asiatic frontier	77,932	68,586	74,787	73,093	80,605	77,204
Total	693,400	475,580	599,210	668,753	689,082	689,931
Finland.. Imports	140,600	145,600	126,200	139,700	150,300	172,600
Finland.. Exports	92,400	93,700	114,800	136,000	142,900	159,000

Gold and silver coin and bullion, expressed in gold roubles:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Exports	20,934	4,619	7,313	44,222	1,375	2,067
Imports	23,178	113,765	31,319	130,941	37,597	118,398

The foreign trade is shown as follows, expressed in thousands of paper roubles:

	Exports			Imports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Articles of food	428,437	382,517	382,900	66,197	67,652	69,800
Raw and half manufact'd articles	201,674	258,408	257,800	314,464	282,373	306,700
Animals	12,179	15,138	15,100	2,734	2,883	2,300
Manufactured goods	21,966	11,196	12,900	131,831	136,403	161,500
Total	691,030	667,259	668,800	515,236	489,401	540,200

Exports of Grain.

For the last six years grain has formed, on the average, 55 per cent. in value of the aggregate exports to Europe, 58.7 per cent. in 1888, and 51 in 1889.

The official figures of grain exports are given in the subjoined table:

	1892. Cwt.	1893. Cwt.	1894. Cwt.	1895. Cwt.	1896. Cwt.
Wheat	26,297,180	50,351,000	65,966,000	76,453,000	70,774,000
Rye	3,890,600	10,378,000	26,307,000	29,588,000	26,281,000
Barley	14,176,000	35,854,000	49,328,000	34,877,000	26,289,000
Oats	6,619,500	18,315,000	30,436,000	21,457,000	21,768,000
Maize	6,958,380	5,137,000	18,783,000	8,268,000	4,170,000
Peas	808,420	1,368,000	2,756,000	3,246,000	3,017,000
Various groats	113,040	370,000	1,610,000	284,000	254,000
Flour	2,168,400	2,382,000	2,609,000	2,600,000	2,466,000
Other grain products	2,302,780	5,841,000	8,222,000	8,469,000	8,822,000
Total	63,334,300	129,996,000	205,998,000	185,242,000	163,611,000

Exports of Naphtha.

The export of naphtha (from Russia and Caucasus as well) will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Raw Naphtha. Cwt.	Oils for Lighting. Cwt.	Oils for Greasing. Cwt.	Waste. Cwt.	Total. Cwt.
1890	134,000	12,713,000	1,472,000	929,000	15,248,000
1895	330,000	16,605,000	2,469,000	1,064,900	20,468,000
1896	1,011,000	17,011,000	2,394,000	968,000	20,097,000

Imports of Leading Articles.

The imports into European Russia and North Caucasia of the principal articles, expressed in thousands of paper roubles, were as follows:

Imports.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Rice	763	*601	*723	*700	*695
Other grain and flour	947	1,141	447	407	876
Fruits and vegetables	5,589	4,608	4,778	8,877	9,468
Fish	11,648	10,267	10,178	12,983	13,092
Tea	14,031	†17,691	†16,913	†19,163	†18,819
Coffee	6,209	6,670	5,851	5,604	5,408
Tobacco	2,558	2,275	2,256	2,479	2,383
Wines	8,410	7,922	10,316	10,436	10,445
Raw cotton	84,600	64,067	88,655	59,439	72,197
Cotton yarn and wadding	3,954	4,416	4,284	4,240	3,960
Wool, raw, and yarn	8,669	28,880	31,456	30,506	24,066
Silk, raw, and yarn	11,571	12,347	13,686	10,915	12,086
Leather	5,668	6,579	8,161	9,815	11,236
India-rubber	5,613	6,911	15,142	7,770	8,541
Colors	12,964	12,592	13,042	16,133	15,983
Chemicals	13,295	12,750	15,645	12,430	13,236
Coal and coke	12,054	14,265	15,645	15,553	13,592
Raw metals	33,817	.....	36,738	59,493	59,695
Manufactured goods—					
Cotton goods	2,307	2,267	2,489	2,260	1,192
Other textile goods	5,280	4,054	8,029	7,145	6,844
Metal goods	12,316	16,608	25,231	23,797	25,570
Machinery	24,752	28,023	46,253	53,175	57,773
Watches and clocks	.....	.....	5,193	5,710	.....

The total imports of bar and sheet iron, expressed in pouds (1 poud = 36 pounds avoirdupois), were as follows: In 1892, 3,050,000; in 1893, 5,295,000; in 1894, 11,365,000; in 1895, 13,109,663.

Exports of Leading Articles.

The leading exports from European Russia and North Caucasia, including exports to Finland, are shown as follows, in thousands of roubles:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Corn, flour, sarrazin, etc.	294,751	380,462	334,896	321,950
Fish and caviare	4,111	3,395	2,548	4,711
Butter and eggs	17,289	19,303	23,513	22,805
Alcohol and gin	2,673	3,176	1,853	1,832
Sugar	.....	14,486	11,830	21,931
Various articles of food	13,566	7,115	22,339	9,649
Articles of food	332,390	428,437	385,647	382,888
Timber and wooden goods	40,406	39,161	40,144	46,727
Raw metals (platinum, mercury)	422	1,232	3,052	4,248
Oleaginous grains, chiefly linseed & grass seeds	27,816	31,071	45,901	50,721
Flax	63,827	47,518	72,364	62,836
Hemp	12,746	14,854	19,212	16,115
Tallow	777	453	533	542
Bristles, hair, and feathers	9,334	7,865	10,439	9,924
Wool	6,428	5,904	6,490	7,869
Furs	5,138	3,502	4,172	3,673
Naphtha and naphtha oils, etc.	22,381	19,441	27,274	28,679
Various	35,894	30,664	73,779	26,554
Raw and half-manufactured goods	226,169	201,665	260,044	257,838
Metallic goods	.....	4,525	1,114	1,451
Woolens	.....	2,182	2,265	1,749
Cottons	.....	2,155	2,792	1,601
Various	.....	13,104	5,025	8,105
Manufactured goods	.....	21,966	‡11,196	‡12,906

* Also 2,599,000 roubles' worth from Persia in 1893, 2,104,000 in 1894, 2,622,000 in 1895, and 2,775,000 in 1896.

† Also 19,199,000 roubles' worth through Asia in 1893, 22,260,200 in 1894, 19,214,000 in 1895, and 20,253,000 in 1896.

‡ Besides, to Vladivostok, 19,005,000 roubles' worth in 1895, and 24,552,000 in 1896.

The total value of imports and exports (merchandise only) with the principal countries is shown below, in thousands of roubles:

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1895.	1896.
Finland	13,388	20,880	20,451	16,715	15,514	17,655
Denmark	1,659	1,777	2,319	8,322	10,541	9,098
Germany	114,635	175,647	190,170	177,940	179,276	185,368
Holland	4,858	5,051	5,834	43,538	59,184	70,850
Belgium	7,085	14,610	19,523	27,387	25,895	23,143
United Kingdom	93,340	119,782	111,309	203,663	174,849	160,903
France	17,254	22,549	23,412	49,365	49,531	58,206
Italy	9,152	11,698	10,006	30,337	32,418	36,412
Austria-Hungary	17,807	24,092	22,902	30,245	34,523	29,942
Turkey	7,654	6,805	6,100	16,772	13,519	14,340
Egypt	10,644	12,212	13,599	2,562	4,863	3,790
United States	53,398	29,457	65,671	946	2,207	1,606
China	29,180	41,567	41,457	3,022	5,047	5,482
Persia	10,783	18,965	17,492	10,896	14,160	14,496
Total all countries	416,065	538,508	589,810	693,400	689,082	689,931

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.

The value of the gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Russia has been:

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1892	$89,497,054	$195,956	$9,019,503	$4,157,443
1893	10,225,426	134,454	17,570,074	6,190,134
1894	84,527,216	29,085,329	19,076,833	5,844,742
1895	19,486,233	185,070	21,536,271	1,762,512
1896	69,720,678	180,715	41,498,492	2,708,233

Commerce with the United States.

The total value of merchandise of all Russia exported to the United States and imported from the United States was as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exported from Russia	$5,246,797	$6,117,015	$3,206,746	$4,016,401	$3,973,583	$3,401,080	$4,650,739
Imported into Russia	6,819,035	2,447,414	6,991,330	6,162,793	8,062,143	8,016,218	7,954,097

The principal articles exported from Russia to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $498,211, of which licorice root, $458,266; flax, hemp, jute, $473,592; furs and skins, undressed, $345,767; hides and skins, not furs, $717,305; wools, unmanufactured, $1,135,469.

The principal imports into Russia from the United States were: Agricultural implements, $457,622; cotton, unmanufactured, $3,698,406; iron and steel, manufactures, $1,787,124; naval stores, $329,617.

Railroads, Shipping, Telegraphs, and Post-Office. (See Index.)

Banking and Money.

To effect a stability in the value of the paper rouble, the Ministry of Finance, in 1895, offered means for all payments to the Treasury and railways being made in gold, at a ratio between gold and paper currency to be fixed from time to time by the Ministry. For 1895 the ratio was established at 1 r. 48 c. paper for 1. r. gold. For 1896, the value of the old and new "imperial" was established at 15 r. 45 c. and 15 r., respectively - making the ratio between gold and paper 15 to 10, or 15 paper roubles for 10 roubles in gold. This ratio was continued in 1897, and it is proposed to maintain it further. The State Bank is to accept paper money at this ratio for gold. By imperial decree dated January 3, 1897, the gold money, while of the same contents of gold, weight, and dimensions as before, shall be marked upon it—on the "imperials" 15 roubles (instead of 10), and on the "half imperials," 7 r. 50 c. (instead of 5 r.).

On September 10, 1897, a law was passed authorizing the issue of paper currency, when necessity requires, by the State's Bank, on the following conditions: When the amount of paper currency does not exceed 600,000,000 roubles, it must be guaranteed by half that sum (300,000,000 roubles) in gold, while all issues above 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed to the full amount in gold deposited at the bank.

The Bank of Russia acts in the joint capacity of a State and commercial institution. It has 108 branches. Its condition at the end of 1897 was as follows:

Liabilities.	Roubles.
Paper, roubles in circulation	1,050,000,000
Liabilities abroad and metallic	1,329,074
Foundation capital	50,000,000
Reserve capital	3,000,000
Capital for building new house	331,872
Interest-bearing deposits	29,681,992
Unredeemable deposits	64,093,721
Current accounts, Treasury, State, and private	539,967,779
Railway's accounts	16,775,187
Interest due and various transferable sums	39,397,989
Profits of 1896	9,174,529
Transfers	215,577,191
Total	2,019,329,334

Assets.	Roubles.
Cash—Paper money	137,801,183
Gold	159,184,915
Silver	25,017,299
Debt of Treasury for paper money	206,278,167
Gold in money, ingots, etc	983,798,464
Gold abroad	16,347,766
Sums at bankers' abroad	209,733
Discounted bills	141,595,367
Paid on current accounts guaranteed by securities	24,492,156
Loans under securities	192,432,649
Bonds, etc., belonging to Bank	26,007,666
Accounts of branches and Treasury	174,456,432
Miscellaneous	31,707,537
Total	2,019,329,334
Deposited in trust	2,676,969,987

On June 1, 1897, there were 4,253 savings-banks (State, municipal, and postal), with 2,228,858 depositors, deposits amounting to 451,850,546 roubles.

State banks for mortgage loans to the nobility, on January 1, 1896, showed loans granted amounting to 523,689,700 roubles, the remaining debt being 395,767,597 roubles.

Land banks for the purchase of land by the peasants show that up to January 1, 1895, the banks had made 1,024,124 loans to village communities, associations, and separate individuals, representing an aggregate of 319,011 householders. They bought 6,374,116 acres, valued at £10,664,874, of which £8,243,226 were lent by the banks and £2,421,648 paid by the buyers.

On January 1, 1895, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus 36 mortgage banks, including both those for the nobility and for the peasantry. The extent of their operations is shown in the following statement:

Land Estates.		Properties in Towns.	
Number of mortgages	113,480	Number of mortgages	49,303
Area in acres	130,770,000	Value in roubles	1,302,148,756
Loans, roubles	1,329,193,268	Loans, roubles	822,503,900
Unpaid, roubles	1,336,620,325	Unpaid, roubles	603,700,028

In 1896, there were 40 banking companies, 104 societies of mutual credit, and 241 municipal banks. Their aggregate assets and liabilities balanced at 1,249,353,000 roubles.

For further information on banking in Russia, see "History of Banking in All Nations," Volume II, issued by the publishers of the "Commercial Year Book."

MONEY.—The legal unit of money is the silver rouble of 100 copecks. It is of the value of 77.2 cents.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

According to a new law of January 3, 1897, new gold coins of exactly the same value, weight, and dimensions as the above will henceforward be coined, bearing the inscription of 15 roubles on the *imperial* and 7 r. 50 c. on the *half-imperial*.

NETHERLANDS.

Area and Population.

The area of the Netherlands is 12,648 English square miles. The progress in population by census periods is as follows:

1829.	1839.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.	1889.	1896.
2,613,487	2,860,559	3,056,879	3,309,128	3,579,529	4,012,693	4,511,415	4,928,658

Fiscal Affairs.

The revenue and expenditure in guilders are shown as follows, the figures for 1897 and for 1898 being budget estimates:

REVENUE.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary. (Loans, etc.)	Total.
1890	124,487,805	41,450,106	165,937,911
1895	132,257,968	200,000	132,457,968
1896	135,175,567	180,000	135,457,968
1897	.....	.....	133,924,965
1898	.....	.....	134,432,350

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Defense.	Debt.	Public Works.	General.	Total.
1890	33,031,970	34,018,172	54,583,939	45,052,333	166,686,414
1895	38,005,542	34,777,269	9,988,970	50,364,108	133,135,889
1896	39,295,234	32,137,346	10,223,130	51,829,158	133,448,868
1897	.....	32,642,746	.....	.....	141,743,746
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,743,746

The share of direct taxes, excise, indirect taxes, and customs duties in the revenue has been in guilders:

Year.	Direct Taxes.	Excise.	Indirect Taxes.	Customs Duties.
1890	28,212,782	43,550,730	23,998,658	5,711,952
1895	35,162,795	42,859,657	21,414,331	6,787,095
1896	35,577,845	43,849,565	20,036,387	8,447,069
1897	35,510,000	43,070,000	20,371,000	8,440,900

Public Debt.

In the budget for 1898 the national debt is given as follows:

Funded Debt.	Nominal Capital. Guilders.	Annual Interest. Guilders.
2½ per cent. debt	626,008,900	15,650,222
3 per cent. debt of 1895	462,819,300	13,906,919
5 per cent. } debt of appropriated railway	294,000	14,909
6 per cent. } debt of appropriated railway	2,719,693	166,624
Total	1,091,541,893	29,738,674
Floating debt	.....	50,000
Annuities	.....	64,119
Paper money	15,000,000	.....
Sinking fund	.....	2,638,100
Total debt	1,106,541,893	32,491,093

The following table shows the interest and sinking fund for the years named:

Year.	Interest. Guilders.	Sinking Fund. Guilders.	Year.	Interest. Guilders.	Sinking Fund. Guilders
1890	31,483,559	2,539,941	1895	31,912,910	3,275,20
1892	31,519,317	24,923,052	1896	30,629,789	1,507,55
1893	31,463,972	5,185,458	1897	29,935,246	2,708,50
1894	32,015,827	3,032,800			

Agriculture.

The total acreage under crops and grass in 1888 was 7,785,531, and there were 564,210 acres of wood and forests in 1893.

The area of principal crops and the yield thereof per hectare, in hectolitres, are shown as fo lows:

	Hectares				Hectolitres			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895
Wheat	74,216	70,804	64,586	61,862	25.5	24.7	22.7	24
Rye	200,633	201,993	208,275	210,077	21.8	21.6	20.8	21
Winter barley	27,218	26,767	25,113	25,729	44.0	46.8	35.7	42
Summer barley	16,363	15,137	13,280	12,987	34.1	28.2	31.2	31
Oats	126,408	126,350	132,502	130,987	41.8	34.4	40.2	41
Potatoes	152,064	151,970	150,023	150,949	218.0	207.8	139.0	174
Buckwheat	38,148	38,099	36,899	35,519	12.8	14.3	15.5	17
Beans	41,437	38,914	39,345	40,218	21.9	25.9	20.5	23
Peas	24,075	24,161	24,969	24,374	21.2	25.7	18.1	24
Rape-seed	7,542	7,354	6,321	3,234	25.5	26.7	22.0	19
Flax	12,183	13,529	16,678	13,871	420.0	377.0	471.0	508
Beet-root	24,582	28,379	33,435	35,092	30,165.0	26,715.0	22,037.0	29,281
Tobacco	584	616	621	707	2,140.0	2,081.0	1,810.0	2,065
Madder	560	792	719	588	2,395.0	2,741.0	2,331.0	2,559

Note.—1 hectare=2.47 acres; 1 hectolitre=2.84 bushels.

The total number of cattle in 1895 was about 1,543,200; of horses, 266,300; of sheep, 679,200; pigs, 1,246,600.

Mining and Manufactures.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; they belong to the State. The qua tity of coal extracted in 1896 was 91,706,000 kilos, valued at 344,895 guilders; clear revenue, 121,7 guilders; part of the State, 33,385 guilders.

There are no official returns of the manufacturing industries. According to the last repor there were, in 1896, 537 distilleries, 10 sugar refineries, 30 beet-sugar manufactories, 49 salt works, 4 breweries, and 92 vinegar manufactories.

The beet-sugar factories produced, in 1897, 257,589,800 pounds of sugar. Total exports raw suga 394,787,616 pounds; refined, 125,653,435 pounds. Import of raw sugars, including molasses, 26,317,0 pounds; refined, 178,810 pounds.

Foreign Commerce.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the orts of hon produce for six years:

Year.	Imports. Guilders.	Exports. Guilders.	Year.	Imports. Guilders.	Exports Guilder
1890	1,299,750,000	1,087,532,000	1894	1,461,000,000	1,115,000,0
1892	1,284,194,000	1,133,931,000	1895	1,444,000,000	1,178,000,0
1893	1,408,723,000	1,116,618,000	1896	1,635,000,000	1,340,000,0

The following table shows the values of the imports and exports of the great classes of products, in thousands of guilders:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Food products	414,636	392,239	460,107	346,042	374,992	405,627
Raw materials	299,855	305,855	355,073	201,180	212,185	246,457
Manufactured products	205,912	175,055	195,317	220,531	185,627	189,096
Miscellaneous	329,831	318,788	356,959	200,091	214,908	279,183

The leading articles of import and export are shown as follows, in thousands of guilders:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Iron and steel of all kinds	135,404	133,160	150,816	92,002	88,659	133,160
Textiles, raw and manufactured	84,946	86,055	88,112	85,838	70,258	86,055
Cereals and flour	260,323	265,738	315,624	132,740	143,679	265,838
Coal	44,331	43,382	47,184	2,261	2,570	43,382
Rice	35,717	47,413	39,527	12,515	14,287	47,413
Mineral oil	9,978	10,679	10,840	102	106	10,679
Coffee	34,116	37,697	40,872	22,361	21,676	37,697
Butter	1,665	1,543	1,572	13,700	14,029	1,543
Margarine (raw and eatable)	21,221	15,139	18,240	50,338	39,490	15,139
Sugar	40,716	38,350	29,118	44,059	47,522	38,350
Cheese	80	78	76	11,447	11,616	78
Drugs	202,482	173,602	203,899	132,700	138,381	173,602
Gold and silver	13,606	5,151	6,353	2,235	1,342	5,151
Vegetables	1,464	1,160	1,627	22,954	27,436	1,160
Wood	32,699	36,384	38,397	19,255	19,114	36,384
Skins	21,725	20,729	22,931	18,330	19,872	20,729
Indigo	5,889	8,245	9,649	4,617	6,424	8,245
Copper	47,810	51,595	68,044	45,626	48,003	51,595
Paper	3,237	3,917	5,026	21,418	24,911	3,917
Soot, grease, tallow, suet	17,754	14,987	16,336	4,494	4,153	14,987
Saltpeter	17,853	19,304	25,664	16,642	18,362	19,304
Zinc	11,551	11,464	10,954	10,363	11,035	11,464
Tobacco	8,826	9,035	9,374	3,721	4,406	9,035
Tin	20,231	18,336	18,569	12,316	14,990	18,336
Colors (painters' wares)	11,693	11,899	11,729	8,832	10,763	11,899
Flax	1,374	2,039	1,178	17,998	19,291	2,039
Seeds (colza, linseed, etc.)	26,775	32,942	39,565	10,762	14,113	32,942

The imports for home consumption, and exports from and to the leading countries, are shown as follows, in millions of guilders:

	Imports				Exports			
	1890.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Prussia	247.1	266.1	272.4	278.7	498.5	538.2	575.3	679.7
Great Britain	233.6	246.1	238.2	255.7	270.5	260.3	267.7	290.2
Belgium	195.2	161.6	166.1	174.2	148.0	155.2	154.2	164.0
Dutch East Indies	159.5	225.0	202.4	239.2	53.2	53.8	52.0	52.8
United States	98.4	132.1	110.9	166.8	23.7	22.2	37.5	46.5
Russia	112.1	175.3	198.2	223.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.5
France	24.2	21.5	18.0	23.6	10.8	11.9	15.2	23.4
Hamburg	21.2	15.2	17.1	20.2	17.3	17.5	19.1	19.5
British India	38.0	43.8	41.5	41.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.4
Italy	2.8	5.5	5.1	10.8	10.8	5.1	5.1	6.2

Commerce with the United States.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States	$17,448,948	$10,690,979	$15,182,581	$13,295,767	$12,821,611	$12,535,110
Imports from United States	38,505,193	43,570,312	31,011,775	39,022,899	51,045,011	64,274,622

The principal exports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, $232,592; coffee, $660,478; fish, preserved, $659,568; flax, hemp, etc., unmanufactured $251,091; jewelry and precious stones, $1,516,114; oils, $286,199; spices, unground, $298,169; sugar above No. 16 D. S., $1,023,223; tin, in blocks, bars, etc., $1,253,553; tobacco, leaf, $4,710,024.

Imports from the United States were: Breadstuffs, $6,907,797; casings for sausages, $427,701; copper, ingots, bar and old, $5,335,736; cotton, unmanufactured, $556,471; fruits, including nuts, $643,960; fertilizers, $380,470; leather, $301,818; naval stores, $787,935; oil cake and oil-cake meal, $827,114; oil, mineral, refined, $6,884,733; oil, cottonseed, $1,311,540; provisions, $8,681,417, of which lard was $2,287,634; oleomargarine oil, $5,056,488; tobacco, unmanufactured, $1,152,136; wood and manufactures, $3,386,767.

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion.

Year.	Gold		Year.	Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1893	$7,044,546	$943,333	1893	$951,392	$318,143
1894	3,258,790	263,713	1894	2,466,758	630,403
1895	1,385,000	305,124	1895	1,128,354	22,310
1896	1,956,695	84,098	1896	639,381	247,981

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Money and Circulation.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece, weighing 6.720 grammes .900 fine, and thus containing 6.048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the florin, weighing 10 grammes .945 fine, and containing 9.45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The total circulation was valued as follows, in thousands of guilders:

January 1.	Silver, etc.	Gold.	Paper Money Issued by the State.	Paper Money Issued by the Bank.	Total.
1894	58,153	23,594	14,347	201,809	297,903
1895	58,888	23,671	14,534	202,943	300,036
1896	57,420	23,654	14,579	209,817	305,470
1897	57,131	22,992	14,678	207,856	302,657

Banking.

The Bank of the Netherlands, a private institution, is the only bank authorized to issue bank-notes. Its condition is shown as follows, in thousands of guilders:

Year.	Notes in Circulation March 31.	Total Exchanges March 31.	Stock of Gold in July.	Stock of Silver in July.
1893	193,452	353,516	33,790	85,090
1894	200,029	364,540	54,270	83,660
1895	203,683	374,018	51,390	84,320
1896	199,669	389,773	31,610	83,560
1897	201,597	423,254	31,560	83,890

A more detailed statement of its affairs on December 30, 1897, follows:

Assets.	Guilders.	Liabilities.	Guilders.
Inland bills, promissory notes, etc., discounted	65,980,141	Capital	20,000,000
Bills on foreign countries discounted	7,437,481	Reserve fund	5,258,178
Loans on securities	49,554,362	Bank-notes in circulation	211,578,290
Coin and bullion	113,438,823	Bank assignations in circulation	1,722,252
Invested reserve fund	9,238,989	Balances of current accounts	5,386,116
Building and furniture	670,000	Diverse accounts	3,280,872
Diverse accounts	905,912		
Total	247,225,708	Total	247,225,708

The bank keeps the State treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank. It receives 5 per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the bank.

There are 282 savings-banks, all private, having 19,186,000 guilders of deposits. Besides these, there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881, with 23,220,000 guilders of deposits.

SWITZERLAND.

In 1894, the population of Switzerland was 2,986,848, and in 1888, 2,917,754. The area of the Republic is 15,976 square miles.

The chief occupations of the population in 1888, with the numbers employed, their families and domestic servants, were:

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Men and Women.	Members of Family.	Domestic Servants.	Total.
Agriculture	388,467	92,566	481,033	609,040	16,357	1,106,430
Mining, sylviculture, etc.	10,682	28	10,710	16,482	243	27,435
Food manufacture	37,363	6,752	44,115	52,531	4,703	101,349
Dress, etc.	40,666	67,534	108,200	76,456	2,041	186,697
Building and furniture	105,747	1,620	107,367	162,353	3,763	273,483
Textiles	61,087	106,435	167,522	99,723	2,901	270,146
Machinery	66,897	15,075	81,972	113,256	3,274	198,502
Chemicals, bookbinding, etc.	15,873	2,743	18,616	24,449	1,347	44,412
Trade	54,037	38,256	92,293	103,484	17,730	213,507
Transport	45,689	2,307	47,996	77,825	2,175	127,996
Public officials, sciences, etc.	35,817	14,836	50,653	64,084	12,689	127,426
Not determinable	6,608	8,261	14,869	12,416	1,254	28,539
No relation to occupation	12,679	36,022	48,701	151,304	11,827	211,832
Total	881,612	392,435	1,274,047	1,563,403	80,304	2,917,754

Fiscal Affairs.

The chief source of revenue is from customs duties, the confederate Government having no power to levy direct taxes.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation:

Year.	Revenue. Francs.	Expenditure. Francs.	Year.	Revenue. Francs.	Expenditure. Francs.
1893	78,225,526	86,301,439	1896	87,262,389	79,559,657
1894	84,047,312	83,675,812	1897, estimated	84,970,000	83,905,000
1895	81,005,586	76,402,631	1898 "	91,375,000	89,340,000

The cantons have their own local administrations and their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. In 1890, their combined revenue was 79,152,000 francs, and expenditure 80,178,000 francs. The cantonal revenues are derived partly from direct taxes on income and property, and partly from indirect duties, stamps, etc. Several cantons have only indirect taxation; and over the whole about 55 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form.

The public debt of the Confederation amounted on January 1, 1897, to 80,870,763 francs, mostly at 3½ per cent. At the same date the "Federal Fortune," or State property, was: Real property, 88,476,500 francs; stock, etc., 42,849,550 francs works producing interest, 19,616,215 francs; stores not producing interest, 19,765,709 francs; various debts, 533,673 francs; inventory, 30,855,665 francs; alcohol administration, 232,130 francs; cash, 1,760,820 francs; total, 144,800,184 francs, the net Fortune being thus 60,910,745 francs.

Industries.

Out of a population of about 2,000,000 engaged in agriculture, there are about 300,000 peasant proprietors. Of the total area 28.4 per cent. is unproductive; of the productive area 35.8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18.7 per cent. under fruit, 16.4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The export of cheese (1896) amounts to 239,591 quintals, and of condensed milk to 136,365 quintals. In 1896, there were 108,529 horses, 1,211,613 cattle, 341,632 sheep, 415,619 goats, 394,451 swine, of the total value of £17,936,880. In 1896, the provisional census returns show: Cattle, 1,304,788; sheep, 271,432; pigs, 565,781; horses, 108,529; mules, 3,116; asses, 1,735; goats, 414,968.

The Federal alcohol régie in the year 1894–95 sold 58,268 metric quintals of spirits (36 degrees), and 34,369 metric quintals of medicated spirits. In Switzerland there are about 1,400 hotels, employing about 16,000 persons, the receipts of the hotels amounting annually to about £3,500,000.

Factory Statistics.

By the census taken on June 5, 1895, of the factories subject to the Federal factory law, the statistics thereof are shown as follows:

Industry.	Establishments.	Factory Operatives — Males.	Factory Operatives — Females.	Factory Operatives — Total.	Existing Power — Establishments.	Existing Power — Horse-Power.
Textile industry—						
Cotton	1,253	20,730	27,806	48,536	440	43,011
Silk	230	7,584	23,561	31,145	201	11,232
Wool	62	1,727	2,488	4,215	60	6,014
Linen	12	304	484	788	11	732
Others	242	1,447	5,323	6,770	111	1,338
Total textile	1,796	31,792	59,662	91,454	818	62,327
Tanneries, etc	126	4,551	3,814	8,365	88	1,616
Food products	537	7,162	6,842	14,004	434	19,159
Chemical industry	167	3,421	637	4,058	123	14,353
Paper manufactures and polygraph industry	417	8,061	3,001	11,062	335	11,315
Wood-working industry	528	11,091	256	11,347	480	10,000
Metal-working industry	234	9,356	580	9,936	171	10,339
Machine industry	396	23,654	267	23,921	365	10,983
Watch and jewelry industry	488	10,748	5,586	16,334	276	2,474
Salt, stones, and earth	295	9,368	350	9,718	247	10,152
Total	*4,933	119,204	80,995	200,199	*3,303	152,718

Of the 200,199 operatives, there were 174,697 Swiss, 14,872 Germans, 5,124 Italians, 3,354 French, 1,896 Austrians, and 256 from different other countries.

The 152,718 horse-power was produced as follows: 87,865 by water, 53,410 by steam, 4,086 by gas and petroleum, and 7,357 by electricity.

Foreign Commerce.

For the years 1890 to 1896, inclusive, the imports for home consumption and the exports of domestic produce, and also of the precious metals, were as follows:

	1890. Francs.	1892. Francs.	1893. Francs.	1894. Francs.	1895. Francs.	1896. Francs.
Imports	1,002,518,276	912,586,752	872,400,629	880,845,540	980,116,675	1,061,832,021
Exports	724,798,038	688,020,282	695,146,799	673,004,524	704,428,088	738,815,713

The following statement shows the value of principal articles of special commerce:

	Imports — 1895. Francs.	Imports — 1896. Francs.	Exports — 1895. Francs.	Exports — 1896. Francs.
Manures, etc	7,795,591	10,287,017	2,283,995	2,346,750
Chemical and pharmaceutical	21,340,693	23,109,508	6,761,565	8,043,985
Glass and pottery	9,551,312	11,391,602	722,662	827,233
Colors	7,706,935	7,711,957	15,384,734	14,605,821
Timber	24,221,293	30,789,971	4,285,757	4,677,575
Agricultural products	4,089,738	5,167,391	310,140	329,704
Leather and boots	22,155,127	22,231,431	7,100,395	7,815,431
Sciences and arts	14,465,546	16,039,569	6,958,758	7,819,044
Clocks and watches and parts	1,885,427	2,849,304	89,968,330	100,363,493
Machinery and carriages	23,598,882	27,717,923	26,147,956	30,408,775
Useful metals†	58,616,105	80,290,324	8,245,814	9,153,147
Precious metals, coin	64,264,259	67,972,836	41,067,913	50,554,678
Precious metals, not coin	34,780,699	47,497,903	10,211,602	11,925,549
Mineral matter	59,576,206	67,020,356	2,798,313	3,169,472
Foods, tobacco, spirits, etc	233,786,197	274,808,165	78,047,607	80,349,316
Oils and fats	8,890,003	8,831,945	310,283	317,754
Paper	5,674,458	6,821,841	2,348,931	2,491,356
Cotton	63,855,455	63,336,589	129,972,974	135,003,417
Flax, hemp, etc	11,620,508	11,964,860	2,292,394	2,851,308
Silk	137,828,980	120,513,885	207,148,366	199,580,212
Wool	52,224,410	54,246,214	14,927,365	18,244,948
Clothing	21,637,278	23,915,326	10,253,993	9,331,015
Animals	66,296,964	52,273,576	14,405,219	14,264,191
Animal products	8,636,257	9,355,208	9,538,751	9,808,414
Various	15,621,952	15,687,320	12,934,271	14,506,125
Total	980,116,675	1,061,832,021	704,428,088	738,815,713

* Only the total shows the exact number of establishments. The addition of the figures would result in a higher number, because establishments engaged in several industries are counted in each group.

† Includes iron, imports in 1895 being 43,819,935 francs, exports 4,952,170 francs.

In 1897, the principal classes of articles imported were, in francs: Silks, 139,583,060; machines and vehicles, 33,259,641; mineral materials, 71,852,891; leather and shoes, 26,189,247; objects of literature, science, and art, 18,809,806; wood, 32,769,205; straw, 4,153,816; edibles, spirits, and tobacco, 271,876,629; wools, 52,537,208; iron, 58,735,553.

The principal articles exported in 1897 were, in francs: Silks, 203,941,306; machines and vehicles, 34,337,939; clock-works, 103,765,315; coloring matters, 17,314,395; objects of literature, science, and art, 8,773,191; edibles, 81,177,331; cottons, 124,979,907; precious metals, not coin, 10,349,536; woolens, 16,710,547; linen, 1,748,172.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of the "special" trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin):

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1895. Francs.	1896. Francs.	1895. Francs.	1896. Francs.
Germany	273,891,065	304,970,622	164,411,253	172,260,751
France	138,459,298	177,612,458	74,524,453	81,016,009
Italy	157,555,478	137,297,605	39,209,544	39,163,498
Austria-Hungary	67,816,050	71,412,602	39,225,234	40,413,159
Great Britain	47,371,937	51,706,813	130,016,126	147,008,247
Belgium	23,965,377	24,169,525	10,958,378	11,354,102
Russia	61,783,982	65,150,038	21,865,887	24,394,400
Holland	3,621,247	3,452,670	3,999,422	4,670,222
Rest of Europe	22,853,141	40,676,838	31,506,456	31,484,418
Total Europe	797,317,575	876,422,971	515,716,753	551,764,806
Africa	15,463,369	15,607,634	5,217,439	5,585,323
Asia	35,596,802	31,736,585	23,814,629	31,201,614
America	62,510,513	65,269,624	113,383,840	93,336,428
Australia	4,964,157	4,822,371	1,899,764	2,492,846
Not stated	.....	.....	3,327,750	3,907,018
Total	915,852,416	.....	663,360,175	688,261,035

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States	$13,196,469	$16,010,728	$11,450,270	$14,988,954	$14,080,033	$13,849,782	$11,380,835
Imports from United States	10,397	7,391	17,124	17,578	32,954	70,610	263,970

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were Iron and steel and manufactures of, $12,202.

Exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $579,474; clocks and watches and parts, $904,697; cotton, manufactures of, $6,455,480 (including laces, edgings, etc., $5,753,885); hat trimmings, $386,671; cheese, $651,841; silk, manufactures of, $3,610,853.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold Imports.	Gold Exports.	Year.	Silver Imports.	Silver Exports.
1893	$4,802,720	$2,120,080	1893	$8,076,938	$8,760,037
1894	9,275,749	4,059,069	1894	6,312,702	6,771,227
1895	7,742,375	4,030,768	1895	10,835,343	5,025,086
1896	3,727,475	5,093,332	1896	9,787,265	5,531,494

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs, Etc. (See Index.)

Money and Banks.

Switzerland being a member of the Latin Union, its monetary system conforms to that organization. The franc is the equivalent of 10 batzen and 100 rappen or centimes. The 20-franc piece is .900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is .900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are .835 fine. At the close of 1895, there was outstanding 190,000,000 francs of bank-notes, against which a reserve was held consisting of 83,400,000 gold and 11,600,000 silver.

The estimated amount of money in circulation is placed as follows in 1896: Bank-notes, 175,000,000 francs; gold on hand and in circulation, 117,000,000; silver on hand and in circulation, 54,000,000; and nickel and copper, 5,000,000; total, 351,000,000 francs.

On December 31, 1896, there were 34 banks, with a paid-up capital of 150,525,000 francs, and a note issue of 202,400,000 francs. Their average monthly condition for 1896 is shown below:

Assets.	Francs.	Liabilities.	Francs.
Cash and notes	113,511,003	Note issue	197,589,941
Short-dated debts	24,363,167	Short-dated debts	113,210,543
Bills of exchange	211,325,469	Bills of exchange	23,353,711
Other debts	839,946,880	Other debts	685,434,286
Investments	12,136,792	Paid-up capital, reserves, etc	181,694,830
Capital not paid up	12,279,416	Capital not paid up	12,279,416
Total	1,213,562,727	Total	1,213,562,727

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

For other banking information, consult previous volumes of the "Commercial Year Book."

SPAIN.

According to the last census (1887), the population of Spain was 17,565,632. The figures for previous years may be found in Volume I of the "Year Book." The area is stated at 197,670 square miles.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following were the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the years stated:

Years.	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expenditure. Pesetas.	Years.	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expenditure. Pesetas.
1890-91	490,111,645	765,801,327	1894-95	754,993,033	780,242,373
1891-92	687,897,075	780,672,183	1895-96	766,022,872	803,448,751
1892-93	707,398,172	782,130,858	1896-97	769,286,261	761,414,603
1893-94	749,563,008	763,219,972	1897-98 (budget)	866,014,870	865,508,774

The following are the budget estimates for 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99:

	Pesetas. 1896-97.	Pesetas. 1897-98.	Pesetas. 1898-99.
Revenue.			
Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries, registration, etc	295,940,810	297,460,810	279,360,810
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, etc	302,135,000	307,235,000	305,073,000
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries	136,105,000	141,148,000	132,696,024
Revenue from national property	22,385,451	26,713,942	25,185,000
From the public treasury	17,200,000	110,721,019	105,700,000
Total	773,766,261	883,278,771	866,014,870
Expenditure.			
Civil list	9,500,000	9,250,000	9,250,000
Cortes	1,638,085	1,638,085	1,638,085
Public debt	314,991,533	419,733,792	*399,236,678
Judicial expenses	1,463,859	1,585,447	1,614,651
Pensions and indemnities	56,214,730	58,699,730	61,749,730
Council of Ministers	964,300	1,013 467	980,883
Ministry of State	4,714,512	4,739,387	4,935,919
" Justice	53,858,240	54,560,054	54,717,850
" War	140,225,381	142,120,396	143,844,451
" Marine	23,433,941	28,344,991	24,904,260
" Interior	27,249,868	27,527,569	28,839,198
" Agriculture and Commerce	77,960,225	79,446,306	80,738,653
" Finance	16,187,418	16,109,442	18,549,933
Tax collecting	28,708,565	28,222,212	33,543,483
Fernando Po	655,000	875,000	875,000
Total	757,765,657	873,865,878	865,508,774

In 1897 the public debt of Spain was approximately as follows: Consolidated debt, £183,967,000; redeemable, £66,225,000; Treasury debt (including £18,280,000 floating debt), £32,854,000: total, £283,046,000. The interest on the debt, including £3,802,840 for credit operations on account of the war in Cuba, amounted to £16,789,348.

Production and Industry.

About 80 per cent. of the soil is classed as productive, of which 33.8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture. The wheat yield for 1895 was 78,737,000 English bushels. The number of farm animals in 1895 was estimated as follows: Horses, 383,313; mules and asses, 1,496,703; cattle, 2,071,326; sheep, 16,469,303; goats, 2,820,827; pigs, 1,910,368.

The production of minerals and metals for the years 1895 and 1896 was as follows, in metric tons: Coal, in 1896, 1,874,771; in 1895, 1,783,083; iron ore, in 1896, 6,808,000; in 1895, 5,514,329; pig iron, in 1896, 246,326; pig lead, in 1896, 172,695; in 1895, 163,521; copper, in 1896, 2,873,025; in 1895, 2,847,600. There were produced 1,513,998 kilogrammes of quicksilver in 1896, and 222,900 kilos of silver, against 58,546 for 1895.

Foreign Trade.

The total imports and exports (including the precious metals) have been as follows, in pesetas:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	941,137,925	937,759,883	1894	710,543,401	579,929,271
1891	873,833,503	803,814,728	1895	703,792,444	692,635,935
1892	751,723,597	663,022,145	1896	748,986,377	892,328,618
1893	674,972,142	600,909,764	1897	793,341,121	924,936,947

* Includes 61,299,347 pesetas for Cuban campaign.

The following table shows the principal articles of import and export, in thousands of pesetas:

	Imports			Exports		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Mineral matters and ceramics	70,123	69,157	70,541	83,998	104,726	116,449
Metals and their manufactures	21,285	26,158	24,262	80,818	94,162	94,874
Drugs and chemical products	59,895	57,947	59,534	21,858	20,424	24,534
Cotton, and manufactures of	90,808	75,223	96,860	43,384	52,123	59,062
Other textile fibers, and manuf'res of	30,377	22,043	22,749	3,667	4,517	3,923
Wool, and manufactures of	30,299	22,604	19,816	17,968	20,442	17,669
Silk, and manufactures of	22,635	19,820	18,757	5,021	4,648	4,962
Paper, and articles of	9,913	8,560	8,810	10,910	12,432	12,501
Timbers	49,302	42,446	43,344	29,495	39,670	43,398
Animals, and parts of	71,084	66,744	69,509	60,266	62,300	62,653
Machinery	41,546	41,857	47,674	469	650	498
Alimentary substances	130,492	153,747	138,830	290,954	333,276	309,964
Various	7,606	6,384	5,800	2,136	3,142	2,588
Gold bullion and coin	600	1,261	999	568	379	1,279
Silver bullion and coin	24,604	101,706	143,336	41,624	139,438	170,581
Other articles (special)	43,228	33,330	22,519	.....	.....	.....
Total	703,792	748,986	798,341	692,636	892,329	924,937

The total values of imports and exports, including bullion and specie, with the principal countries are shown below in thousands of pesetas:

Country.	Imports			Exports		
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1895.	1896.
Russia	26,355	27,450	40,279	.....	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden	37,190	30,921	22,852	1,439	1,263	2,711
Germany	44,476	34,250	44,063	11,929	6,499	9,390
Holland	2,839	3,993	4,335	13,891	13,950	18,396
Belgium	40,473	26,810	40,522	21,445	23,061	17,651
United Kingdom	194,578	154,825	154,709	218,372	198,274	225,717
France	292,293	235,478	217,714	425,604	233,197	282,464
Portugal	34,874	40,151	41,069	35,672	34,379	41,518
Italy	16,383	24,235	21,500	8,082	8,983	10,129
Morocco	9,640	9,426	11,606	1,476	1,002	1,182
Gibraltar	2,855	5,149	6,611	2,025	7,431	8,582
United States	79,394	84,990	73,399	24,521	12,768	10,846
Cuba	44,561	37,182	83,758	86,427	136,262	255,905
Porto Rico	23,127	30,180	56,204	22,617	44,417	43,128
Argentine Republic	10,579	14,406	8,707	15,409	10,032	10,077
Philippine Islands	24,563	24,971	22,977	9,214	25,770	41,309
Total, all countries	941,138	838,495	909,589	937,760	804,952	1,023,252

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal year ending June 30.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports into United States	$5,604,553	$4,255,875	$3,574,126	$4,131,184	$3,631,973	$3,575,385
Imports from United States	13,460,083	13,122,906	10,927,069	11,492,428	10,912,789	10,228,545

The principal exports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, $498,667; fruits, including nuts, $1,458,262; iron ore, $302,327; wines, $542,841.

Imports from the United States were: Cotton, unmanufactured, $8,739,024; mineral oil (crude), $84,316; tobacco, unmanufactured, $988,140; wood, and manufactures of, $713,561.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1887	$3,861,158	$886,642	1892	$3,948,998	$3,380,253
1888	546,383	820,250	1893	5,026,068	2,528,135
1889	2,611,869	2,555,706	1894	4,866,595	690,223
1890	8,359,988	1,027,918	1895	4,680,687	8,142,978
1891	22,661,095	4,028,875	1896	16,951,008	23,330,697

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, and Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

On September 24, 1898, and September 25, 1897, the position of the Bank of Spain was as follows, in pounds sterling:

Assets.	1898.	1897.	Liabilities.	1898.	1897.
Gold	£10,823,000	£9,027,000	Circulation	£56,368,000	£45,742,000
Silver	5,357,000	10,603,000	Deposits & current acc'ts.	34,277,000	18,260,000
Foreign correspondents	7,844,000	1,563,000			
Loans and discounts	43,787,000	20,949,000			
Spanish 4 per cent. stock	15,265,000	15,666,000			
Treas'y bills, obligat'ns, etc	12,227,000	9,467,000			

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being 15½ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, had a population in 1878 of 4,745,124, and in 1890 of 5,082,247, occupying an area of 34,038 square miles. The only important non-Portuguese element in the population is the gypsies; there are about 3,000 negroes in the coast towns. The population in the north is mainly Galician; further south there has been considerable intermixture with Arabs and Jews, as also with French, English, Dutch, and Frisians.

Fiscal Affairs.

The revenue and expenditure have been, in milreis:

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1889-90	39,435,297	54,359,598	1893-94	46,104,788	46,461,638
1891-92	38,643,209	54,947,063	1894-95	46,519,932	48,602,870
1892-93	41,875,869	48,013,140	1895-96	53,179,020	54,561,077

The estimates for 1897-98 are as follows:

Revenue.	Milreis.
Direct taxes—	
Property tax	3,132,000
Industrial tax	2,153,000
Income, etc., taxes	6,406,100
Other taxes	236,300
Registration	2,755,000
Stamps	2,231,500
Lotteries	300,000
Indirect taxes—	
Import and export duties	19,617,000
Lisbon octroi	2,136,500
Other duties	3,283,350
Additional taxes	1,086,000
National properties—	
Railways	1,740,000
Posts and telegraphs	1,322,000
Various	1,751,418
Receipts *d'ordre*	3,525,110
Total	52,275,878
Extraordinary	2,830,000

Expenditure.	Milreis.
Civil list	525,000
Cortes	97,244
Interest and amortization	7,198,377
Other expenditure	1,646,780
Public debt	17,833,538
Loss on exchange	500,000
Ministry of Finance	3,737,000
" Interior	2,598,065
" Justice, etc	1,034,258
" War	5,854,320
" Marine and Colonies	4,027,331
" Foreign Affairs	379,912
" Public Works	5,779,056
Savings-bank	58,920
Total ordinary	51,269,853
Extraordinary	3,764,991
Total	55,034,844

In 1897, the outstanding debt of Portugal is stated as follows: External 3 per cent. consolidated, £39,261,051; external 4 per cent. redeemable, £1,822,223; external 4½ per cent. redeemable, £12,793,989; external 4½ per cent. tobacco loan, £9,260,000. Total external, £63,137,263.

Internal 3 per cent. (quoted in London), £56,941,901; total external and internal, £120,079,164.

Also outstanding: Internal at 4 and 4½ per cent., £6,181,905.

Stated to be in hands of Government: External at 3, 4, and 4½ per cent., £2,529,362; internal at 3 and 4 per cent., £28,607,411.

In 1895-96, the interest amounted to 17,160,140 milreis. The floating debt in June, 1897, amounted to 36,826,421 milreis.

Industries.

Of the whole area of Portugal, 2.2 per cent. is under vineyards; 7.2 per cent. under fruit trees; 12.5 per cent. under cereals; 2.7 per cent. under pulse and other crops; 26.7 per cent. pasture and fallow; and 2.9 per cent. under forest; 45.8 per cent. waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of common and waste lands, and it is asserted that from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are three cotton factories at work for exportation to Angola. The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1881, was 90,998. Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and herrings are considerable.

Foreign Commerce.

The following shows the value of the imports for consumption and the exports, in milreis:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	58,837,849	32,077,369	1894	36,489,000	27,796,000
1891	47,778,143	51,182,749	1895	40,996,000	29,281,000
1892	34,589,700	33,976,500	1896	40,815,000	29,880,000
1893	39,837,000	29,337,500			

The imports and exports, special trade, are shown as follows, in thousands of milreis:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Living animals	1,271	2,043	2,500	1,902	2,519	2,519
Raw materials	14,249	14,842	14,883	5,773	5,834	5,243
Textiles	4,602	5,234	5,264	819	1,132	1,288
Food substances	11,385	13,317	12,023	13,657	15,671	15,460
Machinery, etc	1,635	1,656	1,828	88	110	84
Various manufactures	2,460	2,699	2,957	1,673	1,695	1,547
Tare	61	72	75	.....	....	....
Coin and bullion	826	1,143	1,285	3,884	2,308	3,737
Total	36,489	41,005	40,815	27,796	29,269	29,880

The declared values of the leading "special" imports and exports in 1896 were, in milreis: Imports—Wheat, 3,896,506; cotton and cotton yarn, 2,404,026; wool, 1,120,197; iron, 1,672,979; coal, 1,742,-894; sugar, 2,363,579; codfish, 2,270,096; leather and hides, 1,154,274; animals, 2,471,775; tissues, various, 3,623,553.

Exports—Wine, 10,982,831; cork, 3,893,064; animals, 2,519,262; copper, 1,091,598; sardines, 941,502; cotton tissues, 1,065,476; gold coin, 3,185,005.

There were exported in 1896: 451,210,500 litres of common wine; 2,733,700 litres of liqueur wine; 22,537,060 litres of Madeira; 284,561,800 litres of port.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1892	$1,596,114	$9,805,793	$2,465,264	$271,793
1893	1,010,664	6,237,108	.....	166,536
1894	3,830	3,891	298	302
1895	979,274	2,267,537	255,199	218,936
1896	15,120,000	3,456,000	1,537,920	.....

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Offices, Etc. (See Index.)

The milreis, or 1,000 reis, is of the value of $1.08, or 4s. 5d. in English money, and about 4.5 milreis to the £ sterling. Large sums are expressed in contos (1,000 milreis).

Bronze coins are 40, 20, 10, and 5 reis pieces.

The standard of value is gold. The English sovereign is legal tender for 4,500 reis. In the present derangement of the monetary system, Bank of Portugal paper is the chief circulation.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The Bank of Portugal, with a capital of 13,500 contos, or 13,500,000 milreis, has the exclusive right of issuing notes. It is the State's banker and the Treasury's disbursing agent. The notes of the Bank are guaranteed by debts owing by the State for advances from time to time by the Bank. On September 30, 1896, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows: Metallic stock, 13,482,000 milreis; note circulation, 57,086,000 milreis; accounts current and deposits, 1,943,000 milreis; commercial account, 13,964,000 milreis; advances on securities, 1,943,000 milreis; balance against Treasury, 15,648,-000 milreis.

DENMARK.

The area of Denmark is 15,289 English square miles. Its population in 1890 was 2,185,335. For earlier years, see "Year Book," Volume I, page 16.

The actual revenue and expenditure for the years ending March 31 were as follows:

Year.	Revenue. Kroner.	Expenditure. Kroner.	Year.	Revenue. Kroner.	Expenditure. Kroner.
1892	57,233,340	64,974,837	1895	67,342,857	61,395,337
1893	55,973,549	63,192,087	1896	79,051,735	74,470,636
1894	58,075,266	62,152,474	1897	65,235,336	65,957,594

The estimated revenue for 1897-98 was 66,847,101 kroner, and expenditure 64,734,189 kroner. The budget estimates for 1898-99 are: Revenue, 68,568,724 kroner; expenditure, 68,430,032.

The capital of the debt in 1897 was 196,405,438 kroner. The total foreign debt amounted to 66,515,-250 kroner. The debt is mostly 3 per cent.

The total area under wheat, according to latest returns (1888), was 3,029,404 acres; potatoes, 128,-849 acres; clover, 456,585 acres; bare fallow, 637,696 acres; meadow, etc., 2,625,865 acres. The leading crops in 1895 were: Oats, 37,904,403 bushels; barley, 22,327,839 bushels; rye, 17,123,621 bushels; wheat, 4,415,534 bushels; potatoes, 19,635,254 bushels; roots, 88,920,000 bushels; besides vegetables, hay, and clover. The total value of the product in 1894 was 262,858,982 kroner; in 1893, 264,490,310 kroner.

Foreign Commerce.

The following table shows the value, in kroner, of the imports and the exports of home produce, including precious metals:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	307,031,194	233,837,937	1894	348,969,131	263,664,535
1892	324,537,214	252,318,525	1895	364,089,120	268,420,032
1893	320,294,907	235,115,937	1896	383,936,695	283,878,946

The principal classes of commerce are shown as follows, in thousands of kroner:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Foods	139,100	140,000	138,200	206,900	210,900	217,600
Manufactured articles	72,700	79,000	81,400	13,000	12,900	14,000
Raw products	110,300	110,600	121,800	31,400	28,800	33,300
Means of product'n (mach'ry, etc.)	26,800	34,400	42,500	12,400	16,300	19,000
Total	348,900	364,000	383,900	263,700	268,900	283,900

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, in thousands of kroner, are shown as follows:

	Imports			Exports*		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Colonial goods	29,926	31,787	31,788	8,477	10,158	11,892
Beverages	4,234	5,108	5,467	1,969	2,223	2,713
Textile manufactures	41,692	41,574	42,645	5,414	5,494	5,384
Metals and hardware	34,096	41,695	44,268	5,473	5,934	9,041
Wood and manufactures	15,876	18,132	21,598	3,319	2,406	2,676
Coal	22,439	22,146	22,138	1,817	1,759	1,610
Animals	1,873	2,253	3,169	35,954	39,250	2,444
Pork, butter, eggs, lard	40,433	35,917	35,485	149,807	156,050	169,744
Cereals	42,359	44,559	40,801	10,536	5,359	8,500

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade, in thousands of kroner:

	Imports			Exports*		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Germany	118,994	122,102	126,077	65,973	65,548	57,842
United Kingdom	68,651	70,694	78,264	152,642	155,376	169,684
Sweden and Norway	55,103	52,654	56,465	31,011	28,914	30,089
United States	13,643	10,085	17,023	935	2,302	1,758
Rest of America	5,123	1,635	614	235	110	170
Russia	42,566	39,607	32,839	2,423	3,046	5,619
Holland	8,115	9,398	8,814	341	312	299
Belgium	6,427	6,392	6,555	1,010	972	780
France	5,669	6,995	7,975	1,754	964	1,974
Danish colonies	4,418	4,189	2,332	3,988	4,046	4,533
Free port of Copenhagen	.....	18,704	26,810	.....	.....	7,541

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports from the U. S.	$8,370,676	$5,270,434	$5,050,837	$3,475,326	$6,557,448	$10,194,857	$12,697,421
Exports into the U. S.	228,545	235,855	194,900	324,827	334,586	356,355	211,837

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

The monetary unit, the krone of 100 öre, is of the value of 26.8 cents.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

NOTE.—For monetary system, see "Year Book," Volume I, page 75.

On July 31, 1897, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 137,088,703 kroner. The assets included 32,720,821 kroner in bullion and 19,345,500 in specie. The liabilities included 88,000,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 3,000,000 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are about 60 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. In 1896 there were 534 savings-banks, with 1,030,320 depositors, and deposits amounting to 626,228,436 kroner, or 608 kroner to each account.

* "General" trade.

NORWAY.

The area of Norway is 124,445 square miles; and at the census of 1891 the population was 2,000,217, of which 76.3 per cent. were rural and 23.7 per cent. urban.

Emigration to the United States was as follows: 1889, 12,597; 1890, 10,898; 1891, 13,249; 1892, 16,814; 1893, 18,690; 1894, 5,591; 1895, 6,153; 1896, 6,584.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following statement shows the principal items of the budgets of 1897 and 1898:

Sources of Revenue.	1897. Kroner.	1898. Kroner.	Branches of Expenditure.	1897. Kroner.	1898. Kroner.
Income tax	3,900,000	4,000,000	Civil list	349,682	361,466
Customs	24,000,000	29,200,000	Storthing	524,022	665,500
Excise on spirits	4,000,000	3,000,000	The Ministries	1,322,459	1,331,986
Excise on malt	3,900,000	3,700,000	Church and education	7,096,117	7,552,663
Succession tax	550,000	550,000	Justice	5,758,599	6,109,571
Stamps	665,000	715,000	Interior	2,534,908	2,820,218
Judicial fees	1,000,000	1,000,000	Post, telegraphs, etc	6,517,518	6,758,959
Mines	527,350	463,300	State railways	12,393,330	13,399,331
Post-office	3,750,000	4,000,000	Roads, canals, ports, etc	4,139,161	4,316,248
Telegraphs	1,400,000	1,530,000	Finance and customs	3,207,149	3,423,682
State property	2,876,284	2,886,354	Mines	575,850	572,000
Railways	8,712,000	9,701,300	Amortization of debt	1,049,617	1,222,679
Miscellaneous	5,443,737	6,179,874	Interest of debt	5,683,986	5,965,722
Balance	3,975,629	3,937,503	Army	9,270,800	9,975,220
			Navy	3,448,400	3,704,500
			Foreign Affairs	706,235	769,651
			Miscellaneous	122,167	1,913,938
			Balance	.....	.....
Total	64,700,000	70,863,331	Total	64,700,000	70,863,331

The following shows the amortization, growth, and interest of the public debt, years ending June 30:

Year.	Amortization.	Growth.	Interest.	Amount at End of Year.
1893	591,160	.....	3,959,330	124,950,005
1894	681,948	*39,675,733	4,201,574	163,943,791
1895	19,630,351	.....	4,430,230	144,313,440
1896	532,407	13,572,000	4,957,772	157,353,033

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 22 per cent. forest, and 3 per cent. under cultivation. At the end of 1890 there were 146,355 farms, mostly worked by their owners.

In 1890, the area under cereals was 185,605 hectares; potatoes, 39,128 hectares. The estimated yield of cereals was 5,962,353 hectolitres; of potatoes, 8,441,403 hectolitres. The total value of the produce was for cereals, 38,262,761 kroner; for potatoes, 24,807,136 kroner.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 31,784,700 kroner in 1895; the principal article being rye, 14,647,200 kroner. The import of butter amounted to 1,667,900 kroner, and of bacon and meat to 7,261,900 kroner. The total value of the coastwise fisheries in 1884 was $6,137,261.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 26,320 square miles, of which 73 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy 3,870 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1895 was 27,777,800 kroner, and of wrought timber, 15,833,000 kroner.

Foreign Commerce.

The total imports and exports of Norwegian and foreign goods were as follows, in thousands of kroner:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports (foreign)	208,659	223,024	199,987	204,569	205,990	222,310	240,217
Exports (Norwegian)	124,432	124,082	118,779	126,719	124,032	128,408	137,756
Exports (foreign)	6,664	6,300	7,645	9,368	7,964	8,872	10,015

*Of this amount 19,131,560 kroner were applied to the redemption of a former loan.

The values of the imports and exports, in thousands of kroner, were as follows:

	Imports of Foreign Goods			Exports Norw'n Goods		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Animals, living	1,033	2,083	2,484	543	813	657
Animal produce (malty food)	13,102	12,923	14,043	42,614	44,855	40,309
Breadstuffs	31,459	32,195	35,743	764	286	294
Groceries	24,314	26,047	26,416	14	18	22
Fruits, plants, etc	2,930	3,321	3,780	131	206	63
Spirits, etc	4,374	4,721	6,155	216	148	263
Yarn, rope, etc	12,103	12,333	13,606	598	656	801
Textile manufactures, etc	23,663	26,366	29,283	5,176	5,643	5,888
Hair, skins, etc	7,727	8,510	9,956	6,412	6,638	6,581
Tallow, oils, tar, etc	11,892	12,086	13,669	6,575	6,513	7,981
Timber and wooden goods	8,094	8,875	10,189	44,098	43,611	52,055
Dyestuffs	1,105	1,137	1,098	146	166	144
Different vegetable produce	2,762	3,759	3,706	941	1,099	1,505
Paper and paper manufactures	1,878	2,019	2,318	4,133	5,962	7,200
Minerals, unwrought	19,728	18,201	18,889	2,884	2,643	3,993
Minerals, manufactured	2,975	3,012	3,448	1,779	1,774	2,291
Metals, unwrought, or partly wrought	7,814	7,980	8,523	1,185	1,404	1,155
Metals, manufactured	10,089	11,447	11,621	2,619	3,204	3,362
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc	18,948	25,297	25,290	3,204	2,769	3,391
Total	205,990	222,310	240,217	124,032	128,408	137,756
Re-exports	.....	.....	.....	7,964	8,872	10,015
Grand total				131,996	137,280	147,771

The countries comprising the principal portion of the foreign trade are: Sweden, imports, 33,535,100 kroner; exports, 23,141,000 kroner; Germany, imports, 58,590,200 kroner; exports, 17,414,900 kroner; and Great Britain and Ireland, imports, 64,277,200 kroner; exports, 47,881,600 kroner.

For commerce with the United States, see Sweden.

The values of the precious metals imported and exported by Norway from 1885 to 1895 are shown as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	$270,970	$106,130	1891	$120,390	$123,090
1887	1,135,330	200,840	1892	140,990	128,350
1888	104,790	96,910	1893	166,700	117,330
1889	64,240	112,160	1894	128,800	26,990
1890	95,780	780	1895	730,000	34,000

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Offices, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Money.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The standard of value is gold. In Sweden, National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. The case is the same in Norway, where there are also notes for 500 kroner.

On December 31, 1896, the Norwegian coins in circulation were as follows: Gold coin, 15,858,510 kroner; silver coin, 7,781,050 kroner; bronze coin, 564,195 kroner; total, 24,203,755 kroner.

There is no Government paper money in Norway.

Banking.

There are two State banks, the Norges Bank and the Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.

The Norges Bank is a joint-stock bank, which is largely owned by the State. It has a head office at Christiania, and twelve branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway authorized to issue notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1896 show: Assets at end of year—Bullion, 34,788,810 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, etc., 44,145,378 kroner; total, 78,934,188 kroner. Liabilities—Notes in circulation, 52,483,542 kroner; the issue of notes allowed was 58,788,810 kroner; deposits, checks, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, etc., 6,946,249 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 6,440,058 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 1,578,243 kroner; total, 61,008,-034; balance, 17,926,154 kroner.

The Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank, established in 1852, is properly a mortgage bank. Its capital is furnished by the State, and amounted to 14,000,000 kroner in 1896. The bank has, besides, a reserve fund amounting in 1895 to 1,000,000 kroner. At the end of 1895 the total amount of bonds issued was 110,840,400 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 115,213,965 kroner.

There are now 38 private non-issuing banks, most of them having but a small capital stock, and only seven a capital exceeding 1,000,000 crowns.

The status of the savings-banks of Norway is shown by the following figures:

Year.	No. of Savings-Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Amount to the Credit of Depositors: Deposits. Kroner.	Withdrawals. Kroner.	At End of Year. Kroner.
1890	350	470,799	88,500,397	80,875,998	194,141,420
1894	367	523,918	96,859,532	86,868,828	217,247,755
1895	373	540,053	102,186,313	94,068,782	225,431,090
1896	380	561,257	.....	.....	234,690,760

SWEDEN.

Area and Population.

The area of Sweden is stated at 172,867 square miles.

The progress of population from 1800 to 1896 has been as follows: 1800, 2,347,308; 1820, 2,584,690; 1840, 3,138,887; 1850, 3,482,541; 1860, 3,859,728; 1870, 4,168,525; 1880, 4,565,668; 1890, 4,784,981; 1896 (estimated), 4,912,260.

With the exception of (1890) 19,505 Finns, 6,846 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

The following table shows the leading occupations of the people in 1890, including the families and dependents of those directly employed:

Agriculture, etc.—		Timber works	96,323
Landed and farm proprietors	1,229,601	Various manufactures	533,119
Farmers, overseers, etc	250,784	Trade and locomotion	309,957
Planters, etc	400,623	Officials and military	207,276
Crofters, cottagers, etc	494,421	Learning and literature	43,383
Dairy-keepers	11,882	Medicine, etc	18,817
Gardeners	15,793	Owners, pensioners, etc	307,550
Fisheries	34,246	Mechanics, servants, etc	555,297
Mining and metal works	219,578	Various	56,271

Sweden has sent a steady contribution of emigrants to the United States, as will appear from the following statement:

Year.	Immigrants.	Total. Emigrants.	To America.	Year.	Immigrants.	Total. Emigrants.	To America.
1890	6,030	34,212	29,487	1893	7,377	40,869	37,321
1891	6,114	42,776	36,134	1894	10,425	13,358	9,529
1892	6,511	45,504	40,990	1895	8,525	18,955	14,982

Fiscal Affairs.

The revenues and expenditures of the State are illustrated in the following budgets for 1897 and 1898, expressed in thousands of kroner:

Revenue.	1897.	1898.
Domains, railway, land taxes, etc	20,655	21,082
Customs	37,000	39,000
Post	8,580	9,025
Stamps	5,000	5,000
Impost on spirits, etc	23,500	23,500
Impost on income	6,000	6,450
Net profit of the State Bank	2,700	1,800
Surplus from previous years	8,296	14,229
Total	111,731	120,086

Exenditure.	1897.	1898.
(a) Ordinary:		
Royal Household	1,320	1,320
Justice	3,815	3,842
Foreign Affairs	607	607
Army	25,988	26,343
Navy	7,046	7,046
Interior	5,701	5,739
Educational & Ecclesiastical	13,500	13,801
Finance	17,951	18,376
Pensions	3,286	3,284
	79,215	80,359
(b) Extraordinary	18,871	27,047
(c) Payment of loans and miscellaneous (Diet, etc.)	11,445	11,244
Carried to floating capital	800	36
Insurance fund against invalidity of workers	1,400	1,400
Total	111,731	120,086

The liabilities of the kingdom, contracted entirely for railways, were as follows on January 1, 1897, expressed in kroner: Funded railway loans of 1880, without interest, 244,444; of 1880, at 3½ per cent. interest, 103,346,100; of 1886, at 3½ per cent. interest, 58,920,444; of 1887, at 3 3-10 per cent. interest, 48,566,500; of 1888, at 3 per cent. interest, 26,666,667; of 1890, at 3½ per cent., 33,777,778; provisional loan of 1891 at 4 per cent., 44,640; and funded railway loan of 1894, at 3 per cent., 18,000,000. Total, 289,566,573.

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. As the railway receipts amount to about two-thirds of the interest, the charge to the people is nominal.

Industries.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1897 was 329,930; of these there were, of 2 hectares and under, 70,529; 2 to 20 hectares, 214.158; 20 to 100 hectares, 32,447; 100 and above, 3,155. Of the total land area of Sweden 8.3 per cent. is under cultivation, 3 per cent. under natural meadows, and 45.9 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares, the area under the chief crops in 1895, and, in thousands of hectolitres, the yield in 1896:

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Mixed Grain.	Pulse.	Potatoes.
Area	71.1	403.5	218.6	827.4	119.9	52.3	158.5
Yield	1,646.5	8,466.6	5,070.8	19,765.9	3,139.0	845.8	22,412.6

The value of all cereal crops in 1896 was estimated at 248.9 million kroner.

Sweden is rich in minerals. In 1895 there were mined 1,904,662 tons of iron ore; gold ore, 459 tons; silver and lead ore, 12,045 tons; copper ore, 26,009 tons; zinc ore, 31,349 tons; manganese ore, 3,117 tons. The amounts of the different sorts of iron produced in 1895 were: pig iron, 462,930 tons; puddled, for rolling, 188,726 tons; Bessemer ingots, 97,294 tons; Martin ingots, 96,475 tons; cast ingots, 551 tons; iron and steel bars, 168,270 tons; iron and steel hoops, rods, etc., 78,168 tons; wire rods, 26,038 tons; sheet iron, 12,028 tons. The coal mines, exclusively in the most southern province, yielded 223,652 tons. Gold production was 85 kilos; silver, 1,188 kilos; lead, 1,256,079 kilos; copper, 216,305 kilos.

Foreign Commerce.

The foreign trade (special) of Sweden was as follows, in kroner:

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	376,963,711	377,187,739	369,698,254	360,315,855	332,689,289	351,173,005	344,290,000	358,315,000
Exports	301,725,097	304,591,863	323,498,082	329,300,154	328,271,667	298,625,234	311,444,000	340,283,000

The leading imports and exports (special trade), in thousands of kroner, were:

Imports.	1895.	1896.
Coal, coke, etc	32,462	32,581
Coffee	27,101	26,759
Cotton: Raw	8,695	9,724
Yarn	3,456	2,952
Manufactures of	7,994	7,309
Fish, fresh, salted, etc	6,654	7,073
Grain: Rye	9,432	7,293
Wheat	10,754	13,501
Rye meal	673	884
Wheat meal	1,285	1,586
Iron & Steel: Unwrought & partly wrought	3,252	3,253
Manufactures of	9,441	13,716
Machinery (including locomotives)	11,150	16,553
Oil: Mineral	8,612	7,132
All other	4,982	6,156
Pork	3,856	5,403
Skins: Dressed	9,643	8,643
Undressed	3,584	3,334
Tobacco	7,222	7,227
Wood, manufactures of	4,425	4,512
Wool: Raw	5,331	4,422
Yarn	9,654	9,914
Manufactures of	17,482	16,037
Total, all articles	344,290	385,315

Exports.	1895.	1896.
Animals: Cattle	4,325	4,811
Horses	966	966
Swine	274	853
Butter (including margarine)	43,348	44,660
Fish, fresh, salted, etc	7,968	7,554
Glass and glassware	4,523	5,100
Grain: Oats	6,015	4,784
Iron & Steel: Iron ore	5,603	7,940
Pig iron	5,398	4,495
Bar, hoop, bolt, etc	23,300	25,572
Blooms	2,260	3,572
Plates	580	608
Wares	6,295	6,771
Wire	350	544
Lucifer matches	7,601	5,830
Machinery	5,524	7,618
Paper	6,226	6,729
Wood: Deals and planks	94,828	111,795
Beams and rafters	3,911	4,000
Masts and spars	4,373	3,933
Pit props	6,395	6,534
Staves	552	739
Wood pulp	12,489	14,432
Total, all articles	311,434	340,283

The trade (special) with the principal countries, including bullion and specie, is shown as follows, in thousands of kroner:

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1895.	1896.
Russia and Finland	29,718	19,755	23,267	11,847	11,292	13,337
Norway	32,833	28,742	29,028	18,093	18,054	19,548
Denmark	44,084	37,976	45,898	33,231	41,464	42,293
Germany	118,322	116,223	117 516	36,677	42,759	43,834
Holland	9,638	8,331	8,777	16,278	18,302	20,140
Belgium	10,101	9,629	11,689	11,020	8,898	12,075
United Kingdom	108,869	97,775	98,834	137,403	130,820	144,053
France	7,983	7,932	7,170	24,422	25,208	29,365
United States	8,183	10,643	9,092	919	82	721
Spain	1,151	864	1,214	7,430	3,624	2,489
Africa	.....	.....	.....	2,630	7,668	9,318
Total, all countries	377,188	344,290	358,315	304,592	311,434	340,283

Commerce with the United States.

The following shows the combined trade of Norway and Sweden with the United States:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports into United States....	$3,754,952	$4,176,384	$3,112,066	$2,531,327	$3,320,321	$2,500,118	$2,673,889
Imports from United States...	6,579,381	4,084,704	4,391,046	4,652,601	5,036,766	5,463,597	6,313,786

The values of the imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, $150,851; breadstuffs, $381,451; cotton, unmanufactured, $1,105,531; fertilizers, $157,192; iron and steel, manufactures of, $158,858; leather, sole, $504,179; oils, mineral, refined, $816,423; provisions, $1,203,507.

The values of the exports to the United States were: Fish, pickled or salted, $373,742; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $1,849,645; oils, whale and fish, $192,560; wood pulp, $298,608; gold, $3,461; silver, $70.

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking and Money.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State, and is managed by directors elected annually by the Diet. The bank is under the guarantee of the Diet; its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; its actual circulation is kept far within this limit. The larger portion of the banking operations of Sweden are done through private banks, and next in importance are the joint-stock banks.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1897:

Assets.	National. Kroner.	Private. Kroner.	Joint-Stock. Kroner.
Mortgages	.....	53,241,256	.....
Real estate	.....	5,677,922	3,497,186
Coin and bullion	25,673,483	21,819,945	10,897,773
Accounts with other banks	20,511,832	45,090,235	32,013,397
State notes and bills	23,954,632	32,870,636	16,531,335
Stocks, shares, mortgages, etc	.....	.....	62,929,487
Bills	42,791,232	162,590,546	58,917,295
Loans, public obligations, shares, etc	30,925,262	154,086,536	86,592,146
Cash credits, etc	16,934,439	88,712,844	37,342,754
Total	160,790,880	564,089,920	308,721,373
Liabilities.			
Bank notes and bills	64,845,377	81,883,858	5,231,856
Liabilities with other banks	3,047,539	50,213,001	34,351,802
Deposits	4,235,744	241,409,819	77,091,444
Capital	50,000,000	62,512,000	44,063,468
Reserve	5,000,000	19,576,602	12,972,109
To be paid to public treasury	2,700,000	.....	.....
Various liabilities	25,614,476	101,985,945	133,850,792
To further disposition	5,347,744	6,508,695	1,159,902
Total	160,790,880	564,089,920	308,721,373

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of post-office) are as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of depositors	1,089,421	1,095,788	1,111,187	1,119,887	1,124,298
Deposits at end of year, kroner	281,726,896	298,456,053	314,653,546	333,078,309	348,441,088
Capital and reserve fund, kroner	23,648,545	26,531,754	28,557,632	29,998,600	31,383,447

At the end of 1895, the Post-office Savings-bank had 408,288 depositors and 38,477,499 kroner of deposits.

The monetary system is that of "The Scandinavian Union." See under head of "Norway."

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

TURKEY.

Area and Population.

The Ottoman Empire, embracing States in one way or another subject, includes an area of 1,609-240 square miles, which, with the latest estimated population, is thus distributed as to geographical divisions:

	Square Miles.	Population.
Immediate possessions—		
Europe	61,200	4,780,000
Asia	687,640	21,608,000
Africa	398,738	1,300,000
	1,147,578	27,688,000
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia), autonomous	37,860	3,154,375
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-Bazar—under Austria-Hungary	23,570	1,504,091
Samos—tributary principality	232	48,500
Egypt	400,000	6,817,265
	461,662	11,524,131
Total	1,609,240	39,212,131

No accurate statements exist of the racial divisions of the inhabitants. It may, however, be said, in general terms, that in the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gypsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races.

Fiscal Affairs.

The various branches of revenue and expenditure for the year ending February 2, 1898, are shown below, being budget estimates:

Revenue.	£ T.
Direct—	
Tithes	4,100,000
Land and property tax	2,511,924
Income tax	500,000
Exemption from military service	886,210
Tax on sheep, etc	1,937,849
Various	321,273
Indirect—	
Customs	2,000,000
Various	2,571,146
Administrative—	
Military departments	532,793
Civil departments	1,962,036
Share in Tobacco Régie profits	51,775
Tribute revenues, various	1,136,316
Total	18,511,322

Expenditure.	£ T.
Civil list	882,550
Public Debt—	
Tributary debt	750,059
Loans under Debt Administration	2,661,991
Other loans	1,204,839
Floating debt	523,523
Railway guarantees	868,894
War indemnity to Russia	450,000
Pious foundations, etc	749,484
Military Departments—	
War	4,489,698
Gendarmerie	1,013,944
Marine	546,209
Artillery	462,177
Civil Departments—	
Gr'd Vizierate, State Council, Interior	989,322
Finance	668,011
Justice	461,441
Other departments	1,707,269
Total	18,429,411

The condition of the Turkish debt was as follows in the middle of 1897:

Series A, B, C, D, outstanding, £79,781,702; various loans, 1888-94, £28,490,640; lottery bonds, £13,135,004; five per cent. customs loan, 1886, £5,160,320; four per cent. Tombac bonds, 1894, £870,600; five per cent. loan, 1896, £2,961,200; total loans, £130,399,466.

Of debts which are not loans, the sum was, in 1896, £T31,551,958, including £T31,228,464, the outstanding amount of the Russian war indemnity; £T50,000 of indemnity to Russian subjects, and £T273,494 to the Damascus Serghis Railway.

Industry and Commerce.

The principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums, are largely exported. It is estimated that 44 million acres of the Empire in Europe and Asia are under cultivation. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 3½ million acres are in European Turkey. The culture of silkworms, which had fallen off considerably, owing to disease among the worms, is again becoming an impor-

tant feature. The value of cocoons exported in 1894 was 40,000,000 piasters, and of raw silk exported 103,000,000 piasters. Most of the silk produced is exported, but some is used in the manufacturing of native dress material.

The country is rich in minerals, coal, copper, lead, silver, iron, manganese, chrome, bitumen, sulphur, salt, alum; coal especially is abundant, but hardly worked. A royalty of 20 per cent. is paid on all minerals exported. Carpets, which constitute a considerable article of export (about £150,000), are made on hand-looms, and so also are a number of light materials for dress.

The customs policy of Turkey aims simply at revenue, and imposes a uniform duty of 8 per cent. on all imports except salt and tobacco, which are Government monopolies; on exports of native products there is a duty of 1 per cent.

The imports and exports are shown as follows (1895 and 1896 being estimates), expressed in thousands of £ T.:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports	22,914	24,554	24,467	24,108	23,279	17,130	24,070
Exports	12,836	15,370	15,725	13,262	14,933	18,448	13,750

The value of the trade by countries is shown below, in thousands of piasters:

	Imports			Exports		
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
Great Britain	1,020,113	978,151	905,498	686,302	701,939	573,598
Austria	459,718	509,920	516,354	123,227	151,180	132,865
France	302,137	296,291	274,105	450,700	380,036	355,826
Russia	186,899	128,935	150,448	25,331	32,176	33,521
Italy	57,699	58,005	62,448	54,365	78,447	46,986
Bulgaria	94,010	124,484	123,129	40,266	42,975	36,144
Persia	65,321	55,864	76,158	1,526	2,025	1,720
Greece	42,285	37,280	42,814	54,779	41,371	23,384
Belgium	64,676	66,790	66,579	3,111	3,882	5,864
Roumania	45,978	57,703	71,489	29,118	23,625	23,866
United States	3,245	876	2,051	23,281	16,368	15,033
Tunis	6,129	6,173	2,042	220	72	41
Servia	7,252	7,051	6,615	5,151	4,763	6,730
Holland	12,172	12,483	13,795	23,592	42,943	39,684
Germany	18,434	27,978	28,170	13,996	31,677	29,466
Egypt	61,714	66,426	61,356	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	6,661	8,064	5,294	1	.....	..
Montenegro	832	796	1,246	467	268	482
Samos	102	73	30	286	5	.....
Denmark	13	32	25	318	682	10
Spain	1	7	.....	406	2,820	1,020
Japan	.....	3,316	3,224	.....	.....	1
Total	2,455,394	2,446,698	2,410,866	1,567,005	1,557,204	1,326,242

The principal imports and exports for 1893-4 are shown below, in thousands of piasters:

Imports.		Exports.	
Coal	253,412	Grapes	178,241
Sugar	176,541	Silk	109,298
Linen cloth	158,079	Cotton	67,509
Quilts	132,952	Mohair	60,421
Cotton yarn	89,477	Barley	58,926
Coffee	88,678	Cocoons	57,488
Rice	87,279	Opium	54,047
Cereals (various)	77,317	Valonia	53,045
Woolens	75,349	Coffee	47,209
Flour	67,598	Ores	39,321
Madapollams	54,337	Pulse, etc	39,187
Skins	48,787	Olive oil	38,535
Cashmeres	46,297	Wool	38,354
Petroleum	46,053	Figs	38,126
Iron	42,813	Goat-skins, etc	35,661
Cloth	42,393	Sesame	24,112
Timber	36,205	Dates	24,015
Hides	34,173	Maize	23,926
Hardware	32,855	Drugs	21,742
Cotton and cotton goods	32,071	Carpets	20,773
Sheep and goats	31,235	Bird-seed	15,850
Carpets	27,220	Grains (various)	15,741
Instruments, etc	27,133	Nuts, hazel	14,087
Silk	26,355	Oats	13,855
Drugs	26,289	Horses and mules	9,223
Silk goods	25,509	Fish, salted, etc	9,193
Sacks	24,943	Olives	9,087
Clothes	24,021	Seeds (various)	9,040
Copper plates, etc	23,841	Gum	7,581
Hats, fez	22,582	Sponges	7,139
Paper	19,405	Gall-nuts	7,032
Linen goods	18,644	Eggs	6,475
Barley	18,265	Cattle	6,024
Alcoholic liquors	17,138	Hilfé	5,889
Butter	16,452	Rye	5,239
Packing cloth	16,272	Pipe lulées	4,819
Cheese	16,037		
Glassware	15,933		
Indigo	15,149		
Colors	15,060		

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Shipping.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1897 consisted of 104 steamers of 48,572 tons, and 1,010 sailing vessels of 200,634 tons. In 1895-96, there entered and cleared at all ports of Turkey 188,033 vessels of 38,409,144 tons.

Banking and Money.

The condition of the Ottoman Bank in December, 1896, compared with 1894, is shown as follows:

Liabilities.	1896. £	1894. £	Assets.	1896. £	1894. £
Capital paid up	5,000,000	5,001,000	Cash in hand, incl'g branches	1,597,755	1,746,905
Bank-notes in circulation	566,688	838,797	Money at call	227,581	107,523
Bills payable	968,056	2,821,666	Bills receivable	633,136	1,676,906
Current account of sundries	5,218,065	8,556,469	Investments (Eng. and F'ch gov'ts & g'nt'ed securities)	956,632	1,510,008
Deposits for fixed terms	614,128	1,427,196	Other securities	3,804,850	3,492,848
Stationary reserve	558,835	480,256	Current account sundries	1,912,398	4,679,364
Profit and loss	305,959	479,534	Advances on securities	2,590,705	4,920,797
			Bank premises & furniture	169,323	110,639
			Advances to Government	909,901	909,901
			Participations in advances to Government	393,884	167,913
			Current acc't with Gov'm't	36,376	281,924
Total	13,231,731	19,603,918	Total	13,231,731	19,603,918

The monetary system of Turkey is bimetallic, with the piaster (equal to 40 paras 3 aspes) as monetary unit. The gold coins are the 500, 250, 100, 50, and 25 piaster pieces, all of the same fineness, viz., 0.916⅔.

The ratio of gold to silver was originally 1 to 15.09. By a decree the Government lowered the value of the 20-piaster piece to 19 piasters, in consequence of which debasement the ratio of gold to silver is 1 to 15⅔.

The coinage of silver is suspended. The mint charge for gold is one per cent. Such is the system as it exists on paper, but the actual coined money of the country is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

GREECE.

The area of Greece is 25,014 square miles.

At the census of 1879, the population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) was 1,973,768; in 1889, 2,187,208; in 1896, 2,433,806, or 97.3 population per square mile.

The areas and populations by provinces will be found in previous issues of the "Commercial Year Book."

There are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under: Greece, about 2,200,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,500,000; total, 8,100,000.

For 1897 the budget estimate of revenue and expenditure was as follows:

Sources of Revenue.	Drachmai.	Branches of Expenditure.	Drachmai.
Direct taxes	19,792,364	Public debt	21,690,895
Customs and excise	33,245,552	Pensions	5,742,600
Stamps and dues	18,676,775	Civil list	1,325,000
Monopolies	11,402,906	Chamber of Deputies	490,320
State property	3,731,362	Ministries—	
Sales	966,650	Foreign Affairs	2,224,479
Repayments	1,023,330	Justice	5,364,325
Arrears	3,355,000	Interior	13,930,935
Light-houses	400,000	Instruction, etc	5,647,543
International telegraphs	750,000	Army	16,345,311
Elementary instruction	100,000	Marine	7,000,487
Municipal contributions	1,200,000	Finance	1,523,952
Extraordinary	700,000	Collecting revenue	8,963,478
		Various	3,503,240
Total	95,343,939	Total	93,852,565

For five previous years the actual receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Year.	Revenue— Ordinary. Drachmai.	Extraordinary. Drachmai.	Total. Drachmai.	Expenditure. Drachmai.
1889	83,269,911	99,300,373	182,570,284	107,317,616
1890	79,548,045	43,224,000	122,772,045	129,358,573
1891	89,725,769	12,900,000	102,625,769	125,106,600
1892	94,882,884	10,999,890	105,882,774	107,679,604
1893	96,731,414	9,739,157	106,470,571	101,563,761

The receipts for 1894 are given as 102,895,141 drachmai; for 1896, revenue, 97,100,400, and expenditure, 90,901,700 drachmai.

On January 1, 1897, the outstanding public debt of Greece was as follows:

	Gold Drachmai.	Paper Drachmai.
Consolidated	155,000,000	31,801,295
Amortizable	470,034,822	34,644,248
Floating (Treasury bonds)	14,194,066	14,000,000
Forced currency	16,800,000	74,200,000
Fractional currency	.....	14,000,000
Total	656,028,888	168,645,543

The details of the above, which are practically the same for 1897 as in 1895, will be seen in the "Commercial Year Book" for 1898.

The annual interest being paid at the beginning of 1897 was 8,477,534 drachmai gold and 4,520,158 drachmai paper; the interest on the external debt being reduced 30 per cent. of amount due; that on the monopoly loan to 43 per cent., and that on other internal debts to 33 per cent.

Greece agrees to pay to Turkey a war indemnity of £T4,000,000, and to accept international control in financial matters.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country. In 1893 the agricultural production was approximately as follows: Cereals, 20,250,000 bush.; tobacco, 16,000,000 lbs.; vineyards, 66,000,000 gall.; currants, 350,000,000 lbs.; olives, 15,000,000 lbs.; figs, etc., 60,000,000 lbs.

Commerce.

The imports and exports, including bullion and specie, are as follows, in thousands of drachmai:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
General imports	153,657	155,515	116,042	97,943	119,088	118,160	124,913
Special imports	120,786	140,360	119,306	91,485	109,959	109,610	116,276
General exports	102,144	110,444	85,965	94,849	80,335	74,618	73,293
Special exports	95,792	107,490	82,261	88,034	74,291	72,183	72,477

The special commerce with the leading countries is shown below, in thousands of drachmai:

	Imports			Exports		
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1895.	1896.
Russia	21,408	28,416	24,141	917	5,310	7,617
Germany	5,651	8,440	10,209	2,372	5,087	3,334
Holland	1,861	467	939	3,178	3,107	3,230
Belgium	4,009	1,435	2,745	6,008	7,831	8,229
United Kingdom	33,237	30,774	29,447	33,022	16,833	18,197
France	10,255	6,791	8,523	21,440	7,975	6,505
Italy	5,109	2,449	2,906	1,518	6,841	3,969
Austria-Hungary	16,691	13,887	11,842	8,598	5,957	6,942
Roumania	523	654	1,514	302	969	817
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	18,924	9,684	14,423	9,878	8,304	7,925
United States	1,667	3,707	4,502	5,702	2,350	2,681
Total, all countries	120,786	109,610	116,276	95,792	72,183	72,477

The imports and exports of some of the leading articles are shown as follows, in thousands of drachmai:

Imports.	1895.	1896.	Exports.	1895.	1896.
Cereals	27,589	29,202	Currants	21,807	23,208
Woven tissues	20,331	22,954	Ores	18,627	14,618
Coal and raw materials	13,052	14,244	Wine	4,476	5,438
Woods	4,635	5,387	Figs	2,884	3,547
Drugs and chemicals	4,668	5,332	Olive oil	3,183	3,063
Fish products	4,154	4,864	Tobacco	2,011	2,704
Sugar	2,909	3,786	Acorns	2,346	2,412

The trade in merchandise with the United States is shown as follows, for the years ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into United States	$1,283,557	$797,281	$327,201	$720,386	$732,702	$910,390
Exports from United States	130,461	124,449	152,544	191,046	110,763	127,550

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Greece has a bimetallic monetary system, and its coins conform to the standard of the Latin Union. The ratio between the two metals is 15½ to 1. The coinage of gold is unlimited and that of silver suspended. The coinage charge is 7 4-9 francs per kilogramme fine for gold and 1⅔ francs per kilogramme fine for silver. Gold coins and the 5-franc silver pieces are unlimited legal tender.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The situation of the National Bank of Greece on August 31, 1897, was as follows: Gold and silver on hand, 1,700,000 drachmai; notes to bearer in circulation, 137,500,000 drachmai; private accounts current and deposits, 41,800,000 drachmai; portfolio, 13,000,000 drachmai; advances on real property, 37,400,000 drachmai; advances on personal property, 3,200,000 drachmai; funds abroad, 6,400,000 drachmai.

SERVIA.

The Kingdom of Servia has an area of 19,050 square miles. It is divided into fifteen provinces, with a total population in 1895 of 2,288,259 persons. The population consists of 86.48 per cent. rural, and 13.52 per cent. in cities. The occupations of the people are 16.81 per cent. in trade; 10.32 per cent. in occupations connected with food; 16.23 per cent. connected with clothing; 14.20 per cent. connected with molding of iron and metal work; 4.31 per cent. teachers and clergy; 8.16 per cent. officials. As to race, in 1891 there were 1,955,944 Servians (who, according to language, are Slavonic by race), 143,684 Roumanians, 37,581 Gypsies, 6,878 Germans, 2,929 Albanians and Turks, 4,510 Jews, 1,359 Bulgarians, 9,676 other foreigners.

The revenues and expenditures of Servia have been estimated as follows:

Year.	Revenue. Dinars.	Expenditure. Dinars.	Year.	Revenue. Dinars.	Expenditure. Dinars.
1890	46,196,864	46,196,864	1894	59,220,084	64,057,973
1891	57,527,084	57,527,084	1895	63,755,600	63,623,868
1892	60,135,840	60,107,472	1896 (estimated)	63,659,720	63,355,607
1893	70,076,902	72,205,800	1897 (estimated)	63,659,720	63,355,607

On January 1, 1896, the public debt amounted to 408,237,000 dinars, 355,292,000 being at 4 per cent. £1,000,000 in four per cents. were issued in 1897.

Servia is almost exclusively an agricultural country, the land being distributed almost entirely among peasant owners, whose holdings are mostly from 10 to 30 acres.

The country has considerable mineral resources, including various kinds of coal, the total production of coal in 1891 having been 87,650 tons. Besides coal, there are iron, lead, silver, zinc, quicksilver, antimony, gold, asbestos, copper, and oil shales. Many concessions have been made to companies and private persons for working mines, and mining operations are also carried on by the State

The value of the foreign trade is shown as follows, in dinars:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
1890	38,044,748	45,840,555	.....	1894	34,881,000	46,023,000	18,037,363
1891	42,806,000	52,480,000	18,368,000	1895	28,239,715	43,390,451	24,868,872
1892	37,069,634	46,451,656	17,635,000	1896	33,447,859	53,285,969	16,844,038
1893	40,922,584	48,910,435	16,349,000				

The values of the leading imports and exports are shown as follows, in thousands of dinars:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Agricultural produce and fruits	1,493	1,149	1,217	13,095	16,046	23,427
Animals and animal produce	309	296	443	26,727	18,983	22,333
Colonial produce	3,431	3,424	3,584	2	5	1
Hides, skins, leather, etc	2,916	1,663	2,558	2,641	3,718	2,952
Cotton goods	6,759	4,365	6,961	1,283	843	913
Wool and woolen goods	3,057	2,219	3,400	85	149	151
Foods and drinks	1,461	858	532	820	2,414	2,101
Metals	3,320	2,309	2,885	343	220	273
Apparel	810	1,951	2,333	5	10	11
Pottery, glass, etc	2,198	2,186	2,024	213	150	170
Wood and woodwork	1,341	1,171	1,339	568	556	624

Banking is conducted by various establishments, of which, in 1890, there were 43. The principal is the privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Servia, in Belgrade, with a paid-up capital of 20,000,000 dinars. It is entitled to issue bank-notes, of which there were, in 1889, 28,597,840 dinars in circulation, with a metallic reserve of 4,596,000 dinars. Besides the National Bank, there were, in 1894, 5 bank establishments, 27 bank associations, and 28 savings-banks.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (milan d'or); silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar; copper of 10 and 5, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

For RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, and POST-OFFICE, see Index.

MONTENEGRO.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,630 English square miles. The total population was stated in official returns to number 220,000 in 1879; a recent estimate puts it at 200,000. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Estimates state the former at 600,000 Austrian florins, derived chiefly from land and cattle taxes, the salt monopoly, and customs duties. Montenegro owes to the Länder Bank of Vienna a sum of one million florins, borrowed at 6 per cent.

The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant holdings, while in a few the métayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco (450,000 lbs. in 1894), oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat.

The customs tariff is 6 per cent. ad valorem on all merchandise, with the exception of certain prohibited articles. The exports are valued at about £120,000, imports at £20,000. The principal exports are sumach, flea powder, smoked sardines, smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking-sticks, etc., olive oil, wine, tobacco.

Montenegro has no railroads, and has only 280 miles of telegraph.

Montenegro has no coinage of its own, Austrian paper being the principal medium of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, and French and English gold circulates freely at a rate of exchange fixed from time to time by the Government. There is no bank of any kind in the country.

ROUMANIA.

The estimated area and population of Roumania are: Area, 48,307 square miles, and population (1893), including Dobruja, is 5,800,000. Included in the population of Roumania proper are 4½ million Roumanians, about 300,000 Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 50,000 Bulgarians, 20,000 Germans, 37,400 Austrians, 20,000 Greeks, 15,000 Armenians, 2,000 French, 1,500 Magyars, 1,000 English, besides about 3,000 Italians, Turks, Poles, Tartars, etc.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the last six years ending March 31 (old style):

	1890-91. Lei.	1891-92. Lei.	1892-93. Lei.	1893-94. Lei.	1894-95. Lei.	1895-96. Lei.
Revenue.....	170,353,796	180,147,096	182,095,596	219,597,336	199,620,405	202,507,632
Expenditure....	162,116,869	168,404,894	178,532,004	199,261,159	209,985,905	216,560,567

The following are the budget estimates for 1897-98:

Revenue.	Lei.	Expenditure.	Lei.
Direct taxes.....	33,610,000	Public debt.....	79,215,000
Indirect taxes.....	61,160,000	Council of Ministers.....	66,500
State monopolies.....	50,170,000	Ministries—	
Ministries—		War.....	44,470,000
Agriculture, etc.....	25,383,000	Finance.....	25,325,000
Public Works.....	16,838,000	Worship and Public Instruction..	27,084,000
Interior.....	10,242,000	Interior.....	18,511,000
Finance.....	4,570,000	Public Works.....	5,642,000
War.....	1,325,000	Justice.....	6,613,000
Instruction and Worship.....	200,000	Agriculture, etc.....	6,147,000
Foreign Affairs.....	160,000	Foreign Affairs.....	1,635,000
Justice.....	200,000	Supplementary credit.....	444,000
Various.....	11,295,000		
Total.....	215,153,000	Total.....	215,153,000

The public debt amounted to 1,240,432,700 lei in 1897.

Of the total population of Roumania, 70 per cent. are employed in agriculture. There are about 700,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. Of the total area, 68 per cent. is productive, and 29 per cent. under culture, 21 per cent. under grass, and 16.9 per cent. under forest. In 1896, the various cereal crops were: Wheat, 1,505,210 hectares, 25,088,700 hectolitres; maize, 1,939,080 hectares, 23,056,700 hectolitres; barley, 607,700 hectares, 11,201,700 hectolitres; oats, 281,870 hectares, 5,187,300 hectolitres; rye, 243,400 hectares, 4,305,100 hectolitres. Colza, flax, and hemp are also cultivated. The area under tobacco was 5,700 hectares, yielding 40,590 quintals; vines, 145,740 hectares, yielding 4,627,800 hectolitres wine; plums, 52,020 hectares, yielding 967,250 hectolitres.

The following table shows the value of the commerce, in thousands of lei:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	362,791	436,682	380,747	430,490	422,142	304,576	337,923
Exports	275,958	274,681	285,384	370,652	294,198	265,048	424,057

According to Roumanian returns, the value of the commerce of the leading countries with which Roumania deals was as follows, in thousands of lei:

	Imports from		Exports to			Imports from		Exports to	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Germany	80,812	95,877	26,154	17,003	Belgium	14,720	9,889	75,579	113,849
Great Britain	58,964	73,367	75,363	111,931	Turkey	14,761	15,471	14,168	15,494
Austria	86,298	92,853	42,006	32,697	Russia	9,505	8,121	9,245	6,159
France	25,599	25,883	5,682	8,788	Italy	6,089	7,835	10,631	10,340

The values of the leading imports and exports in 1896 were as follows, in thousands of lei:

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Textiles	150,900	2,800	Animals and products	9,200	10,300
Metals and metal goods	61,200	2,500	Fruits, vegetables, etc.	23,400	14,700
Hides, leather, etc	15,100	1,200	Drinks	1,000	2,400
Wood	6,400	7,400	Paper	6,100	200
Glass and pottery	8,100	200	Fuel	9,400	1,900
Chemicals	15,400	400	Various	20,800	3,500
Oil, wax, etc	6,300	100			
Cereals	4,600	276,500	Total	337,900	324,100

In 1896, the merchant navy consisted of 299 vessels of 61,078 tons, including 28 steamers of 1,054 tons.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under international regulations. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several States being specially provided for. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April, 1883. In 1895, 1,619 vessels of 1,554,698 tons cleared from the Danube at Sulina.

For RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, POST-OFFICE, see Index.

The decimal monetary system was introduced into Roumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the leu, equivalent to the franc. The monetary standard is gold.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The Bank of Roumania is the chief financial institution. It is a State bank, with a capital of 30,000,000 lei, of which the Government furnishes 10,000,000 lei. The Bank has the sole privilege of issuing notes. The circulation must be covered by securities or other valuables which can be easily converted into cash, and the Bank must hold a metallic reserve amounting to at least one-third of the outstanding notes.

On October 28, 1895, the outstanding circulation was 154,085,862 lei, and the reserve in gold 87,571,-001 lei, and in silver 2,369,403 lei.

BULGARIA.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is 24,360 English square miles, and of South Bulgaria (or Eastern Roumelia) 13,500 square miles. By a census taken on January 1, 1893, the population of the whole Principality was ascertained to be 3,309,816; the population of Eastern Roumelia being 992,396. The great majority of the inhabitants live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds.

The budget estimates for 1897 were: Revenue, 83,425,019 levs (francs); expenditure, 82,422,659 levs. The chief items of revenue were: Direct taxes, 33,731,145 levs; customs and excise, 31,080,000 levs. The chief items of expenditure were: Public debt, 18,267,992 levs; finance, 4,991,940 levs; interior, 8,330,876 levs; public instruction, 9,188,560 levs; war, 22,104,000 levs. The public debt consists of 10,000,000 levs, besides a loan of 46,000,000 levs in 1886 for the purchase of Varna-Rustchuk Railway, a loan of 30,000,000 levs in 1889, and a loan of 142,000,000 levs in 1892 (of which 72,000,000 only have yet been paid over). The total amount of these loans in January, 1897, was 169,814,404 levs, while the total assets of the State amounted to 157,200,806 levs. Besides these liabilities, there are the Russian occupation debt of 1,000,000*l.*, the East Roumelian tribute, the Bulgarian tribute, and the still undetermined share of the Turkish debt.

The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. There are (1892) 5,359,900 acres arable, 770,600 meadow, 237,120 vineyard, 111,120 market garden, etc.; woods and forests, 3,291,100. The total cultivated area is 9,770,700 acres; uncultivated but fit for cultivation, 13,651,300; unfit for cultivation, 1,099,150. There are about 400,000 proprietors of land, and the rural population not possessing land numbers about 2,329,900.

The public debt consists of a loan of 46,777,500 levs in 1886 for purchase of Varna-Rustchuk Railway (42,063,500 levs outstanding in January, 1897); a loan of 30,000,000 levs in 1888-9 (27,440,000 outstanding); one of 142,780,000 levs in 1892, of which 76,030,000 have been issued; there has also been received an advance of 10,000,000 levs on account of a further issue of this loan; the Russian occupation debt, 11,918,296 levs outstanding; the East Roumelian tribute debt to the Ottoman Government, 6,785,208 levs.

The total value of the imports into Bulgaria in 1896 amounted to 76,530,278 levs or francs, as compared with 69,020,295 frs. for 1895. The exports for 1896 were valued at 108,739,977 frs., against 77,685,546 frs. in 1895. The following table shows the trade by countries, in thousands of levs or francs:

	Imports from		Exports to			Imports from		Exports to	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
United K'dom.	15,266	18,209	14,198	32,832	Belgium.....	1,608	2,226	5,324	8,516
Austria.....	21,766	22,394	3,223	2,721	Switzerland....	547	753	3	....
Turkey.....	8,019	9,924	22,506	22,087	Servia.....	1,078	1,042	98	90
France.....	3,005	3,358	13,026	13,984	United States..	144	210	28	....
Russia.....	3,401	4,300	71	74	Greece.....	479	356	91	283
Germany.....	8,759	8,590	13,428	20,454	Other countr's.	290	273	3,898	5,398
Roumania.....	1,923	2,253	597	416					
Italy.....	1,936	2,641	1,195	1,885	Total.....	69,020	76,530	77,686	108,740

The chief imports in 1896 were: Textiles, 26,467,000 levs; colonial goods, 6,575,000 levs; metals, 8,788,000 levs; machinery, 2,611,000 levs; timber and furniture, 4,124,000 levs. Chief exports: Grain, 94,059 levs; live stock, 4,247,000 levs.

The number of vessels entered at the port of Varna in 1896 was 795, of 496,331 tons; and 793, of 468,687 tons, cleared; at Bourgas, 489 vessels, of 347,285 tons, entered.

For Railroads, Post-Offices, Telegraphs, see Index.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Varna; its capital is $2,000,000, provided by the State, a reserve fund of $150,000, and $80,000 notes in circulation. The Ottoman Bank has a branch at Philippopolis, and in each district there is an agricultural bank under control of the Government. There are nickel and bronze stotinki (centimes), silver coins of ½, 1, 2, and 5 levs (francs); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

ASIA.

INDIA.

Area and Population.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

British Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	No. Districts.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Increase.	Pop. per Sq. Mile. 1891.
Ajmere	2,711	2	460,722	542,358	81,636	200
Assam	49,004	13	4,881,426	5,476,833	595,407	112
Bengal	151,543	47	66,750,520	71,346,987	4,596,467	471
Berars	17,718	6	2,672,673	2,897,491	224,818	164
Bombay	125,144	25	16,505,967	18,901,123	2,395,156	151
Burmah	171,430	36	.....	7,605,560	.....	44
Central Provinces	86,501	18	9,838,791	10,784,294	945,503	125
Coorg	1,583	1	178,302	173,055	−5,247	109
Madras	141,189	21	30,827,113	35,630,440	4,803,327	252
N. W. Provinces and Oude	107,503	49	44,150,507	46,905,085	2,754,578	436
Punjab	110,667	32	18,843,186	20,866,847	2,023,661	189
Quetta, etc	.....	..	.....	27,270	27,270	...
Andamans	.....	..	14,628	15,609	981	...
Total British Provinces	964,993	250	198,860,606	221,172,952	22,312,346	229

Native States not under direct British administration:

	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.	Increase.	Density per Square Mile.
Total States	595,167	54,932,908	66,050,479	11,117,571	111
Total India	1,560,160	253,793,514	287,223,431	33,429,917	184

For details of States and Provinces, consult "Commercial Year Book" for 1898, Vol. III.

POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONS (000's OMITTED).

State and local administrations	5,600	Glass, pottery, and stone ware	2,361
Defense	664	Wood, cane, and matting	4,293
Service of foreign States	500	Drugs, dyes, gums, etc	392
Provision and care of cattle	3,646	Leather, horns, boxes, etc	3,285
Agriculture	171,735	Commerce	4,686
Personal, household, and sanitary services	11,220	Transport and storage	3,953
Food, drink, and stimulants	14,576	Learned and artistic professions	5,672
Light, firing, and forage	3,522	Sport and amusements	141
Buildings	1,438	Earth work and general labor	25,468
Vehicles and vessels	147	Undefined and disreputable	1,563
Articles of supplementary requirement	1,149	Independent means	4,774
Textile fabrics and dress	12,611		
Metals and precious stones	3,821	Total	287,223

Fiscal Affairs.

The subjoined table gives, in tens of rupees (Rx.), the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, excluding capital expenditure on public works, and distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the financial years ending March 31, named:

Year ended March 31.	Revenue. Rx.	Expenditure In India. Rx.	Expenditure In Great Britain, including Exchange. Rx.	Total Expenditure. Rx.
1884	71,842,020	51,497,561	18,464,752	69,962,313
1890	85,085,203	60,960,805	21,512,365	82,473,170
1894	90,565,214	66,000,101	26,112,111	92,112,212
1895	95,187,429	65,718,671	28,775,648	94,494,319
1896	98,370,167	69,377,831	27,458,338	96,836,169
1897 (revised estimate)	93,803,800	.....	.....	95,790,700
1898 (budget estimate)	95,676,800	.....	.....	98,140,800

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India—namely, land, opium, and salt—in the financial years named:

Year ended March 31.	Land. Rx.	Opium. Rx.	Salt. Rx.	Year ended March 31.	Land. Rx.	Opium. Rx.	Salt. Rx.
1885	21,832,211	8,816,469	6,507,236	1895	25,408,272	7,323,757	8,665,749
1890	23,981,399	8,583,056	3,187,739	1896	26,200,955	7,123,922	8,861,845
1893	24,905,328	7,993,180	8,556,104	1897 (approximate.)	23,953,500	6,409,100	8,421,800
1894	25,589,609	6,627,571	2,288,876				

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the amount (in tens of rupees) of the debt of British India, both bearing and not bearing interest, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the financial years given:

Year ended March 31.	Permanent Debt in India. Rx.	Permanent Debt in England. Rx.	Unfunded Debt in India. Rx.	Total. Rx.
1885	93,183,660	69,271,088	11,266,746	173,721,494
1890	102,761,175	98,192,391	10,675,877	211,629,443
1894	105,546,078	108,113,792	13,694,528	227,354,398
1895	104,373,740	114,005,826	13,906,720	232,286,886
1896	103,788,928	113,903,732	14,646,368	232,339,028

Agriculture.

The total acreage over which the chief crops of British India were grown in 1895-96 were as follows: Rice, 69,160,351; wheat, 18,530,832; other food grains, 84,227,474; sugar-cane, 2,930,593; tea, 406,478; cotton, 9,600,616; oil seeds, 12,844,062; indigo, 1,569,869; tobacco, 1,111,973; jute, 2,248,593.

The average production of tea for the five years ending 1894-95 was 124,971,905 pounds, of which 120,439,095 pounds were exported. The average production of coffee for the corresponding period was 34,444,087 pounds, of which 31,595,514 pounds were exported.

In 1894-95, there were nearly 74,300 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State.

Industries.

At the end of 1896-97, there were 31 jute mills and 1 hemp mill, employing a daily average of 91,389 persons, namely: 60,141 men, 17,179 women, 5,649 young persons, and 8,420 children. The mills contained 12,784 looms and 258,154 spindles. The nominal capital of the mills is about Rx.4,645,000.

At the end of June, 1897, there were 154 cotton mills, containing 37,303 looms, and 3,975,719 spindles, employing a daily average of 148,997 persons, of whom 92,180 are men, 28,028 women, 17,782 young persons, and 10,177 children, and 900 not classified. The mills consumed 5,032,000 cwts., and the total production of yarn was 421,540,000 lbs., as compared with 435,124,000 lbs. in 1896.

In 1896, there were ten paper mills, employing 3,613 persons. The output was 40,707,589 lbs., valued at Rx.587,200.

The amount of beer brewed in 1897 was 5,309,475 gallons, and 3,022,171 gallons were imported.

There were six woolen mills open at the end of 1896, with 530 looms and 18,658 spindles.

The division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint-stock companies in 1897 is shown as follows:

	No.	Paid-up Capital. Rx.		No.	Paid-up Capital. Rx.
Banking and insurance	726	4,270,759	Ice manufacture	10	162,224
Trading companies	231	4,539,406	Sugar manufacture	8	230,236
Mills and presses	351	14,879,688	Breweries	3	170,000
Planting	171	3,740,839	Others	32	1,306,245
Mining and quarrying	64	1,857,162			

Foreign Commerce.

The value of the sea-borne external trade is shown below. The average rate of increase is given for the last 35 years, the period being divided into five parts, of seven years each:

Years.	Average Annual Imports. Rx.	Average Annual Exports. Rx.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Imports.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Exports.
1861-62 to 1867-68	46,564,217	55,247,350	....	....
1868-69 to 1874-75	43,144,965	57,379,611	−7.34	3.86
1875-76 to 1881-82	53,158,379	69,432,191	23.21	21.00
1882-83 to 1888-89	72,768,240	89,300,256	36.89	28.62
1889-90 to 1895-96	87,556,372	111,295,697	20.32	24.63

The following shows (in tens of rupees) the total imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and "treasure" (bullion specie), excluding Government stores and Government treasure, in the fiscal years ending March 31:

Year ended March 31.	Imports. Merchandise. Rx.	Imports. Treasure. Rx.	Imports. Total. Rx.	Exports and Re-Exports. Merchandise. Rx.	Exports and Re-Exports. Treasure. Rx.	Exports and Re-Exports. Total. Rx.
1884	52,703,891	12,877,963	65,581,854	88,121,296	981,572	89,102,868
1894	73,956,957	18,425,256	92,382,213	106,447,590	4,024,731	110,472,327
1895	70,167,438	9,559,007	79,726,445	108,814,999	8,158,017	116,973,016
1896	69,316,395	•13,358,985	82,675,380	114,268,140	4,232,300	118,495,441
1897	71,914,697	13,075,353	84,990,050	103,914,297	4,925,891	108,840,188

Of the exports of merchandise in 1897, Rx. 99,880,660 represented the domestic products. Rx. 4,033,-637 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The imports of merchandise for the year 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 69,394,000, and exports of Indian produce Rx. 93,777,000.

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the respective shares which the leading countries with which India deals had in the exports and imports (merchandise alone) of India in the years ending March 31:

Countries.	Exports of Indian Produce 1895. Rx.	Exports of Indian Produce 1896. Rx.	Exports of Indian Produce 1897. Rx.	Imports into India from 1895. Rx.	Imports into India from 1896. Rx.	Imports into India from 1897. Rx.
United Kingdom	32,795,328	35,000,899	31,646,304	51,105,757	47,161,484	50,417,501
China	12,548,725	13,777,103	13,681,925	2,662,956	2,805 858	2,149,089
France	8,660,680	8,664,871	6,355,496	860,430	978,970	920,096
Italy	2,980,601	3,122,050	3,027,963	342,039	420,814	464,717
Straits Settlements	5,238,985	5,845,931	5,007,998	2,103,158	2,075,220	1,842,122
United States	5,838,449	5,907,942	4,813,706	1,106,441	1,139,438	1,466,949
Egypt	4,627,748	5,175,471	4,853,561	282,291	250,792	199,723
Belgium	3,786,302	3,941,490	3,052,888	1,866,365	2,728,893	2,403,703
Austria	2,438,977	3,444,489	2,496,685	1,194,115	1,324,871	1,487,788
Ceylon	3,262,299	3,500,082	3,109,983	451,823	541,770	682,643
Germany	7,718,877	8,054,374	7,535,579	1,731,453	2,352,529	2,307,821

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported (the produce of India only—that is, not including re-exports of foreign goods) in the years ending March 31, 1896 and 1897:

Exports.	1896. Rx.	1897. Rx.	Imports.	1896. Rx.	1897. Rx.
Rice	13,537,289	11,947,586	Cotton manufactures	25,755,872	29,750,175
Wheat	3,913,896	836,395	Metals, hardware, cutlery	8,196,005	7,020,515
Cotton, raw	14,090,192	12,970,089	Silk, raw and manufact'd	2,937,271	2,242,157
Cotton, manufactured	8,344,587	8,496,474	Sugar, refined & unrefined	3,106,813	3,151,829
Opium	8,459,336	8,022,923	Woolen goods	1,445,517	1,692,535
Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	9,717,432	8,011,680	Liquors	1,695,828	1,644,944
Hides and skins	7,639,478	7,001,680	R'way plant & rolling stock	1,520,584	2,661,717
Jute, raw	9,992,861	10,550,577	Oils	3,137,420	3,439,150
Jute, manufactured	4,747,443	5,213,930	Machinery and mill work	3,237,401	3,510,190
Tea	7,664,889	8,124,548	Coal	1,402,790	979,022
Indigo	5,354,511	4,370,757	Provisions	1,797,245	1,549,816
Other dyes and tans	872,683	638,936	Apparel, excluding hosiery	1,594,280	1,516,422
Coffee	2,198,192	1,585,039	Spices	659,329	604,674
Wool, raw	1,355,108	1,241,497	Glass	741,078	704,186
Spices	489,509	497,056	Drugs	846,210	772,097
Lac (excluding lac dye)	1,833,601	1,399,862			

Commerce with the United States

The figures which follow include British East Indies, and are for the years ending June 30:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into U. S.	$24,778,107	$25,968,554	$14,829,661	$21,266,013	$20,270,558	$20,567,122	$27,238,459
Exports from U. S.	3,674,307	3,152,760	4,329,103	2,853,941	3,225,368	3,844,911	4,695,855

The principal articles of import into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $4,003,077; coffee, $735,250; india-rubber and gutta-percha, crude, $2,536,-481; spices, $726,424; leather, skins for morocco, $2,037,915; oils, $1,134,645; textile grasses, etc., unmanufactured, $1,828,560; manufactured, $2,729,266. Exports from the United States: Cotton, manufactured, $138,603; iron and steel manufactures, $176,299; oil, refined, mineral, $2,430,475; silver, $100,000.

Imports and Exports of Precious Metals.

The amount of bullion and specie, private and Government, imported and exported, will be seen from the following table for the years 1892-97:

Year ended March 31.	Imports of Gold. Rx.	Imports of Silver. Rx.	Exports of Gold. Rx.	Exports of Silver. Rx.
1892	4,118,929	10,603,733	1,705,137	1,581,549
1893	1,781,739	15,228,021	4,594,472	2,364,452
1894	3,146,530	15,314,726	2,505,284	1,594,908
1895	1,756,230	7,824,927	6,730,374	1,495,698
1896	5,029,269	8,338,716	2,503,317	1,756,494
1897	4,491,179	8,598,385	2,200,141	2,737,355

Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Shipping.

In 1896-97, there entered at ports of British India in foreign trade 5,006 vessels of 3,883,989 tons, of which 1,989 vessels of 3,066,971 tons were British. There cleared 4,934 vessels of 3,814,596 tons, of which 1,980 of 3,078,271 tons were British.

Money and Banking.

The silver rupee is the monetary unit, the value of which fluctuates with the gold price of silver. On July 1, 1896, its value was 23.6 cents.

In the year ending March 31, 1863, the total value of notes in circulation was 49,260,000 rupees.

The following were the total values of notes in circulation (in tens of rupees) on March 31 in each year from 1891 to 1896:

	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
1891	25,690,449	1894	30,411,631	1896	25,940,699
1892	24,076,408	1895	30,700,010	1897	23,753,307
1893	26,401,820				

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the statistics of the various Government savings-banks in India. These banks were divided into presidency banks (3), railway banks (12), post-office banks (6,343), and military banks (162) in 1895-96:

		Native Depositors		European or Eurasian Depositors.		Total	
Years.	Banks.	No. of Accounts.	Balance at End of Year. Rx.	No. of Accounts.	Balance at End of Year. Rx.	Depositors.	Balance at End of Year. Rx.
1890-91	6,642	402,118	6,457,817	73,211	1,602,859	457,329	8,060,676
1893-94	6,544	558,528	8,330,484	86,130	1,991,976	644,658	10,322,460
1894-95	6,564	594,914	8,473,378	88,295	2,061,548	683,209	10,534,926
1895-96	6,520	629,625	8,718,286	86,929	2,402,966	716,554	11,121,252

NOTE.—For monetary system, see this "Year Book," Volume I, page 67.

CHINA.

Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest estimates:

	Area, Eng. Sq. Miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,336,841	386,000,000
Dependencies—		
Manchuria	362,310	7,500,000
Mongolia	1,288,000	2,000,000
Thibet	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan	431,800	580,000
Total	4,218,401	402,680,000

According to official data, the population of the 18 provinces of China Proper and Formosa was 413,000,000 in 1842; other estimates then gave 350,000,000.

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan on May 8, 1895. The formal transfer was effected on June 2, 1895.

The total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 10,855 at the end of 1896. Among them were 4,362 British subjects, 1,439 Americans, 852 Japanese, 933 Frenchmen, 870 Germans, 871 Portuguese, 410 Spaniards, and 407 Swedes and Norwegians, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Fiscal Affairs.

No general statement of revenue and expenditure is made public, but the following estimate, made by Consul Jamieson, of Shanghai, taken from the "Statesman's Year Book," is shown below. The amounts are stated in thousands of taels:

Land tax, silver	25,088	Metropolitan administration, Manchu garrisons, and Imperial Household	19,478
" grain	6,562	Board of Admiralty (Peiyang Squadron)	5,000
Salt duty and Likin	13,659	Southern naval squadrons	5,000
Likin on merchandise	12,952	Forts, guns, and coast defense	8,000
Foreign maritime customs (1893)	21,989	Defense of Manchuria	1,848
Native custom-houses	1,000	Kansuh and Central Asia	4,800
Duty and Likin on native opium	2,229	Aids to Yunnan and Kweichow	1,655
Miscellaneous duties	5,550	Interest and repayment of foreign loans	2,500
		Railway construction	500
		Public works, river embankments, sea wall, etc.	1,500
		Customs administration, including maintenance of light-houses, beacons, and revenue cruisers	2,478
		Administration of 18 provinces, including cost of troops	36,220
Total	88,979	Total	88,979

The receipts from the foreign customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or £2,361,677 (ex. 6s.), in 1864, and, gradually increasing, have risen to 23,518,021 haikwan taels (including 6,197,906 taels, opium Likin), or £5,781,513 (ex. 4s. 11d.), in 1891; to 22,689,054 haikwan taels (including 5,667,007 taels, opium Likin), or £4,939,596 (ex. 4s. 4¼d.), in 1892; and to 21,989,300 haikwan taels (including 5,362,733 taels, opium Likin), or £4,329,143 (ex. 3s. 11¼d.), in 1893; and to 22,523,-416 haikwan taels (including 5,050,303 taels, opium Likin), or £3,601,430 (ex. 3s. 2⅝d.), in 1894; 21,385,000 haikwan taels in 1895 (including 4,104,145 taels, opium Likin), or £3,497,402 (ex. 3s. 6¼d.); in 1896, to 22,579,205 haikwan taels (including 3,919,759 taels, opium Likin), or £3,763,227 (ex. 3s. 4d.).

The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army. The existing debt of China has arisen almost entirely out of the recent war with Japan. In December, 1894, a foreign silver loan of £1,635,000 was raised at 7 per cent., and in February, 1895, a gold loan of £3,000,000, both on the security of the customs revenue, while other advances, on the same security, amounting to over £2,000,000 were obtained from local banks and foreign syndicates. Internal loans were also obtained amounting to nearly £5,000,000. Thus the total debt was increased to about £13,000,000. The war indemnity to be paid to Japan amounts to 200,000,000 kuping, or Imperial Treasury, taels (1 kuping tael = 1.096 Shanghai tael), and the compensation for the retrocession of the Leao-tong peninsula to 30,000,000 taels, together equivalent to about £40,000,000, so that the total debt of China now reaches the sum of £53,000,000.

Industries.

China is essentially an agricultural country, but no data as to areas or crops exist. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet, and other cereals, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar is cultivated in the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Chien, Hû-pei, Hû-Nan, Chiang-hsi, Cheh-Chiang, An-hui, Kuangtung, and Sze-ch'wan. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The best and the most silk comes from Kuangtung, Sze-ch'wan, and Cheh-Chiang.

China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; at Hankow coal mines have also been worked. There are also considerable stores of iron and copper remaining to be worked.

Commerce.

The imports (less re-exports) and exports, in haikwan taels, are shown as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1880	79,293,500	77,883,600	1894	161,102,900	128,104,500
1890	127,093,500	87,144,480	1895	171,696,700	143,293,200
1892	135,101,200	102,583,500	1896	202,590,000	131,081,400
1893	151,362,800	116,632,300	1897	202,829,000	163,561,000

The cession of Formosa in a degree affects the figures for 1895, 1896, and 1897, in comparisons with former years.

The trade with the principal countries is shown as follows, in thousands of haikwan taels:

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Hong Kong	82,424	88,191	91,357	50,794	54,774	54,055
Great Britain	29,943	33,960	44,571	11,500	10,571	11,287
Japan	9,130	17,195	17,390	9,257	14,822	11,378
Europe (Continent), without Russia	5,771	7,552	9,432	19,119	21,172	18,074
United States	9,263	5,093	11,930	16,443	15,383	11,126
India	19,929	16,944	23,027	2,543	2,764	2,172
Russia (in Europe and Asia)	1,059	1,902	2,035	11,023	17,505	12,587

The total imports and exports for 1897 were distributed as follows in taels: Hong Kong, 150,528,109; Great Britain, 52,960,816; Europe, continental, without Russia, 34,443,925; United States, 30,268,708; British India, 21,114,114; Japan, 39,191,022; Macao, 9,409,192; other countries, 28,414,097. Total, 366,329,983.

The chief imports and exports are shown as follows, in thousands of haikwan taels:

	Imports			Exports	
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Opium	29,165	28,652	Tea	32,450	30,157
Cotton goods	53,074	79,243	Silk, and manufactures of	50,687	42,089
Raw cotton	569	1,308	Sugar	2,130	1,478
Woolen goods	3,723	5,363	Straw braid	2,494	3,907
Metal	7,189	9,759	Hides, cow and buffalo	981	1,829
Coal	3,394	3,540	Paper	1,986	1,858
Oil, kerosene	6,615	9,083	Clothing	2,190	2,088
Seaweed, fishery prod., etc.	5,136	4,988	Chinaware and pottery	1,541	1,628

The imports for 1897 were, in taels: Opium, 27,901,056; cottons, 78,663,280; woolens, 4,838,105; textiles not classed, 498,849; metals, 8,146,608; others, 82,875,727. Total, 202,826,625.

Exports were: Raw cotton, 7,393,456; clothing, 2,177,690; silks, 55,250,660; teas, 29,216,546; sugar, 1,777,460; others, 67,685,546. Total, 163,501,358.

The status of American cottons and the kerosene industry is illustrated by the following table, showing the imports of all merchandise which expressly names the country of its origin for the twelve months ended December 31, 1897, and for the same period of 1896:

Description.		1896	1897.	Decrease.	Increase.
Drills:					
English	Pieces.	132,373	76,202	56,171	.....
Indian	do	39,775	11,243	28,532	.....
Dutch	do	84,334	25,862	58,472	.....
Japanese	do	9,136	1,250	7,886	.....
American	do	1,226,759	1,531,647	.....	304,888
Jeans:					
English	do	127,728	183,451	.....	55,723
Dutch	do	54,260	50,890	3,370	.....
American	do	52,480	68,076	.....	15,596
Sheetings:					
English	do	1,019,991	389,569	630,422	.....
Indian	do	156,709	23,700	127,009	.....
Dutch	do	1,040	.....	1,040	.....
Japanese	do	25,037	24,744	793	.....
American	do	2,251,600	2,418,971	.....	167,371
Oil, kerosene:					
Sumatran	Gallons.	5,151,873	14,212,278	.....	9,212,278
Russian	do	28,285,000	36,924,125	.....	8,639,125
American	do	33,520,649	48,212,505	.....	14,691,856

The imports of cotton goods from the United States for the year 1898 amounted to 115,492,797 yards, against 140,121,035 yards in 1897. From the United Kingdom they were, in 1898, 445,182,100 yards, against 542,814,000 yards in 1897 (including Hong Kong).

The following table shows the net value of the import trade of the Yangtze-Kiang:

Ports.	1895 Foreign. H. Taels.	1895 Native. H. Taels.	1896 Foreign. H. Taels.	1896 Native. H. Taels.	1897 Foreign. H. Taels.	1897 Native. H. Taels.
Shanghai	23,864,285	9,493,575	42,466,210	10,737,873	31,725,393	10,941,193
Chinkiang	12,622,423	5,334,099	12,637,832	5,781,383	13,285,419	5,781,199
Wuhu	3,733,303	1,865,752	4,255,747	1,860,479	3,700,373	1,955,867
Kiukiang	4,733,820	465,535	5,835,876	809,104	6,563,311	1,221,676
Hankow	13,154,362	6,024,248	14,193,537	6,663,411	17,172,351	8,007,897
Shasi	.....	.....	3,338	2,753	48,428	86,864
Ichang	625,175	392,122	899,558	844,773	647,902	722,528
Chungking	5,618,213	1,238,816	6,928,954	979,386	8,443,947	2,776,171
Total ..... H. taels	64,351,581	24,814,147	87,221,052	27,679,162	81,587,124	31,493,395
Total ..... £	10,524,180	3,946,122	14,536,842	4,613,194	12,323,055	4,756,805

The value of the exports in the same three years from the Yangtze ports was as follows:

Ports.	1895. H. Taels.	1896. H. Taels.	1897. H. Taels.
Shanghai	61,632,482	41,831,213	59,166,376
Chinkiang	11,894,126	4,530,994	5,078,723
Wuhu	2,360,427	5,508,602	3,232,121
Kiukiang	9,032,999	7,605,123	7,080,576
Hankow	25,328,892	23,449,545	24,540,382
Shasi	.....	36,023	181,220
Ichang	478,734	465,970	423,950
Chungking	6,396,748	5,223,229	6,751,258
Total ..... H. taels	117,124,403	88,650,699	106,454,606
Total ..... £	19,152,720	14,675,117	16,024,081

Open Ports in China.

The following is a list of the treaty ports and ports of call in China, showing the date of opening the custom-houses, the estimated population, and the total foreign trade in 1897 in each of said localities.

(Prepared by Charles Denby, Minister to China.)

LIST OF TREATY PORTS AND PORTS OF CALL.

Port.	Year.	Population.	Total Foreign Trade Hk. Taels.	
Treaty of Nankin with Great Britain, August, 29, 1842.				
1. Canton	1859	2,500,000	33,660,328	$24,874,982
2. Amoy	1862	96,000	13,047,810	9,622,332
3. Fuchau	1861	650,000	8,646,921	6,390,075
4. Ningpo	1860	255,000	770,375	569,319
5. Shanghai	1854	475,000	210,614,052	155,643,784
Treaty of Tientsin with Great Britain, July 26, 1858.				
6. Niuchwang	1861	60,000	7,189,241	5,312,849
7. Chefoo	1861	35,000	5,074,020	3,749,701
8. Swatow	1860	35,000	12,763,583	9,432,288
9. Kiungchau	1876	40,000	3,243,437	2,395,898
Not Especially Named in the Treaty, but Afterwards Designated.				
10. Hankau	1863	800,000	3,596,204	2,657,595
11. Chinkiang	1861	140,000	2,343,039	1,731,506
12. Kiukiang	1862	55,000	5,800	4,286
Pekin Convention with Great Britain. October 24, 1860.				
13. Tientsin	1861	950,000	19,361,897	12,091,443
Treaty between France and China, October 25, 1860.				
14. Nankin	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
Treaty with Russia, November 2, 1860.				
15. Kashgar	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
Chefoo Convention with Great Britain, September 13, 1876.†				
16. Ichang	1877	34,000	No report.	.....
17. Wuhu	1877	79,700	11,040	8,159
18. Wenchow	1877	80,000	14,450	10 679
19. Pakhoi	1877	20,000	4,158,560	3,073,176
Treaty with France, June 26, 1887.				
20. Lungchow	1888	22,000	108,947	80,512
21. Mengtsz	1888	12,000	3,451,765	2,550,854
22. Manhao	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....

* Not opened.

† Under this same convention, goods are allowed to land at the following places (ports of call) on the Yangtze River: Tatung, Nganching, Hukou, Wusueh, Luchikou, Shashih (made a treaty port by the treaty with Japan, April 17, 1895).

Port.	Year.	Population.	Total Foreign Trade Hk. Taels.	
Additional Articles to the Chefoo Convention with Great Britain, March 31, 1890.				
23. Chungking	1890	300,000	No report.	.....
Regulations Appended to Sikkem-Thibet Convention of 1890 with Great Britain, December 5, 1893.				
24. Yatung	1894	Unknown.	No report.	.....
Convention with Great Britain, March 1, 1894.				
25. Manwyne	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
Treaty with Japan, Shimoneseki, April 17, 1895.				
26. Shashih	1896	73,000	No report.	.....
Chungking (see under No. 23).				
27. Suchow	1896	500,000	.....	.....
28. Hangchow	1896	700,000	.....	.....
Gerard Supplementary Convention with France, June 20, 1895.				
29. Szemao	1896	15,000	185,974	$137,435
Under Special Article of Treaty with Great Britain, February 4, 1897 (both on West River).‡				
30. Samshui	1897	4,000	38,307	34,309
31. Wuchow	1897	50,000	1,767,312	1,306,044
Opened by an Imperial Decree of March 31, 1898.				
32. Yochow	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
33. Santuao	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
34. Chinwangtao	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
Opened by Imperial Decree, April 7, 1898.				
35. Woosung	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....

Commerce with the United States.

The imports into the United States and exports from the United States were as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into U. S.	$20,488,291	$20,636,585	$17,135,028	$20,545,829	$22,023,004	$20,403,862	$20,326,388
Exports from U. S.	5,663,497	3,900,457	5,862,426	3,603,840	6,921,933	11,924,433	9,992,894

The principal exports to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $814,555, of which opium, for smoking, was $729,126; hats, bonnets, hoods, materials for, $917,843; hides and skins, other than furs, $580,030; furs, and manufactures of, $514,146; matting, $668,813; rice, rice meal, etc., $367,705; silk, unmanufactured, $6,678,726; silk, manufactures of, $269,-355; sugars (above 16 D. S.), $902,943; tea, $6,966,766; wool, unmanufactured, $1,600,842.

The principal imports from the United States were: Cotton cloths, $3,854,146; oils, mineral, refined, $2,166,978; tobacco, manufactures of, $192,138. In 1897, cotton cloths, $7,438,203; oils, mineral, refined, $3,371,937.

Shipping, Railroads. (See Index.)

Money.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600-1,700 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. The silver sycee is the usual medium of exchange. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the liang, or tael, which varies at different places. The haikwan (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in 1896 to 3s. 4.3d., or 5.95 haikwan taels to a pound sterling.

By an Imperial decree, issued during 1890, the silver dollar coined at the new Canton mint is made current all over the Empire. It is of the same value as the Mexican and United States silver dollars, and as the Japanese silver yen. Foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight, except at the treaty ports.

NOTE.—For further information on money and banking see "Year Book," Volume I, pages 67 and 68; also the "History of Banking in All Nations," Volume IV, page 547, issued by "The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

* Not opened.

‡ Under the same article, the following ports on the West River were also made ports of call: Kungmoon, Kumchuck, Shiuhing, Tahking.

JAPAN.

Area and Population.

The area and population of the six divisions, as returned January 1, 1895, were as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Sq. M.		Square Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Sq. M.
Central Nippon.....	36,600	16,206,470	443	Shikoku.....	7,031	2,913,279	416
Northern "	30,204	6,380,267	211	Kiushiu.....	16,840	6,445,449	383
Western "	20,681	9,442,437	456	Hokkaidô.....	36,299	422,300	11
Total Nippon....	87,485	32,029,174	366	Grand total....	147,655	41,810,202	283

The number of foreigners in 1895 was 8,246, of whom 3,642 were Chinese, 1,878 English, 1,022 Americans, 493 Germans, 391 French, 127 Portuguese, 80 Dutch, 222 Russians, and 391 others. In 1888, the population numbered 39,607,234.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following are the Imperial revenues and expenditures, the amounts for the years 1892-93 to 1894-95 being present accounts, 1895-96 and 1896-97 revised estimates, and 1897-98 budget estimates:

	1892-93. Yen.	1893-94. Yen.	1894-95. Yen.	1895-96. Yen.	1896-97. Yen.	1897-98. Yen.
Revenue.....	81,786,314	89,042,210	92,399,683	98,201,815	179,720,380	239,750,581
Expenditure....	76,734,740	84,559,700	78,120,589	85,241,438	193,425,717	249,574,286

The national debt at the end of 1896 stood as follows: Consolidated bonds, 172,061,700 yen; war bonds, 121,421,935 yen; 5 per cent. pension bonds, 30,036,120 yen; currency redemption bonds, 22,000,000 yen; naval bonds, 16,950,000 yen; railway bonds, 6,000,000 yen; old public schools (no interest), 5,486,362 yen; insurrection expenses bonds, 4,000,000 yen; foreign debt, 233,753 yen; total, 377,189,870 yen. Loans to be raised in 1897: Public undertakings loan, 59,280,600 yen; consolidated bonds, 2,502,250 yen; railway bonds, 5,327,350 yen. There is also Government paper to be taken into account, amounting to 9,480,000 yen, making the total of Japan's national debt in round numbers 454,000,000 yen.

Agriculture.

The land is cultivated chiefly by peasant proprietors. The land was officially in 1894 thus: Public land, used for Government purposes, 9,675 acres; forests, 2,885,776; open field, 1,412,179 acres; miscellaneous (1893-94), 17,420 acres; total, 4,325,050 acres. Private land: Under cultivation, 1,235,917; homesteads, 93,365; forests, 1,789,438; open fields, 262,774; miscellaneous, 6,718; total, 3,388,212 acres. The public lands include only those surveyed, and the private only those taxed. The following are some agricultural statistics:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Rice, acres.....	6,681,929	6,756,904	6,752,755	6,692,971	7,015,712	6,830,075
Rice, bushels.....	163,813,249	189,203,356	205,359,621	207,776,255	198,127,873	179,655,843
Wheat, acres.....	1,068,851	1,043,718	1,064,192	1,081,914	1,093,008	1,082,425
Wheat, bushels.....	15,987,908	17,577,262	15,256,163	19,689,080	19,719,457	17,632,137
Barley, acres.....	1,553,286	1,590,559	1,601,155	1,588,011	1,600,808	1,594,189
Barley, bushels.....	35,673,871	40,273,730	33,793,999	42,325,636	42,367,136	38,955,217
Rye, acres.....	1,434,170	1,565,378	1,592,811	1,621,282	1,646,256	1,648,113
Rye, bushels.....	24,296,190	31,870,166	30,060,404	36,300,159	34,818,262	29,396,483
Tea (in kwan *).....	6,945,419	7,211,865	7,640,368	7,883,232	8,698,781	8,500,745
Sugar (in kwan *).....	23,203,963	10,721,172	12,635,293	.....	14,402,588	11,822,307
Silk, cocoons (in koku †)..	1,172,272	1,480,705	1,686,894	1,800,596	2,258,173	1,836,672
Silk, raw (in kwan *).....	1,163,371	1,618,632	1,774,821	.....	1,887,584	2,299,688

* 1 kwan = 8.28 lbs. avoirdupois. † 1 koku = 5.13 bushels.

Industries.

Mineral and Metal Production.

	1893-94. Official Mines.	1893. Private Mines.	1894-95. Official Mines.	1894. Private Mines.	1895-96. Official Mines.	1895. Private Mines.
Gold, mommé*	81,492	118,469	90,298	121,280	90,909	150,047
Silver "	2,774,696	15,668,925	2,666,919	16,693,617	2,264,178	17,000,900
Copper, kwan†	39,575	4,758,234	73,869	5,234,971	86,566	5,011,519
Iron "	315,600	4,219,736	322,068	4,860,395	316,442	6,562,864
Lead "	43,245	250,408	13,321	376,622	5,926	513,207
Coal, tons	19,929	3,297,175	22,289	4,238,929	.....	.....
Antimony, kwan†	.....	439,030	.....	418,968	.....	.....
Sulphur "	.....	6,370,302	.....	5,001,147	.....	.....

The production of petroleum is steadily increasing. In 1894, the total production equaled 6,193,200 gallons; in 1895, 6,669,600 gallons; in 1896, 9,528,000 gallons; and it is estimated for 1897 as 14,292,000.

The total production of coal in 1896 was 5,249,919 tons, of which 2,194,412 tons were exported, valued at 8,879,265 yen.

Cotton Spinning.

The following table shows the amount (in pounds) of cotton yarn and thread imported, the home production, total amount consumed and per capita consumption, and the number of spindles, from 1888 to 1894:

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Amount imported	63,094,792	56,934,513	42,436,042	23,059,008	32,330,293	25,808,852	21,203,920
Home production	7,371,443	27,848,821	43,241,293	60,257,530	85,206,350	84,630,693	122,739,782
Total	70,466,162	84,787,334	85,679,334	83,316,528	‡107,696,936	‡109,998,327	‡135,466,829
Amount consumed	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,511,189	112,783,405	135,454,859
Am't consumed per capita	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	2.7	3.2
Spindles, perpendicular	.....	.....	141,921	213,729	239,014	269,669	409,404
" oblique	.....	.....	111,545	103,366	99,294	70,588	66,588
" total	.....	.....	253,466	317,095	338,308	340,255	475,992

According to the examination made in December, 1895, the number of spindles is over 632,130, and the spindles under construction or planned, over 352,427, which, when added together, make a sum of 984,557.

In 1896, the total number of weaving establishments was 660,408; looms, 949,123; weavers, 1,042,866, of whom 57,850 were men and 985,016 women. The values of the products were as follows: Silk textiles, 46,471,401 yen; silk and cotton mixtures, 10,281,272 yen; cotton fabrics, 37,083,757 yen; hemp manufactures, 2,021,467 yen; others, 329,338 yen; total, 96,187,235 yen.

The state of the cotton spinning industry in December, 1897, stood as follows: Total number of spinning mills existing, 65; number of spindles, 773,738; weight of yarn spun, 17,466,274 pounds; weight of cotton consumed, 20,471,141 pounds; weight of waste cotton, 2,770,280 pounds; weight of coal consumed, 43,886,091 pounds; aggregate horse-power, 21,610; number of male operatives employed, 12,672, and female, 42,656; number of working days, 26; average daily working hours, 12½; average daily wages of males, 23.37 sen (11.6 cts.); females, 14.57 sen (7.2 cts.); cost of 1 bale of yarn, 85.45 yen ($42.72½).

The quantity and declared value of raw cotton imported into Japan from the United States, China, and British India were as follows:

	United States		China		British India	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1893	8,213,786	$636,711	66,901,854	$3,903,000	48,789,874	$3,026,024
1894	16,065,754	1,340,336	74,994,730	4,060,209	56,472,328	3,923,295
1895	14,994,820	1,169,089	109,562,168	6,393,051	62,245,182	3,846,612

Sugar Industry.

The sugar industry has made considerable progress. In 1888, there were produced 72,268,226 pounds of refined sugar, valued at $3,331,856, and brown sugar, 73,157,369 pounds, valued at $1,828,742. In 1897, 196,324,595 pounds of refined, valued at $7,494,818; and brown, 124,262,630 pounds, valued at $2,404,727.

A tabular statement of the commercial and industrial development since the last war will be found on page 89, volume III, "Commercial Year Book."

Foreign Commerce.

The imports and exports of merchandise are shown as follows, in thousands of yen:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports	81,837	75,952	89,355	121,677	138,675	171,674	219,301
Exports	56,687	91,179	90,420	113,309	136,186	117,843	163,135

*120 mommé = 1 lb. avoirdupois. †1 kwan = 8.28 lbs. ‡Amount of export subtracted.
§In addition, there were imported on the seeds in 1893, 28,203,265 lbs., valued at $408,167; in 1894, 13,808,577 lbs., valued at $220,759; in 1895, 11,462,849 lbs., valued at $187,100.

In 1895, the imports subject to duty were of the value of 118,680,124 yen, and duty-free 19,994,718 yen. Exports subject to duty, 72,003,837 yen; duty-free exports, 64,182,491 yen.

The trade with the principal countries was as follows, in thousands of yen:

	Exports to					Imports from				
	1891.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1891.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
United States	29,796	27,739	43,324	54,029	31,532	6,840	6,090	10,983	9,276	16,373
Great Britain	5,633	4,996	5,950	7,883	9,012	19,996	27,930	42,190	45,172	59,252
India	988	.....	3,691	4,359	4,538	5,614	.....	11,179	12,002	22,517
Hong Kong	12,579	15,689	16,199	18,363	19,966	5,090	8,268	9,000	8,078	9,134
France	15,120	19,532	19,499	22,006	19,027	2,834	3,305	4,348	5,180	7,682
Germany	1,457	1,380	1,518	3,340	2,972	5,127	7,318	7,910	12,233	17,184
Italy	755	1,632	2,900	3,551	2,669	112	87	170	148	183
China	5,828	7,714	8,814	9,135	13,823	8,798	17,098	17,512	22,985	21,345
Corea	1,466	1,303	2,365	3,831	3,368	4,033	1,999	2,183	2,925	5,119
Other countries, etc.	3,907	10,435	9,048	9,515	10,984	4,463	17,262	16,202	11,262	12,875
Total	79,527	90,420	113,309	136,112	117,843	62,907	89,355	121,677	129,261	171,674

The principal imports and exports were as follows (calendar years), in thousands of yen:

Exports.	1895.	1896.
Rice	7,207	7,957
Mushrooms	523	677
Green tea	8,452	6,004
Seaweed	630	487
Vegetable gum	449	596
Cuttlefish	996	1,151
Shell fish	397	408
Camphor	1,527	1,119
Fish oil	523	336
Silk, raw, waste, etc	50,729	31,595
Silk goods	16,232	12,599
Carpets, hemp, etc	1,636	1,152
Umbrellas	735	774
Fans, and round fans	430	734
Copper, ingot	1,341	2,423
" manufactured	2,124	2,461
Matches	4,673	4,986
Coals	5,409	8,879
Lacquered ware	1,083	949
Porcelain and earthenware	1,955	1,975
Floor mats	3,461	3,057
All other articles	25,674	27,523
Total	136,186	117,843

Imports.	1895.	1896.
Rice	4,357	5,662
Pulse	2,555	3,475
Sugar	11,720	13,712
Chlorate of potash	419	429
Raw cotton	24,822	32,573
Cotton yarn	7,083	11,372
Cotton goods	4,249	7,862
Woolen yarn	951	1,115
Flannels	961	1,997
Woolen muslin	3,633	6,498
Italian cloths	922	2,813
Blankets, etc	4,520	5,340
Iron and steel rails	926	2,595
Iron, bar, etc	2,086	2,360
Iron ware and nails	1,732	2,067
Watches	923	1,897
Kerosene oil	4,304	6,331
Oil cake	946	3,221
Spinning machinery	1,896	2,992
Steam vessels	4,701	1,724
All other articles	55,638	54,638
Total	138,675	171,674

The increase and decrease of staple imports and exports are shown as follows:

Increase of Staple Exports.

Articles.	1897.	1896.	Per Ct. of Inc'se.
Raw silk	$27,816,000	$14,415,000	93
Cotton yarn	6,746,900	2,014,700	235
Habutai	4,766,000	3,026,000	33
Prepared tea	3,431,000	3,136,000	23
Straw braid	1,592,000	1,117,000	43
Matches	2,822,000	2,493,000	13

Decrease of Staple Exports.

Articles.	1897.	1896.	Per Ct. of Dec'se.
Rice	$3,073,000	$3,978,600	23
Silk handkerchiefs	1,696,000	2,308,800	26
Mats	487,000	576,000	15
Lacquer ware	384,000	474,000	11
Porcelain & earth'ware	910,000	987,000	07.7

Decrease of Imports.

Articles.	1897.	1896.	Per Ct. of Dec'se.
Mousseline de laine	$1,918,000	$3,249,000	40.9
Cotton yarn	4,813,000	5,686,000	15
Cotton piece goods	2,914,000	3,776,000	22.8
Woolen cloths	972,000	1,203,000	19
Italian cloths	908,000	1,406,000	35
Flannels	594,000	998,000	38.6

Increase of Imports.

Articles.	1897 Value. Yen.	1897 U. S. Currency.	1896. U. S. Currency.
Rice	21,528,428	$10,765,000	$2,831,000
Raw cotton	43,620,214	21,811,000	16,286,000
Sugar	20,0.3,100	10,002,000	6,926,000
Machinery	12,291,037	6,146,000	3,103,000
Cars	5,141,360	2,571,000	991,000
Beans and peas	5,889,616	2,945,000	1,737,000
Kerosene	7,667,350	3,834,000	3,190,000
Bar and rod iron	3,046,131	1,524,000	1,179,000
Roofing iron	3,325,004	1,668,000	1,297,000
Railway materials	2,001,118	1,002,000	640,000

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports from Japan	$27,454,220	$19,426,522	$23,695,957	$25,537,038	$24,009,750	$25,224,102
Imports into Japan	3,195,494	3,986,815	4,634,717	7,689,685	13,265,340	20,502,136

The values of the principal exports to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, are as follows: Camphor, crude, $87,975; sulphur, crude, $95,244; hats, bonnets, etc., materials for, $110,001; earthen, stone, and china ware, $337,591; flax, hemp, jute, manufactures of, $484,936; paper and manufactures of, $192,414; rice and rice meal, $377,678; silk, unmanufactured, $12,987,796; silk, manufactured, $2,804,906; tea, $4,911,448; gold, $4,915; silver, $13. Imports from the United States were: Breadstuffs, $286,111; cotton, unmanufactured, $1,481,056; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $906,713; leather sole, $474,602; oils, mineral, refined, $3,149,527; gold, $4,630; silver, $3,382,732.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1892	$329,214	$6,479,022	$18,818,262	$1,179,514
1893	315,424	1,462,200	6,787,996	6,341,434
1894	555,966	3,547,138	26,227,687	30,831,973
1895	1,029,912	2,791,952	4,844,252	24,509,747
1896	1,996,575	10,217,458	9,602,307	28,924,750

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, and Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

The following table shows the amount of coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending March 31):

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Gold coins	886,000	1,124,835	1,351,267	1,364,612	1,538,088	1,423,750	952,433
Silver "	8,448,617	8,815,781	12,141,928	13,177,375	28,539,445	20,007,377	12,927,034
Nickel "	1,667,226	500,125	500,000	726,000	350,000	51,500	650,000
Copper "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,001,843	10,440,741	13,993,195	15,261,987	30,472,533	21,482,627	14,529,467

The total coinage issued from the mint from its foundation in 1870 up to 1897, exclusive of re-coinage, amounted to 284,782,821 yen.

The paper money in circulation consists of Treasury notes, Kokuritsu Ginko notes, or notes of the national banks, and Nippon Ginko (or Bank of Japan) notes, exchangeable for silver on presentation. The note circulation on April 1, 1897, was 203,768,357 yen

In 1895, the Nippon Ginko, or Bank of Japan, had a paid-up capital of 22,500,000 yen; notes in circulation, 180,336,815 yen; loans, 328,525,696 yen; deposits, 540,665,431 yen. The Kokuritsu Ginko (133 head offices having 180 branches), paid-up capital, 48,951,100 yen; notes in circulation, 20,728,708 yen; loans, 518,363,525 yen; deposits, 1,099,963,525 yen. The Shokin Ginko, or Specie Bank, paid-up capital, 4,500,000 yen; loans, 47,421,012 yen; deposits, 322,413,441 yen.

At the end of 1895 there were 792 private banks, with paid-up capital of 49,967,260 yen; loans, 380,-898,955 yen; deposits, 842,575,973 yen. In 1895-96, 1,605,855 persons deposited 46,397,978 yen, and withdrew 17,918,294 yen from the post-offices, which act as savings-banks.

For further information relating to Money and Banking, see "A History of Banking in All Nations," Volume IV, pages 509 to 544; published by the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

The following is a translation of the new currency law, submitted by the Government to the Diet, taken from the London "Economist":

Art. 1. The power of minting and issuing coins belongs to the Government.

Art. 2. A weight of 2 fun (11.574 grains T.) of pure gold shall be the unit of coinage, which shall be called a yen.

Art. 3. The varieties of coin shall be as follows:

GOLD COINS—Pieces of 20 yen, 10 yen, and 5 yen. SILVER COINS—Pieces of 50 sen, 20 sen, and 10 sen. NICKEL COINS—Pieces of 5 sen. COPPER COINS—Pieces of 1 sen and 5 rin.

Art. 4. The decimal system shall be adopted for purposes of currency calculation. The hundredth part of a yen shall be called a sen, and the tenth part of a sen shall be called a rin.

Art. 5. The composition of the coins shall be as follows:

GOLD COINS—900 parts of pure gold to 100 parts of copper. SILVER COINS—800 parts of pure silver to 200 parts of copper. NICKEL COINS—250 parts of nickel to 750 parts of copper. COPPER COINS—950 parts of copper, 40 parts of tin, and 10 parts of zinc.

Art. 6. The weights of the coins shall be as follows:

The 20-yen gold piece = 4.444 mommé (16.6665 grammes). The 10-yen gold piece = 2.222 mommé (8.3333 grammes). The 5-yen gold piece = 1.111 mommé (4.1666 grammes). The 50-sen silver piece = 3.5942 mommé (13.4783 grammes). The 20-sen silver piece = 1.4377 mommé (5.3914 grammes). The 10-sen silver piece = 0.7188 mommé (2.6955 grammes). The 5-sen nickel piece = 1.244 mommé (4.6654 grammes). The 1-sen copper piece = 1.9008 mommé (7.1280 grammes). The 5-rin copper piece = 0.9504 mommé (3.5640 grammes).

Art. 7. Gold coins shall be legal tender to any amount. Silver coins shall be legal tender to the amount of ten yen. Nickel and copper coins shall be legal tender to the amount of one yen.

Art. 8. The dimensions of the coins shall be fixed by Imperial ordinance.

Art. 9. The legal remedy of fineness shall be 1-1000ths in the case of gold coins, and 3-1000ths in the case of silver coins.

Art. 10. The legal remedy of weight shall be as follows:

20-yen gold coin, 0.00864 mommé (0.0324 gramme), or 0.83 mommé (3.1125 grammes) in 1,000 pieces. 10-yen gold coin, 0.00605 mommé (0.02269 gramme), or 0.62 mommé (2.325 grammes) in 1,000 pieces. 5-yen gold coin, 0.00432 mommé (0.0162 gramme), or 0.41 mommé (4.5375 grammes) in 1,000 pieces. In the case of the silver coins, legal remedy of weight shall be 0.02592 mommé (0.0972 gramme) for each piece, or 1.24 mommé (4.65 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 50 sen; 0.83 mommé (3.1125 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 20 sen; and 0.41 mommé (1.5375 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 10 sen.

Art. 11. The minimum circulating weights of the gold coins shall be as follows:

20-yen gold coin 4.42 mommé (16.575 grammes); 10-yen gold coin, 2.21 mommé (8.2875 grammes); 5-yen gold coin, 1.105 mommé (4.1438 grammes).

Art. 12. If in consequence of friction from circulation, any of the gold coins fall below the minimum circulating weight, or if any of the silver, nickel, and copper coins become visibly reduced

owing to the same cause, or if any coins become inconvenient for purposes of circulation, the Government shall exchange such coins for others of the same face value, without making any charge.

Art. 13. If the design upon a coin becomes difficult to distinguish, or if it has been privately restamped, or otherwise defaced, it shall be regarded as unfit for circulation.

Art. 14. Should any person import gold bullion, and apply to have it minted into gold coin, the Government shall grant the application.

Art. 15. The gold coins already issued shall circulate on an equality with the gold coins issued under the provisions of this law.

Art. 16. The silver 1-yen coins already issued shall be gradually extended for gold coins, according to the convenience of the Government, at the rate of one gold yen for one silver yen. Pending the completion of the exchange referred to in the last paragraph, silver 1-yen coins shall be legal to an unlimited extent, at the rate of one silver yen for one gold yen; and the suspension of their circulation shall be notified six months in advance by Imperial ordinance. Any of these coins not presented for exchange within a period of five full years, reckoned from the day on which their circulation is suspended, shall be regarded thenceforth as bullion.

Art. 17. The 5-sen silver coins and the copper coins already issued shall continue in circulation as before.

Art. 18. From the day of the promulgation of this law, the coinage of 1-yen silver pieces shall cease; but this restriction shall not apply to silver bullion entrusted to the Government for coinage prior to that date.

Art. 19. All previous laws or ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this law are hereby rescinded.

Art. 20. With the exception of Art. 18, this law shall go into operation from the 1st day of the 10th month of the 30th year of Muji (October 1, 1897).

PERSIA.

The estimated area of Persia is 628,000 square miles. Its population, though variously estimated, is reported by the Government as having been, in 1881, 7,653,000, divided as follows:

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	3,780,000
Total population 1881	7,653,600

By the same authorities, the number of inhabitants in 1894 was estimated at about 9,000,000.

The total revenue in cash and kind in the year 1876-77 was 50,700,000 krâns, or (1 kr. = 9.25d.) £1,950,000. In 1888-89 it was 54,487,630 krâns, or (1 kr. = 7.6d.) £1,602,580. With the rise in the price of silver, the value of revenue rose in 1890-91 to £1,775,000, and owing to the fall in silver the receipts for 1896-97 are estimated at £1,350,000.

The expenditure for the year 1888-89 amounted to about 50,100,000 krâns; of this expenditure 18,000,000 were for the army, 10,000,000 for pensions, 3,000,000 for allowances to princes, 600,000 for allowances to members of the Kajar tribe, 800,000 for the Foreign Office, 5,000,000 for the royal court, 500,000 for colleges, 1,500,000 for civil service, 2,630,000 for local government expenses, 800,000 remission of revenue in poor districts; the remainder was paid into the Shah's treasury.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, and gums, Persia produces silk, the annual yield, chiefly from the Caspian provinces, being about 606,100 pounds. About two-thirds of this quantity is exported. The opium industry is on the increase. In 1870, there were exported 800 boxes of 150 pounds each; in 1891, the export amounted to 10,000 cases, and is now estimated at 13,000 cases, the opium sent to Europe being prepared for medicinal purposes, and that to China for smoking. Tobacco is exported annually to the amount of 5,500 tons; cotton, 9,934,400 pounds; wool, 1,200,000 fleeces, weighing 7,714,000 pounds, about one-third to Bombay, and the remainder mixed with Turkish wool, chiefly to Marseilles. Persian carpets, of which there are about thirty different kinds, are all made by hand, and the design varies with each carpet. The export of these carpets in 1888 reached the value of £140,000, and is now a little more.

The estimated value of the combined imports and exports is as follows; in the absence of any official records, however, the estimates are very uncertain:

Years.	£ sterling.	Years.	£ sterling.
1885-86	7,500,000	1891-92	7,114,200
1886-87	7,600,000	1892-93	6,710,425
1888-89	7,060,000	1893-94	5,100,000
1889-90	7,272,700	1894-95	5,370,375
1890-91	7,236,200	1895-96	7,500,000

The imports consist mostly of cotton fabrics, cloth, glass, woolen goods, carriages, sugar, petroleum, tea, coffee, drugs, etc. The exports principally consist of dried fruits, opium, cotton and wool, silk, carpets, pearls, turquoises, rice, etc. There are annually exported from Persia about 10,000 boxes of opium, valued at about £750,000.

The customs duties are, for foreigners, five per cent. ad valorem, the value being the invoice price plus the freight.

The monetary unit is the krân, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then for some time 90 per cent., and is now about 89½ per cent. The value of the krân has in consequence much decreased. In 1874, a krân had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to £1; in December, 1888, a £1 bill on London was worth 34 krâns. In consequence of the fall in the price of silver, the value of a krân is (October, 1897,) about 4½d., a £1 bill on London being worth 53 krâns, while the average exchange for 1895-96 was 50.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.

The area of Egypt is claimed to be 10,698 square miles, of which 6,204 is in Lower Egypt and 4,438 in Upper Egypt. The latest and apparently the only census was taken in 1882, which gave the population at that date as 6,817,265. Taken by nationalities, the number of foreigners in Egypt is: Greeks, 37,301; Italians, 18,665; French, 15,716; Austrians, 8,022; English, 6,118; Germans, 948; other foreign nations, 4,116; total, 90,886. Of this total, nearly 90 per cent. reside in Lower Egypt.

The budgets show the estimated revenue and expenditures to have then been as follows:

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Revenue	£E. 10,260,000	£E. 10,372,306	£E. 10,497,435	£E. 10,440,000
Expenditure	9,600,000	10,354,910	10,492,307	10,440,000

The table following shows the amount of the Egyptian debt in January, 1897:

Guaranteed loan, 3 per cent	£8,628,600
Privileged debt, 3½ per cent	29,393,580
Unified debt, 4 per cent	55,971,960
Daira Sanieh loan, 4 per cent	6,631,600
Domains loan, 4¼ per cent	3,788,000
Total	£104,413,740

Crops.

About sixty per cent. of the area of Egypt is under cultivation. The agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, sorgho (a sort of maize), and vegetables generally. The total number of date trees which yield fruit or seed is about 3,452,674. Cattle and farm animals, including horses and camels, number 1,668,860.

The following table shows (in feddans*) the area of the several crops in 1890 and 1891:

Crops.	1890. Feddans.	1891. Feddans.	Crops.	1890. Feddans.	1891. Feddans.
Wheat	1,165,676	1,215,841	Watermelons, melons	44,012	43,180
Maize and durrah	1,559,906	1,530,963	Lupins, smut	13,141	17,355
Clover	875,761	830,263	Tobacco	860	.....
Cotton	864,302	871,241	Peas, etc	8,819	7,169
Beans	628,211	643,751	Flax, henna, indigo	6,050	5,829
Barley	456,075	460,330	Castor plant, sesame	14,133	9,664
Lentils	77,216	75,756			
Rice	148,095	167,164	Total crops	6,130,701	6,145,849
"Helbe" (Fenugreek)	133,484	139,560	Area cultivated	5,022,701	.....
Vegetables, potatoes	37,244	34,542			
Sugar-cane	65,505	64,539	Double cultivation	1,108,000	.....
"Guilbane" (chichling vetch)	32,211	38,702			

The following table shows the cultivation of cotton:

Year.	Area Cultivated. Feddans.	Yield. *Kantars.	Produce per Feddan. Kantars.
1888	1,021,250	2,900,000	2.84
1889	852,929	3,158,000	3.7
1890	864,400	4,160,000	4.8
1891	851,000	4,765,000	5.5
1892	864,000	4,987,500	5.8

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise, is given at the following figures for six years:

* Feddan = 1.038 acre; the kantar = 99.049 lbs.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
1890	£E. 8,081,297	£E. 11,876,087	£E. 19,957,384
1892	9,091,481	13,341,318	22,432,799
1893	8,718,735	12,789,687	21,508,422
1894	9,266,116	11,883,621	21,158,991
1895	8,389,933	12,632,000	21,022,383
1896	9,828,604	13,232,000	23,060,712

The values of the leading imports and exports are shown below in £'s (Egyptian):

Imports.	1895.	1896.
Butter, fresh and salted	51,560	52,424
Cheese	67,608	71,918
Clothing, ready-made	152,837	149,919
Coal	404,578	425,984
Coffee	265,350	297,601
Corn, wheat	60,412	138,597
Cotton yarn	139,519	159,624
Cotton manufactures	1,333,946	1,520,327
Flour, wheat or maize	199,675	414,812
Indigo	192,676	169,629
Linen, manufactures of	33,971	41,340
Linen, hosiery, drapery, etc.	156,809	187,943
Petroleum	142,995	163,565
Rice	106,803	126,299
Sacks	103,432	127,005
Silks, thrown or yarn	81,139	108,122
Soap, common	82,358	90,293
Wine	118,898	121,744
Wood, for building	496,319	424,357
Wood, for fuel	23,719	23,019
Woolen and silk manufactures	323,831	452,642
Total	8,390,000	9,829,000

Exports.	1895.	1896.
Beans	469,482	413,415
Corn, wheat	89,465	53,818
Corn, maize	113,245	3,614
Cotton	9,463,498	9,996,861
Hides and skins, untanned	61,503	54,214
Hides and skins, tanned	33,854	32,559
Oil-cake	41,492	55,571
Onions	159,244	128,740
Rags	11,268	6,276
Sugar (cane)	472,953	765,172
Wool, raw	52,525	63,122
Total	12,632,000	13,232,000

The trade with the principal countries is shown as follows, in £'s (Egyptian):

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1895.	1896.
Russia	323,683	360,667	371,162	1,017,411	1,252,854	1,473,080
Germany	64,132	216,396	281,826	2,578	394,916	325,928
Belgium	112,775	339,629	458,048	46,335	46,194	25,972
United Kingdom*	3,111,686	2,769,858	3,164,881	7,704,121	7,321,425	6,981,607
France and Algeria	804,154	958,044	1,324,495	943,670	1,038,312	1,215,978
Italy	232,018	303,034	333,172	764,756	437,599	370,905
Austria-Hungary	775,201	635,331	701,884	829,925	527,519	610,931
Turkey	1,633,967	1,672,915	1,988,814	334,179	344,450	385,561
India, China, Japan	588,161	552,595	601,792	5,418	102,284	81,298
Total, all countries	8,081,000	8,390,000	9,829,000	11,876,000	12,632,000	13,232,000

The movement of specie has been as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1891	£E. 2,824,861	£E. 1,523,950	1894	£E. 1,995,676	£E. 1,816,256
1892	3,826,393	2,048,474	1895	4,319,265	2,322,190
1893	2,946,674	3,517,152	1896	3,817,000	1,874,000

The trade of Egypt (and Tripoli) with the United States is shown as follows, for the years ending June 30:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into United States	$2,208,029	$3,719,238	$8,114,811	$7,146,243	$5,092,765
Exports from United States	181,252	137,694	215,540	323,798	816,915

In 1896, the principal imports into the United States were: Cotton, unmanufactured, $5,129,256; sugar, $2,657,425.

The arrivals and clearances of commercial vessels at Alexandria have been as follows:

Year.	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1890	2,019	1,632,220	2,020	1,613,800
1893	2,271	2,033,060	2,233	2,025,433
1894	2,375	2,221,145	2,397	2,201,885
1895	2,393	2,206,667	2,339	2,194,964
1896	2,132	2,123,591	2,105	2,094,684

* Includes British possessions in the Mediterranean.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long (66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes), connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea; opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

The net tonnage for the year 1897 shows a decrease of 660,910 tons as compared with that of 1896, and of 549,010 tons as compared with that of 1895.

The amount of dues has fallen proportionately from 79,569,994 francs in 1896 to 72,830,545 francs in 1897, being a decrease of 6,739,449 francs.

The number of vessels which passed through the canal was 3,434 in 1895, 3,409 in 1896, and 2,986 in 1897, of which 2,318 in 1895, 2,162 in 1896, and 1,905 in 1897 carried the British flag.

The tonnage as well as the number of British vessels has decreased, having fallen from 6,062,587 in 1895 and 5,817,768 in 1896 to 5,319,136 tons in 1897; while for the same period the tonnage of German vessels has increased from 693,645 tons in 1895 to 806,279 in 1896 and 858,685 tons in 1897.

The percentage of British vessels and their tonnage in 1897 was 63.8 and 68 respectively, as against 63.4 and 68 in 1896. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of German, French, Dutch, and Norwegian vessels.

In the ten years 1886-95 the annual net tonnage ranged from 5,767,655 tons to 8,448,388 tons, and the transit receipts from 56,527,390 francs to 78,103,717 francs; the average of the net tonnage was 7,254,222 tons, and of the transit receipts 69,279,605 francs; while in 1897 the net tonnage amounted to 7,899,373 tons, and the transit receipts to 72,830,545 francs. The mean net tonnage per vessel also rose from 1,860 tons in 1886 to 2,645 tons in 1897, being 134 tons per vessel in excess of 1896 and 185 tons more than in 1895.

The mean duration of passage for all vessels navigating the canal shows a decrease from 18 hours 38 minutes in 1896 to 17 hours 44 minutes in 1897. In 1897, the percentage of vessels navigating by night was 95 per cent., as against 94 per cent. in 1896.

The percentage of vessels drawing less than 23 feet declined from 62.80 in 1896 to 59.7 in 1897, while vessels drawing more than 23 feet increased from 37.20 in 1896 to 40.3 in 1897.

The maximum draught allowed for vessels passing through the canal is 25 feet 7 inches, and 391 vessels drawing more than 24 feet 7 inches used the canal, as compared with 360 in 1896, 228 in 1895, and 172 in 1894, representing a percentage of 5.1 in 1894, 6.7 in 1895, 10.6 in 1896, and 12.1 in 1897.

There has been a very considerable decrease in the number of troops carried through the canal, owing chiefly to the cessation of French and Italian military operations in Madagascar and Abyssinia respectively. The returns show 92,639 military passengers in 1897, as against 198,520 in 1896.

In the year 1870, 26,758 passengers were carried through the canal; in 1880, the number had risen to 98,900, in 1890 to 161,352, and in 1897 to 191,224.

Other particulars will be found in Volume III, pages 95 and 96, of the "Commercial Year Book."

Post-Office, Railroads, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

MONEY.—For gold and silver coins, see Index.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Area and Population.

The Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Colony, is a possession of Great Britain, having an area of 221,311 square miles.

According to the census of 1891, the total population was 1,527,224, of which 876,987 were European and 1,150,237 were native and colored. The population per square mile was 6.9.

Pondoland was annexed in 1894, with an estimated population of 200,000. Bechuanaland was annexed in 1895, with an area of 51,574 square miles and a population of 72,736.

Fiscal Affairs.

The income and expenditure are shown as follows:

REVENUE.

Year ended June 30.	Taxation.	Services Rendered.	Colonial Estate.	Fines, Stores Issued, etc.	Loans.	Total.
1890	£1,774,352	£2,292,375	£319,198	£45,125	£1,141,857	£5,571,907
1892	1,748,924	2,342,709	346,915	56,796	1,075,523	5,570,867
1893	1,836,098	2,731,873	350,588	52,655	1,474,935	6,446,149
1894	1,951,652	2,894,577	353,772	121,351	300,000	5,621,352
1895	1,902,860	3,069,567	337,272	80,472	26,441	5,416,612
1896	2,418,024	3,927,267	375,145	83,366	.....	6,803

EXPENDITURE.

Year ended June 30.	Public Debt.	Railways.	Defense.	Police and Jails.	Civil Establishment.	Under Loan Acts.	Total, Including Other H'ds.
1890	£1,063,280	£1,018,065	£142,774	£217,509	£128,624	£1,048,571	£5,327,496
1892	1,166,368	1,219,655	150,681	239,354	131,975	2,054,837	6,371,220
1893	1,213,204	1,474,163	149,287	266,748	132,347	1,066,627	5,734,508
1894	1,551,932	1,565,261	161,231	290,819	135,557	526,465	5,523,449
1895	1,244,749	1,552,445	158,584	317,918	140,448	236,423	5,388,157
1896	1,243,808	1,780,176	190,135	350,109	149,798	709,079	6,360,404

Agriculture and Industries.

In 1896, 4,464 titles were issued, alienating 3,174,408 acres of land. Up to December 31, 1896, the total area disposed of was 126,145,704 acres, 50,858,616 remaining. There are 537 square miles under forest.

Regarding the area under cultivation, there are no recent statistics. In 1875 the total was 580,000 acres, of which 18,000 were under vines.

The chief agricultural products for the year ending May 31, 1897, were: Wheat, 1,954,373 bushels; oats, 878,373 bushels; barley, 753,048 bushels; mealies, 1,002,327 bushels; Kaffir corn, 302,483 bushels; rye, 253,407 bushels; oat hay, 38,650,235 bundles of 5½ lbs.; tobacco, 6,146,055 lbs. There were 84,592,579 vine stocks, yielding 4,219,952 gallons of wine, 1,397,880 gallons of brandy, and 2,019,251 lbs. raisins. There were 3,615,700 fruit trees. The chief pastoral products were: Wool, 43,311,884 lbs.; mohair, 8,193,756 lbs.; ostrich feathers, 258,768 lbs.; butter, 3,055,036 lbs.; cheese, 99,265 lbs. There were 2,231,370 head of cattle, 357,960 horses, 75,112 mules and asses, 14,049,076 sheep, 5,033,183 Angora and other goats, and 237,960 ostriches.

The sheep farms of the colony are often of very great extent, from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards; those in tillage are comparatively small. The grazers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. In 1875 the total number of holdings was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these, 10,766, comprising upwards of 60,000,000 acres, were held on quit-rent.

At the census of 1891 there were 2,230 industrial establishments employing, altogether, 32,735 persons, having machinery and plant valued at £1,564,897 and annually producing articles worth £9,238,870. Among these establishments were flour mills, breweries, tobacco factories, tanneries, and diamond, gold, copper, and coal mines.

Foreign Commerce.

Of the total imports in 1894, the value of £2,049,972 (including £289,451 specie) was duty-free, while the value of £9,538,124 was subject to duty. The customs revenue amounted to £1,479,244, or about 16 per cent. of the imports subject to duty.

The values of the total imports and exports, including specie, of Cape Colony and dependencies, for the years named, were as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Imported Merchandise.	Exports.	Exports of Colonial Produce.
1890	£10,106,466	£8,470,550	£9,970,370	£9,653,982
1894	11,588,096	10,887,787	12,812,062	13,503,044
1895	19,094,880	13,285,005	16,904,756	16,798,137
1896	18,771,371	16,942,865	16,970,168	16,700,102
1897	17,997,789	.....	21,660,210	.....

LEADING ARTICLES OF EXPORT OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wool	£2,196,040	£2,029,093	£1,855,076	£1,599,632	£1,695,920	£1,874,555
Ostrich feathers	563,948	517,009	461,552	477,414	527,742	519,539
Hides (ox and cow) and skins (sheep and goat)	443,103	478,379	497,109	419,211	475,398	396,216
Copper ore	326,757	253,681	202,316	284,800	246,597	218,422
Hair (Angora)	337,239	373,810	527,619	421,248	710,867	572,230
Wine	19,537	18,645	18,964	18,908	20,289	21,412
Grain and meal	14,505	7,689	7,313	6,154	6,529	11,244
Diamonds	4,162,010	3,900,992	3,821,443	3,013,578	4,775,016	4,646,487
Gold bullion	1,445,039	4,095,512	5,259,120	7,147,308	7,975,637	8,252,543

The total value (partly estimated) of diamonds exported from 1868 to 1897 was £83,307,087. The gold given among exports is really imported from the Transvaal, though not included among imports.

The principal imports are textile fabrics, dress, etc., £4,962,210, and food, drinks, etc., £3,545,881 in 1896.

Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking.

The following are the statistics of the banks under trust laws in the colony:

December 31.	Including Head Offices: Capital.	Paid Up.	Reserve.	Circulation. Colony Only.	Assets and Liabilities. Colony Only.
1890	£5,780,210	£1,558,612	£850,489	£740,210	£9,221,661
1893	5,362,090	1,555,953	770,000	615,320	9,668,086
1894	5,362,090	1,555,953	815,000	585,442½	9,521,464
1895	7,189,090	2,382,003	1,008,837	612,266	11,864,152
1896	7,189,090	2,582,953	1,090,700	762,409	11,864,152

The money is the same as that of Great Britain.

NATAL.

This colony of Great Britain has an estimated area of 20,460 square miles. The total population as officially reported was, in 1879, Europeans, 22,654; Indians, 16,999; Kaffirs, 319,934; total, 359,587. In 1891, Europeans, 46,788; Indians, 41,142; Kaffirs, 455,983; total, 543,913.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, exclusive of loan funds, in the years ended June 30, were as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Revenue	£1,507,788	£1,392,455	£1,069,678	£1,011,017	£1,169,780	£1,457,338
Expenditure	1,444,964	1,280,964	1,099,858	1,082,373	1,148,093	1,282,484

The public debt on June 30, 1896, was $8,054,343.

Of the total area of the colony, 2,250,000 acres have been set apart for native occupation, 7,514,315 acres have been acquired by grant from the Crown by Europeans, 1,158,138 acres have been sold on deferred payments, and about 1,000,000 acres remain unalienated from the Crown. Of the total area in 1896, 229,393 acres were under cultivation by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar (produce, 1896, 110,839 cwt.), though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Tea planting has recently been introduced, 2,302 acres being under tea in 1896, the yield for the year ended June 30, 1896, being about 793,100 pounds. Estimated total number of acres under cultivation by natives, 533,926.

The coal fields of the colony, which are of large extent, are now in direct communication with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year 1894 was 151,520 tons; 1895, 160,115 tons; in 1896, 216,106 tons.

The annual value of the maritime imports and exports has been as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1870	£429,527	£382,779	1893	£2,236,738	£1,242,169
1880	2,338,584	890,874	1894	2,316,596	1,197,611
1890	4,417,085	1,371,240	1895	2,469,303	1,318,502
1891	3,535,831	1,480,606	1896	5,437,862	1,785,375
1892	3,165,249	1,480,606	1897	.....	.....

About 70 per cent. of the imports are from, and 50 per cent. of the exports to, Great Britain.

The principal imports in 1896 were: Apparel and slops, £353,514; haberdashery, £413,716; flour, grain, £527,204; leather goods, etc., £273,988; iron and goods, £570,218; cottons, £132,412; woolens, £101,859; machinery, £367,870; wines, spirits, ales, £165,856.

The principal exports were: Angora hair, £24,925; hides and skins, £42,730; sugar, £22,376; coal, £88,334; wool, £590,605; gold, bar, etc., £102,624; bark, £16,450.

ALGERIA.

The estimated area of this French colony is officially stated at 184,474 square miles, although some of the territory is claimed by the nomad tribes. The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the census of 1896:

	Area. Square Miles.	Population: Civil Departm't.	Population: Military Departm't.	Population: Total.	Population per Square Mile.
Algiers	65,929	1,313,206	213,461	1,526,667	22
Oran	44,616	888,177	140,071	1,028,248	21
Constantine	73,929	1,671,895	202,611	1,874,506	23
Total	184,474	3,873,278	556,143	4,429,421	22

The total does not include the army.

Of the total population in 1891, there were 271,101 French, 47,564 Jews, 3,554,067 French indigenous subjects, 18,617 Moroccans and Tunisians, besides Spaniards, Italians, Anglo-Maltese, and Germans; 3,301,795 persons were dependent on agriculture, 494,435 on trade, industries, and carriage by sea and land, 56,075 on the public service, 33,893 on liberal professions, 72,759 lived on their means, 56,374 were without profession or means, and 94,319 were of unknown or unclassed occupation.

The estimated revenue and expenditure, not including public debt, war and marine, for 1896 were: Revenue, 52,147,194, and expenditure, 71,219,959 francs. For 1898, revenue, 52,037,152 francs, and expenditure, 71,147,857 francs.

A great part of the land is held undivided by Arab tribes. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1895 was 3,482,356, 205,642 being Europeans. About 20,000,000 hectares are occupied by the agricultural population.

In 1895-96, the the total yield of cereals was 16,577,589 quintals, of which 7,070,971 were wheat, and 8,412,263 were barley. In 1896, 122,186 hectares were under vines, the yield being 4,350,120 hectolitres. In 1895, 1,486,779 hectares were worked for alfa, 385,484 quintals being picked. In 1896, 22,073 quintals of cork were sold, value 696,815 francs. There were 5,720,360 kilos tobacco harvested in 1895. Other products are olives, dates, flax, colza and other oil seeds, and ramie.

In 1895, 17 mines were worked for iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, and antimony. Iron ore extracted, 94,200 tons, value 722,430 francs; zinc and lead ore, 14,143 tons, value 482,225 francs.

Three-fourths of the trade of Algeria is conducted with France and French colonies. The total "special" commerce was as follows (in francs):

Year.	Total		Foreign Countries & French Colon's	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports from.	Exports to.
1890	260,090,131	248,900,000	65,226,032	40,428,500
1893	231,406,108	169,800,000	46,651,881	27,477,942
1894	259,300,000	242,100,000	59,992,343	34,427,469
1895	255,543,746	284,211,618	52,380,328	38,551,954
1896	269,237,968	231,074,677	51,436,012	34,233,031

The special trade of Algeria with other countries was as follows (in thousands of francs):

	Imports from		Exports to			Imports from		Exports to	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
France	209,755	217,802	245,660	196,842	Russia	1,202	2,034	1,382	1,561
Belgium	778	559	2,894	3,066	Tunis	6,467	5,263	3,131	2,780
Great Britain	6,278	5,271	12,044	11,812	Morocco	9,012	6,552	136	100
Spain	4,241	4,870	2,613	2,306	United States	3,371	4,501	2,237	956
Italy	1,585	2,350	2,865	2,369	Brazil	5,324	9,853	.....	.....
Austria	889	1,933	850	637	Germany	.....	1,135	.....	1,713

The chief imports in 1896 were: Animals, 8,386,891 francs; animal products, 2,352,223 francs; colonial produce, 7,759,478 francs; timber, 4,458,250 francs; tissues, 1,696,233 francs; clocks, trinkets, etc., 1,532,558 francs. Chief exports were: Flour, etc., 554,807 francs; colonial produce, 4,577,678 francs; metals, 5,081,153 francs.

SHIPPING. - In 1896, 1,654 vessels, of 895,618 tons, entered Algerian ports, and 1,641, of 878,212 tons, cleared. In the coasting trade, 7,836 vessels, of 1,378,050 tons, entered, and the same cleared.

For RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, POST-OFFICE, see Index:

AUSTRALASIA.

Commerce with the United States.

The total trade of the Australasian colonies with the United States is given as follows, years ending June 30:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to United States.....	$8,492,306	$7,266,808	$4,017,025	$4,620,828	$7,579,259	$5,900,144
Imports from United States.....	11,368,677	7,921,228	8,131,939	9,014,268	12,748,074	17,460,283

The following are the chief articles of trade between the United States and British Australia:

Imports into Australia.	1895.	1896.
Agricultural implements....	$246,930	$285,722
Breadstuffs.....	56,380	1,831,935
Carriages, street cars, etc...	203,884	256,002
Clocks & watches, & parts of.	314,728	467,412
Fish.....	182,836	319,520
Fruits, including nuts.....	150,815	219,618
Iron and steel, & man'f's of	1,543,739	2,040,992
Leather, and man'f's of.....	260,628	464,818
Oils, mineral, refined.....	1,541,073	1,621,294
Tobacco, and man'f's of.....	1,571,769	1,309,907
Wood, and man'f's of.....	916,259	1,171,129

Exports from Australia.	1895.	1896.
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	$1,083,035	$1,460,175
Coal, bituminous,.....	512,651	558,329
Hides and skins, not furs...	264,525	1,056,608
Tin, in bars, etc.....	447,512	356,879
Wools, unmanufactured....	1,769,937	3,586,740
Gold.....	978,265	.....

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The estimated population on June 30, 1897, was 1,311,440. The census periods show the following:

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Population.....	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234

Immigrants and Emigrants.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigrants.....	67,799	69,919	62,197	66,909	75,588	76,051	62,633
Emigrants.....	54,807	52,073	52,687	58,850	65,976	66,334	62,516
Excess of immigrants..	12,292	17,846	9,510	8,059	9,612	9,717	117

Fiscal Affairs.

REVENUE.

Year.	From Taxation.	Land Revenue.	From Services.	From Miscellaneous Sources.	Total Net Revenue.
1890.....	£2,704,043	£2,158,645	£4,126,530	£316,473	£9,305,691
1894.....	2,688,693	2,078,719	4,246,610	286,689	9,300,711
1896.....	2,494,522	1,976,240	4,209,610	305,692	8,986,064
1897.....	2,458,069	1,953,348	4,599,706	298,146	9,309,269

"Services" includes revenue from railways, tramways, post, and telegraphs, etc.

EXPENDITURE.*

Year.	Railways and Tramways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest on Debt & Extinction of Loan.	Immigration.	Instruction.	Other Public Works and Services.	Total Net Expenditure.
1890.....	£2,013,541	£625,015	£1,915,782	£5,916	£727,910	£3,926,505	£9,214,669
1894.....	1,712,221	733,042	2,384,578	2,109	738,410	3,608,346	9,178,706
1896.....	1,848,749	726,557	2,262,997	547	758,199	4,105,170	9,702,219
1897.....	1,832,418	707,703	2,285,100	.....	738,546	3,767,422	9,330,559

PUBLIC DEBT.

The amount of the public debt on June 30, 1896, was £62,263,473, with mean rate of interest 3.71 per cent. This includes the loan of £4,000,000 floated in October, 1895. Of this amount, fully 82 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs, water supply, and sewerage. The net return from these services was equal to 3.15 per cent. of the cost of construction, or 2.47 per cent. of the existing public debt, exclusive of Treasury bills. In June, 1896, the amount still to be raised on which the authority had not been withdrawn was £10,711,148.

The expenditure of loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1896, has been: Railways and tramways, £30,797,126; telegraphs and telephones, £866,732; harbors and navigation, £3,730,910; roads and bridges, £934,568; immigration, £194,430; water supply and sewerage, £7,411,194; fortifications and warlike stores, £1,230,904; public buildings, £2,391,717; public school buildings, £389,633; works in Queensland prior to separation, £49,855; total services, £56,997,069.

The estimated wealth of the colony in 1892 was £593,286,500, of which £189,138,500 was public and £404,148,000 was private wealth.

Agriculture.

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follows:

Year ending March 31.	1894		1895		1896		1897	
Area under Cultivation.	1,206,992 Acres.		1,325,964 Acres.		1,348,600 Acres.		1,659,717 Acres.	
Principal Crops.	Area. Acres.	P'duce. Bush.	Area. Acres.	P'duce. Bush.	Area. Acres.	P'duce. Bush.	Area. Acres.	P'duce. Bush.
Wheat { Grain.....	593,810	6,502,715	647,483	7,041,378	596,684	5,195,312	866,112	8,853,445
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Wheat { Hay.....	101,875	100,482	125,797	136,837	172,614	99,679	161,136	118,337
		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Maize.....	205,885	7,067,576	208,308	5,625,533	211,104	5,678,080	211,882	5,754,217
Barley { Grain.....	6,113	114,272	10,396	179,348	7,590	96,119	6,453	110,340
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Barley { Hay.....	997	1,342	953	1,285	1,744	1,398	1,615	2,231
		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Oats { Grain.....	34,148	701,803	30,636	562,725	23,750	374,196	39,530	834,633
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Oats { Hay.....	82,750	94,128	96,856	95,517	120,857	79,635	133,946	142,957
Potatoes.....	26,559	83,838	30,089	86,170	24,722	56,179	31,170	84,214
Lucerne and sown grasses (Hay)	19,802	39,647	21,637	48,234	24,081	48,959	30,512	71,467
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Tobacco.....	854	10,858	716	8,132	1,231	11,142	2,744	27,468

For the year ending March 31, 1896, there were produced 207,771 tons cane sugar, against 320,276 in 1897; wines, 885,673 gallons, against 794,256 gallons in 1897; brandy, 7,149 gallons, against 7,134 in 1897.

On January 1, 1897, the colony had 48,318,790 sheep, 2,226,163 horned cattle, 510,636 horses, 214,581 pigs.

There were 121,137 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

Mining and Manufactures.

In 1896, the value of the gold raised was £1,073,360, against £1,315,929 in 1895. In 1895, silver was raised to the value of £81,858, and silver lead ore and metal altogether valued at £1,560,813; copper, £136,969; coal, £1,095,327.

The following shows the condition of the manufacturing interests in 1896, the capital invested account being taken from the census of 1891:

Classification.	No. of Works.	Hands.	Capital Invested.
Treating raw pastoral products.....	236	3,552	£729,908
Preparation of foods and drinks.....	745	9,538	4,899,007
Clothing and textile fabrics.....	373	8,876	1,550,415
Building materials.....	604	5,846	2,007,716
Metal works, machinery, etc.....	279	8,704	2,898,429
Docks, slips, ship-building, etc.....	24	1,132	262,475
Furniture, bedding, etc.....	85	1,167	298,684
Paper, printing, binding, etc.....	285	4,938	1,089,319
Vehicles, harness, and saddlery.....	174	1,588	545,598
Light and heat.....	74	859	569,133
Other works.....	227	2,855	804,021
Total.....	3,106	49,055	£15,649,704

* Exclusive of expenditures from loans.

Foreign Commerce.

Year.	Total Imports.	Home Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Exported.
1890	£22,615,004	£17,232,725	£4,813,212	£22,045,937
1893	18,107,035	17,094,213	5,827,010	22,921,223
1894	15,801,941	15,904,961	4,672,712	20,577,673
1895	15,992,415	16,436,210	5,498,575	21,934,785
1896	20,561,510	16,742,691	6,267,658	23,010,349

The total import duties in 1895 amounted to £2,047,507.

Wool is the staple article of export. The exports are shown as follows:

Year.	Weight. Lbs.	Value.	Year.	Weight. Lbs.	Value.
1890	243,738,266	£9,232,672	1894	354,165,446	£9,628,123
1892	323,052,014	10,540,147	1895	329,992,675	9,976,044
1893	344,962,876	10,449,911	1896	306,824,358	9,897,332

Other exports in 1896 were: Tallow, £509,666; coal, £900,264; hides and skins, £638,398; leather, £338,961; meat, preserved and frozen, £605,973; gold coin, £3,602,986.

The following table shows the direction of the sea-borne trade of New South Wales in 1895 and 1896:

	1895		1896	
	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£6,420,107	£9,373,648	£7,190,115	£8,375,883
Australasian colonies	7,321,668	7,586,797	9,559,860	8,374,826
Other British possessions	611,021	362,503	625,164	520,328
United States	624,268	683,606	1,729,871	2,064,964
Other foreign countries	1,015,351	3,928,231	1,456,500	3,674,348
Total	£15,992,415	£21,934,785	£20,561,510	£23,010,349

The overland trade was as follows for the years named:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	£2,928,417	£2,698,011	£1,788,654	£1,783,368	£3,125,671
Exports	6,034,211	6,706,936	5,222,089	4,748,129	4,769,738

Shipping.

The shipping on the registers of the colony at the close of 1896 consisted of 472 sailing vessels, of 51,493 tons, and 493 steamers, of 61,175 tons; total, 965 vessels, of 112,668 tons; while the shipping registered during the year consisted of 24 sailing vessels, of 2,661 tons, and 26 steamers, of 5,541 tons; total, 50 vessels, of 8,202 tons.

The condition of shipping for the years named is shown as follows:

		British		Foreign		Total	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1895	Entered	2,900	2,604,664	221	325,094	3,121	2,929,758
	Cleared	2,881	2,610,510	209	319,770	3,090	2,930,280
1896	Entered	2,960	2,701,247	264	379,504	3,224	3,080,751
	Cleared	2,944	2,731,645	264	377,364	3,208	3,109,009

Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraph. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

The value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, was:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1893	£2,969,000	£10,025	£840	£2,979,905
1894	3,067,000	6,300	505	3,073,805
1895	2,758,000	4,750	1,260	2,764,010
1896	2,544,000	10,800	2,880	2,557,680

The assets of the banks (16 in 1890 and 13 in 1896) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the colony for the last quarter of each of the following four years, were:

Year.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills Discounted, etc.	Notes and Bills of Other Banks.	Balances Due from Other Banks.	Total Assets.
1893	£5,877,891	£95,386	£1,918,196	£40,024,354	£429,620	£448,589	£48,794,036
1894	7,390,005	100,525	1,938,321	37,378,947	214,503	232,913	47,195,214
1895	7,364,661	151,620	1,919,017	35,707,151	222,730	257,151	45,622,330
1896	6,760,851	187,345	1,914,483	35,116,696	223,487	324,466	44,527,328

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were:

Year.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Deposits Not Bearing Interest.	Deposits Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits.	Balances Due to Other Banks.	Total Liabilities.
1893.....	£1,804,531	£75,086	£8,557,840	£23,584,119	£32,141,959	£80,596	£34,102,170
1894.....	1,235,989	146,911	9,412,761	20,380,032	29,792,793	87,427	31,263,120
1895.....	1,223,864	117,328	10,222,436	20,406,821	30,629,257	66,603	32,037,152
1896.....	1,237,971	111,889	10,707,611	19,128,305	29,835,916	69,000	31,254,773

During the financial crisis of 1893, eight of the banks suspended, but reopened shortly afterwards on a reconstructed basis, and financial operations soon regained their equilibrium.

Of the savings-banks of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and by him the trustees are appointed. Besides the head office in Sydney, there are 12 branches in the country districts. There are also post-office savings-banks. Statistics of both are given below:

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on December 31.	Average per Depositor. £	s.	d.
1890.....	143,826	£4,730,469	32	17	10
1894.....	190,307	7,217,000	37	18	5
1895.....	202,802	8,073,547	39	16	2
1896.....	213,608	8,522,623	39	17	11

There are also banks in connection with land, building, and investment companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions in June, 1896, was £815,136, exclusive of deposits in benefit, building, and investment societies, amounting to £473,880.

VICTORIA.

The colony has an area of 27,884 square miles.

The growth of population by census periods has been as follows: 1836, 224; 1846, 32,879; 1857, 410,766; 1861, 540,322; 1871, 731,528; 1881, 862,346; 1891, 1,140,405. Estimated population on June 30, 1897, was 1,177,304.

TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1891.....	£8,343,588	£9,128,699	1895.....	£6,712,152	£6,760,439
1892.....	7,729,572	8,482,917	1896.....	6,461,142	6,573,647
1893.....	6,959,229	7,989,757	1897 (estimated).....	6,678,795	6,757,944
1894.....	6,716,814	7,310,246	1898 "	6,803,196	6,636,832

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted on June 30, 1897, to £46,929,321.

The agricultural returns give the area and product of principal crops as follows:

Year.	Total Area Cultivated. 1,000 Acres.	Wheat 1,000 Acres.	Wheat 1,000 Bushels.	Oats 1,000 Acres.	Oats 1,000 Bushels.	Barley 1,000 Acres.	Barley 1,000 Bushels.	Potatoes 1,000 Acres.	Potatoes 1,000 Tons.	Hay 1,000 Acres.	Hay 1,000 Tons.
1891....	2,653	1,145	12,751	221	4,919	88	1,571	54	204	413	568
1894....	3,019	1,469	15,255	219	4,951	49	1,034	41	145	412	503
1895....	2,980	1,374	11,446	266	5,633	97	1,596	56	197	493	622
1896....	2,864	1,413	5,668	255	2,879	78	716	44	117	464	391
1897....	3,093	1,577	7,076	419	6,819	64	824	44	146	418	449

On March 31, 1895, it is estimated there were in the colony 431,547 horses, 1,833,900 head of cattle, 13,180,943 sheep, and 337,588 pigs.

The production of gold forms the chief mining industry, the statistics of which appear below:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Number of ounces.....	588,561	576,400	654,456	671,126	673,680	740,086	805,087
Approximate value.....	£2,354,244	£2,305,600	£2,617,824	£2,684,504	£2,694,720	£2,960,344	£3,220,348

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1896 is estimated at 61,034,682 ounces; value, £244,138,728.

The total number of manufactories, works, etc., in March, 1896, was 2,838, of which about 1,701 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 36,688; the number of hands employed was 46,332; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at £12,317,290. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Foreign Commerce.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	£21,711,608	£17,174,545	£13,283,814	£12,470,599	£12,472,344	£14,554,837
Exports	16,006,743	14,214,546	13,308,551	14,026,546	14,547,732	14,198,518

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT AND EXPORT.

	Imports					
	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Coal	£745,589	£675,047	£418,484	£195,415	£201,047	£194,035
Cottons	958,266	742,095	711,548	879,803	927,269	1,009,150
Iron and steel	1,034,112	537,481	397,565	282,063	.....	453,990
Live stock	1,997,051	991,113	478,422	432,580	361,569	462,544
Sugar and molasses	1,208,797	872,457	619,830	744,246	647,982	787,309
Timber	1,288,982	425,466	154,061	149,817	174,146	233,525
Wool	3,190,298	3,134,917	2,552,933	2,517,437	2,367,915	2,270,496
Woolens	785,961	655,411	445,652	456,286	496,920	612,874
	Exports					
	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Gold, mostly specie	£2,737,503	£1,848,948	£2,851,179	£3,718,675	£3,750,737	£3,299,012
Wheat	114,357	776,278	717,087	660,718	403,780	91,605
Live stock	476,717	443,717	272,221	282,045	294,886	337,541
Wool	5,933,699	6,619,141	5,103,907	4,742,522	5,151,153	4,959,404

Shipping.

The registered shipping in 1896 consisted of 259 sailing vessels, of 41,568 tons, and 151 steamers, of 54,192 tons; total, 410 vessels, of 95,760 tons.

The shipping inward and outward has been as follows:

Year.	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1890	2,574	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790
1895	1,948	2,181,539	1,889	2,167,147
1896	1,882	2,276,478	1,900	2,289,752

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs, Etc. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to December 31, 1896, 17,998,016 ounces of gold, valued at £71,713,761, were received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of £71,710,801. No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

In 1896, there were 378 post-office and 37 general-savings banks. At the end of the year there were 345,474 depositors, with a total balance of £7,519,325.

During the first quarter of 1896, Victoria had 11 banks of issue, with about 420 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation £979,460, deposits £29,970,299, the total liabilities being £32,681,831 gold and silver, coined and in bars, £8,710,573; landed property, £1,913,007; advances, etc., £39,187,789 total assets, £49,130,925. Total paid-up capital, £19,119,625.

QUEENSLAND.

The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 square miles, and includes the adjacent islands. The population has increased as follows: 1846, 2,257; 1856, 18,544; 1861, 34,367; 1871, 125,146; 1881, 213,525; 1891, 393,718. The estimated population in 1897 was 478,440.

Immigration and emigration are shown as follows:

Year.	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total.	Chinese.	Polynesian.	Total.	Chinese.	Polynesian.
1890	33,005	263	2,464	26,656	570	1,437
1895	30,066	561	1,312	24,393	505	773
1896	18,765	395	788	16,824	397	657

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the years ending June 30:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Revenue	£3,445,943	£3,343,069	£3,413,172	£3,641,583	£3,613,150	£3,768,152
Expenditure	3,557,620	3,351,536	3,308,434	3,567,947	3,604,264	3,747,428

Public debt on June 30, 1898, was made up as follows: Funded debt (debentures, £11,534,380, and inscribed stock, £22,064,034), £33,598,414, and unfunded debt (savings-bank stock, £1,001,000, and Treasury bills, £1,000), £1,002,000; total, £34,600,414. Of this total, £2,660,628 was unexpended.

The principal grain crop is maize, of which 115,715 acres yielded 3,065,333 bushels in 1896; 35,831 acres under wheat, yielding 601,254 bushels; sugar, 83,096 acres, of which 66,040 yielded 100,774 tons of sugar.

There were 371,390 tons of coal mined in 1896, valued at £154,987. The production of gold in 1896 was 640,385 ounces; and from 1858 to the end of 1896, 11,196,605 ounces, valued at £39,188,117. Tin was mined in 1896 to the amount of 1,554 tons, value £49,018.

The total values of the imports and exports are given below:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports	£4,382,657	£4,352,783	£4,337,400	£5,349,007	£5,433,271	£5,429,191
Exports	9,170,408	9,652,662	8,795,559	8,962,600	9,163,726	9,091,557

The trade of Queensland is mostly with other Australasian colonies and Great Britain.

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking.

There are 11 banks, the statistical position at the end of 1896 being as follows: Notes in circulation, £361,085, of which £354,128 are Treasury notes issued by the Government through the banks; deposits, £10,879,640; total liabilities, £11,346,303; coin and bullion, £1,919,478; advances, £15,481,960; landed property, £724,712; total assets, £18,850,945. There is a Government savings-bank with 126 branches. On January 1, 1897, there were 58,226 depositors, with £2,329,381 to their credit.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The total area is calculated at 903,690 square miles.

The population at various census periods has been: 1844, 17,366; 1855, 85,821; 1866, 163,452; 1871, 185,626; 1881, 279,865; 1891, 320,431. In 1894, there were 179,442 males and 168,278 females. Population per square mile is 3. The last three census enumerations contain the aborigines, stated to be 3,134.

The following are the statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea only:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigrants	7,432	16,684	15,688	18,658	34,468	36,762	56,410
Emigrants	5,060	12,807	14,499	18,884	38,904	40,489	59,443

The revenue and expenditure for the years ending June 30 have been:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Revenue	£2,741,623	£2,459,905	£2,526,705	£2,433,689	£2,521,409	£2,628,049
Expenditures	2,687,133	2,660,998	2,525,606	2,533,245	2,509,468	2,635,860

The revenue for 1897–98 is estimated at £2,628,044; expenditure, £2,626,236.

The public debt on December 31, 1896, was £23,337,200, three-fourths of which has been spent on railways, water works, and telegraphs. Real property was valued at £49,271,260 and personal, £27,267,128.

There were 2,584,395 acres under cultivation in 1896–97, of which 1,693,045 acres were under wheat, 339,257 under hay, 11,746 under orchards, 18,133 vineyards, and 512,561 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879–80 was 14,260,964 bushels; in 1884–85, 14,621,755 bushels; in 1892–93, 9,240,108 bushels, and in 1893–94, 13,618,052 bushels; in 1896, 2,804,498 bushels. The live stock in 1896 numbered—horses, 177,078; cattle, 337,235; sheep, 6,323,993. In 1896, of the total area, 175,273 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 699.

In 1896, there were 756 factories in the colony, employing 12,464 people. There were 35 iron and brass furnaces, employing 2,337 people, and 67 manufacturers of agricultural implements to 337 people.

Foreign Commerce.

The total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, were as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	£8,262,673	£9,956,542	£7,395,178	£7,934,200	£6,226,690	£5,585,601	£7,160,770
Exports	8,827,378	10,512,049	7,819,539	8,463,936	7,301,774	7,177,038	7,594,054

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wool	£1,353,762	£1,380,409	£1,381,766	£1,275,611	£1,438,776	£1,228,991
Wheat	1,382,418	326,613	732,218	741,912	445,461	89,515
Wheat flour	613,823	599,022	331,542	327,638	392,974	523,521
Copper	.....	132,040	208,967	208,639	226,494	219,052

Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

There are 8 banking associations. In 1896 their total liabilities were £7,797,520; assets, £7,754,673. Average note circulation was £399,787; deposits, £7,332,709.

The Savings-Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 131 branches. On June 30, 1897, there were 93,669 depositors, with a total balance of £3,011,157.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The estimated area of the colony is 375,876 square miles, including islands.

In 1850, there were not more than 6,000 inhabitants. The population at census periods was as follows: 1859, 14,837; 1867, 21,713; 1870, 25,353; 1881, 29,709; 1891, 49,782. Estimated population on December 31, 1895, was 101,000.

The total revenue and expenditure have been:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Revenue	£414,313	£543,889	£570,651	£863,680	£1,438,717	£2,440,390
Expenditure	401,737	550,616	640,801	755,564	1,212,314	2,362,003

The public debt at the end of 1896 was $4,732,554; annual charge for debt, £194,623. The sinking fund amounted to £175,033.

At the end of 1895 there were 2,248,976 sheep.

In 1896 there were 281,266 ounces of gold produced, valued at £1,068,810, against 293,491 ounces in 1895.

The imports and exports, including bullion and specie, have been as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	£874,447	$1,391,109	£1,494,438	£2,114,414	£3,774,951	£6,493,557
Exports	671,813	882,148	918,147	1,251,406	1,332,554	1,650,226

The chief exports in 1896 were: Gold, £1,068,808; pearls, £20,000; pearl shell, £30,213; sandalwood, £65,800; timber, £116,420; wool, £267,506; skins, £18,111.

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

There are six banks besides the Post-Office Savings-Bank. On September 30, 1897, their condition was stated as follows: Capital paid up, £11,085,049; notes in circulation, £377,670; deposits, £3,928,301; total average liabilities, £4,431,164; total average assets, £5,995,285; reserved profits, £3,228,011.

The Government Savings-Bank during the year ending June 30, 1896, received deposits of the value of £520,016, and interest £10,524 was allowed. The amount withdrawn during the year was £294,744, leaving a balance of £460,610 on deposit on June 30, 1896. During the year ending June 30, 1897, deposits to the value of £1,068,322 were made, and interest £17,334 was allowed, £690,183 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of £856,084.

TASMANIA.

Its area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), is estimated at 26,385 square miles.

The progress of population by census returns is shown as follows: 1841, 50,216; 1851, 70,130; 1861, 89,977; 1871, 99,328; 1881, 115,705; 1891, 146,667. The estimated population on December 31, 1894, was 157,456.

The total general revenue and expenditure are shown below:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Revenue	£768,100	£787,774	£706,972	£696,795	£761,971	£797,976
Expenditure	722,716	919,802	836,417	789,805	748,946	750,244

The revenue for 1897 is estimated at £768,790, and expenditure £743,655.

The public debt amounted to £8,251,778 on December 31, 1896; the debt, except £3,699,300 at 3½ per cent., consists principally of 4 per per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1896 to 1940, and the whole was raised for construction of public works.

The total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, were as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	£1,897,512	£1,497,161	£1,057,383	£979,676	£1,094,457	£1,192,410
Exports	1,486,992	1,346,965	1,352,184	1,489,041	1,373,063	1,473,429

The values of the chief exports for the years named were as follows:

	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wool	£419,173	£296,442	£263,422	£202,341	£290,971
Gold	87,085	131,104	212,929	218,308	222,180
Silver and silver ore	16,872	153,852	217,844	227,916	222,948
Tin	296,761	266,156	202,454	167,754	159,038
Timber and bark	125,439	57,256	52,386	65,125	61,426
Hops	31,348	13,948	22,215	18,210	21,665
Fruit, green and preserved	136,502	122,183	202,455	161,464	169,705

The chief imports in 1896 were: Textile fabrics and dress, £391,849; art and mechanical productions, £294,399; food and drinks, £263,954.

For Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs, see Index.

NEW ZEALAND.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,471 square miles, and comprises North and Middle Islands, South or Stewart's Island, and small outlying islands.

The population in 1896, according to census returns, exclusive of aborigines, was: Males, 371,415; females, 331,945; total, 703,360.

Immigration and Emigration.

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigrants	15,028	18,122	26,135	25,237	21,862	17,236
Emigrants	16,810	13,164	15,723	22,984	20,967	15,764

Fiscal Affairs.

The chief sources of revenue and the total ordinary revenue (exclusive of receipts from sales and rents of land) have been as follows, for years ending March 31:

	Customs.	Stamps, Post and Telegraph.	Railways.	Land Tax.	Income Tax.	Total, including Others.
1895	£1,569,784	£677,225	£1,152,748	£230,188	£99,891	£3,965,829
1896	1,649,310	707,188	1,182,280	271,399	92,778	4,107,078
1897	1,818,972	730,237	1,287,140	272,309	105,504	4,798,70

The chief branches of expenditure (exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund) have been

	Debt.	Railways.	Education.	Post and Telegraph.	Constabulary and Defense.	Total, including Others.
1895	£1,716,889	£727,656	£403,234	£296,768	£177,188	£4,266,712
1896	1,683,775	744,200	453,156	338,836	196,999	4,370,481
1897	1,709,469	776,748	461,582	352,386	189,143	4,509,981

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to 1896 was £29,954,651.

Public Debt.

The public debt for years ending March 31 is shown in the following table:

Year.	Debentures and Stock.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total Charge.
1890*	£38,802,350	£1,407,604	£37,394,746	£59 15s. 4d.	£1,769,051	£117,540	£1,886,591
1895	40,386,964	751,932	39,635,032	57 9s. 9d.	1,658,910	57,979	1,716,889
1896	43,050,780	778,891	42,271,889	60 2s. 4d.	1,642,592	41,183	1,683,775
1897	44,366,618	814,294	43,552,324	60 13s. 9d.	1,738,622	42,710	1,781,332

* Calendar year.

Agriculture.

The total acreage under crop in 1896 was 10,698,809 acres. In 1891, there were 68,607 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

The principal crops are shown as follows:

	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Hay		
Year.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Average per Acre.
1891.....	301,460	5,724	18.99	346,224	9,947	28.73	32,740	758	23.18	44,045	62,901	1.43
1892.....	402,273	10,258	25.50	323,508	11,009	34.03	24,268	689	28.38	46,652	67,361	1.44
1893.....	381,245	8,378	21.98	326,531	9,894	30.30	24,906	654	26.27	61,811	93,293	1.51
1894.....	242,737	4,892	20.15	376,646	12,153	32.27	28,857	725	25.11	60,740	86,196	1.42
1895.....	148,575	3,613	24.32	351,852	10,221	29.05	36,519	1,001	27.40	56,614	78,489	1.39
1896.....	245,441	6,844	27.88	364,788	12,264	33.62	35,356	1,036	29.30	96,818	140,837	1.50
1897.....	258,608	5,927	22.92	372,597	11,233	30.15	29,813	822	27.56	109,466	.....	....

In 1897, there were 249,732 horses, 1,138,572 cattle, 19,138,493 sheep, and 209,853 pigs.

Manufactures and Mining.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works in the colony.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Hands Employed.	Estimated Capital.	Estimated Produce.
1890.....	2,570	29 880	£5,826,976	£9,422,146
1885.....	2,268	25,655	5,697,117	7,436,649
1881.....	1,643	17,938	3,605,471	Not obtained.
1878.....	1,271	14,177	3,051,072	Not obtained.

In 1897, 94,307 ounces of silver were mined, valued at £10,589; 263,694 ounces gold, valued at £1,041,428; 792,851 tons of coal at £428,648; 7,126 tons kauri gum at £431,323.

Foreign Commerce.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Year.	Total Imports.	Exports of Colonial Produce.	Exports of Other Produce.	Total Exports.
1890.....	£6,308,863	£9,428,761	£382,959	£9,341,864
1893.....	6,943,056	8,557,443	427,921	8,985,364
1894.....	6,788,020	9,085,148	145,899	9,231,047
1895.....	6,400,129	8,391,153	160,071	8,550,224
1896.....	7,137,320	9,177,336	143,769	9,321,105

The values of the principal imports and exports are shown in the following table:

Articles of Import.	1895.	1896.	Articles of Export.	1895.	1896.
Clothing, and materials for....	£1,622,648	£1,890,293	Colonial produce:		
Iron & steel goods, machinery, etc.....	781,602	1,095,206	Wool.....	£3,662,131	£4,391,848
Sugar.....	389,609	422,134	Gold.....	1,162,181	1,041,428
Tea.....	173,343	166,860	Grain, pulse, flour.....	218,996	408,405
Spirits, wines, and beer.....	247,951	236,650	Frozen meat.....	1,262,711	1,251,993
Tobacco and cigars.....	123,843	149,905	Kauri gum.....	418,766	431,323
Paper, printed books, and stationery.....	290,092	315,549	Tallow.....	260,999	208,821
Coal.....	97,621	94,138	Timber.....	141,892	133,511
Bags and sacks.....	69,935	55,961	Hides, skins, leather.....	382,254	324,060
Fruit.....	125,250	145,016	Live stock.....	37,256	17,704
Oils.....	134,913	128,138	Butter and cheese.....	378,510	411,882
Fancy goods.....	71,273	89,072	Bacon and hams.....	6,450	18,367
Other imports, excluding specie.....	1,987,873	2,246,457	Preserved meats.....	66,137	75,661
Specie.....	284,176	101,941	Grass seed.....	64,112	81,175
			Phormium (N. Z. hemp).....	21,040	32,985
			Other articles.....	306,718	348,173
			British and foreign produce...	127,966	122,571
			Specie.....	32,105	21,198
Total.....	£8,550,224	£7,137,320	Total.....	£8,550,224	£9,321,105

The increase of the exports in wool, frozen meat, kauri gum, butter, and cheese, in the last four decennial periods, is shown as follows:

Year.	Wool. Lbs.	Frozen Meat. Cwts.	Kauri Gum. Tons.	Butter. Cwts.	Cheese. Cwts.
1864.....	19,180,500	.....	1,867	61	
1874.....	46,848,735	.....	2,568	357	1,326
1884.....	81,139,028	254,069	6,393	15,766	10,342
1894.....	144,295,154	1,025,243	8,338	60,771	55,655

The following table shows the value of trade with the principal countries:

Countries.	Imports from 1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Exports to 1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
United Kingdom	£4,481,955	£3,949,770	£3,992,359	£4,714,476	£7,036,515	£7,903,493	£7,045,646	£7,541,981
Australian Colonies	1,411,465	1,740,965	1,261,125	1,090,374	1,274,790	870,400	1,035,753	1,287,001
Pacific Islands	200,386	275,415	282,571	301,159	144,549	150,740	125,643	126,859
India and Ceylon	265,760	193,381	233,135	221,459	7,780	2,337	2,137	2,681
China	37,039	26,422	38,664	39,427	4,796	3,838	4,680	8,268
Mauritius	205	31,431	12,474	21,219	162	542	261	64
United States	379,378	394,691	394,223	492,840	496,548	287,196	316,639	326,589
Other places	135,327	175,945	185,578	256,366	20,224	12,501	19,465	27,662
Total	£6,911,515	£6,788,020	£6,400,129	£7,137,320	£8,985,364	£9,231,047	£8,550,224	£9,321,105

Shipping.

In 1896, the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade were 309 sailing vessels, of 38,229 tons, and 183 steamers, of 67,324 tons; total, 492 vessels, of 105,553 tons.

The following statistics show the shipping inward and outward for four years:

Year.	Vessels Inward: With Cargoes. No.	Tons.	Total, including in Ballast. No.	Tons.	Vessels Outward: With Cargoes. No.	Tons.	Total, including in Ballast. No.	Tons.
1894	574	503,036	744	662,769	729	644,032	745	649,705
1895	579	636,722	611	672,951	554	622,311	597	648,946
1896	550	587,049	589	614,097	561	601,727	592	627,659

Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking.

There were in the year 1896 five banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to £1,250,000 (besides which the Bank of New Zealand had £2,000,000 of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock), and reserves amounting to about £195,000. The total average liabilities for the year of all five banks in respect of New Zealand transactions were £15,311,697, and the average assets £17,367,743. The average amount on deposit was £14,254,936. The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was £971,047.

The progress of the post-office and private savings-bank business is shown for the years named:

Year.	No. of Savings-Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Amounts Deposited.	Amounts Withdrawn.	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year.
1894	363	118,344	£2,047,840	£1,891,478	£3,137,023
1895	364	163,513	3,238,781	2,841,140	4,620,696
1896	378	175,173	3,354,790	3,060,651	5,065,864

NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.

Area and Population.

In 1800, the population of Canada was estimated at 240,000, and it has increased as follows: 1825, 581,000; 1851, 1,842,265; 1861, 3,090,561; 1871, 3,635,024; 1881, 4,324,810; 1891, 4,833,239.
In 1896, the estimated population was 5,125,436.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES, 1881 AND 1891.

Province.	Square Miles.	Total Population, 1881.	Total Population, 1891.	Density per Sq. Mile, 1891.	Increase per Cent. 1871-81.	Increase per Cent. 1881-91.
Prince Edward Island	2,000	108,891	109,078	54	15.8	0.17
Nova Scotia	20,550	440,572	450,396	22	13.6	2.23
New Brunswick	28,100	321,233	321,263	11	12.4	0.00
Quebec	227,500	1,359,027	1,488,535	6.5	14.0	9.53
Ontario	219,650	1,923,228	2,114,321	10	18.6	9.73
Manitoba	64,066	65,954	152,506	2.4	247.2	144.95
British Columbia	382,300	49,459	98,173	0.3	36.4	98.49
Territories and Arctic Islands	2,371,481	56,446	98,967	0.04	....	75.33
Total	3,315,647	4,324,810	4,833,239	1.5	18.97	11.76

To the above area should be added 140,736 square miles for lakes, rivers, etc., giving a total area of 3,456,383 square miles.

Fiscal Affairs.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings—namely, first, "Consolidated Fund," comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, "Loans" in revenue, and "Redemption" with "Premiums and Discounts" in expenditure; and thirdly, "Open Accounts." The headings "Loans" and "Redemption" include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post-Office and Government savings-banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of "Open Accounts" are included investments, trust funds, province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1890	$39,879,925	$35,994,031	1894	$36,374,693	$37,585,026
1891	38,579,311	36,343,568	1895	33,978,129	38,132,005
1892	36,921,872	36,765,894	1896	36,618,591	36,949,142
1893	38,168,609	36,814,053	1897	37,829,778	38,349,760

The total actual receipts and expenditure under these three divisions were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1897:

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Consolidated Fund	$37,829,778	Consolidated Fund	$38,349,760
Loans	5,220,977	Redemption	692,594
Open accounts	63,460,347	Open accounts	67,468,748
Total	$106,511,102	Total	$106,511,102

The actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1897:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Customs	$19,478,247	Interest on public debt	$10,645,663
Excise	9,170,379	Charges for debt	196,220
Lands	172,514	Sinking Fund	2,101,814
Public Works	3,587,166	Subsidies to provinces	4,238,059
Post-Office	3,202,938	Legislation and Civil Government	2,553,620
Fees, fines, and forfeitures (including seizures)	144,860	Public Works	1,463,719
Militia	23,840	Penitentiaries	409,598
Weights and measures	36,773	Administration of Justice	774,761
Premium, discount, and exchange	31,854	Geological Survey, etc	67,000
Interest on investments	1,443,004	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	224,390
Fisheries	98,884	Ocean and river steam service	737,070
Penitentiaries	83,808	Militia and defense	1,667,588
Superannuation	59,218	Mounted police, Northwest Territ'y	526,162
Dominion steamers and light-house and coast service	12,757	Pensions, etc	90,882
Mariners' Fund	54,294	Light-houses, etc	445,743
Steamboat inspection	25,034	Fisheries	443,587
Various	201,208	Indians (legislative grants)	908,064
		Immigration, etc	127,438
		Charges on revenue	10,196,732
		Government of Northwest Territ'y	820,536
		Miscellaneous	210,114
Total	$37,829,778	Total	$38,349,760

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1897:

Without interest	$23,082,648	At 5 per cent. interest	$26,914,412
At 2½ per cent. interest	4,866,667	" 6 " "	1,258,263
" 3 " "	52,525,499		
" 3½ " "	79,674,046	Total debt	$332,530,131
" 4 " "	144,208,596		

There are assets which make the net debt $261,538,596. The following shows the gross and net debts:

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Year.	Gross.	Net.
1890	$286,112,295	$237,533,212	1895	$318,048,755	$253,074,927
1893	300,054,525	241,681,040	1896	325,717,537	258,497,433
1894	308,348,024	246,183,029	1897	332,530,131	261,538,596

Agriculture.

In 1891, there were 28,537,243 acres of improved land. Out of 60,287,730 acres of occupied land, 19,904,826 acres were under crop in 1891, or 4,792,542 more than in 1881. The pasture acreage was 15,284,-788, an increase of 8,899,226 since 1881. The wheat acreage was 2,723,861, or greater by 381,506 than in 1881.

The principal crops of the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba were as follows:

	Ontario			Manitoba		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Wheat	17,628	18,597	28,856	31,775	14,372	18,262
Barley	12,091	12,670	12,022	5,645	3,172	3,184
Oats	84,698	82,980	86,318	22,556	12,502	10,630
Rye	1,900	2,231	3,382	81	52	48
Peas	15,568	17,493	13,867	28	23	33
Potatoes	29,391	21,305	16,101	4,043	1,962	2,033

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.—In 1896, farm land, $557,468,270; buildings, $205,235,429; implements, $50,730,358; live stock, $96,857,566; total, $910,291,623.

The timber interests of Canada are very large. The forest area is estimated at 1,248,798 square miles. The forest products of 1891 were valued at $80,071,415, of which $27,207,547 were exported. The census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year.

Fisheries.

The total value of the yield of fisheries in 1896 was $20,407,424, of which Ontario shared $1,605,674; Quebec, $2,025,754; Nova Scotia, $6,070,895; New Brunswick, $4,799,433; British Columbia, $4,183,999; Prince Edward Island, $976,126; Manitoba, $745,543.

The total value of produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1894 was $20,719,573, and in 1895 $20,185,298. The values of the principal catches in 1895 were: Cod, $3,630,279; salmon, $3,732,718; herring, $2,636,515; lobsters, $2,267,221; mackerel, $745,946. In 1895, according to provinces, the values were: Ontario, $1,584,474; Quebec, $1,867,920; Nova Scotia, $6,213,131; New Brunswick, $4,403,158; British Columbia, $4,401,354; Prince Edward Island, $976,836.

Mineral Production.

The mineral production in 1897 reached a total value of $28,789,173, against $23,627,305 in 1896, of which $13,936,234 were metallic in 1897, against $8,039,640 in 1896; $14,542,939 non-metallic in 1897, against $15,087,665 in 1896.

The quantity and value of coal mined were as follows:

Year.	Metric Tons.	Value.	Year.	Metric Tons.	Value.
1892	2,986,999	$7,184,510	1895	3,186,542	$7,774,178
1893	3,481,383	8,423,759	1896	3,743,234	8,006,305
1894	3,495,599	8,447,329	1897	3,876,201	7,286,257

The chief products in 1897 were: Copper, 13,300,802 pounds, value $1,501,660; gold, $6,190,000; lead, 39,018,219 pounds, value $1,396,853; nickel, 3,997,647 pounds, value $1,399,176; silver, 5,558,446 ounces, value $3,322,905; asbestos, 25,262 tons, value $324,700; coal (see above); coke, 78,811 tons, value $209,920; gypsum, 239,691 tons, value $244,531; natural gas, $325,873; petroleum, 709,857 barrels, value $1,011,546; cement, 205,213 barrels, value $275,273.

NOTE.—The tons are of 2,000 pounds.

Foreign Commerce.

The following statement shows the total imports and exports, with duty collected thereon, for the years named, coin and bullion included:

Year ended June 30.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Imports for Home Consumption.	Duty.
1879	$71,491,225	$81,964,427	$80,341,608	$12,939,541
1889	89,189,167	115,224,931	109,673,447	23,784,523
1894	117,524,949	123,474,940	113,093,983	19,379,822
1895	113,638,803	110,781,682	105,252,511	17,887,269
1896	121,013,852	118,011,508	110,587,480	20,219,037
1897	137,950,253	119,218,609	111,294,021	19,891,997

COMMERCE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In Thousands of Dollars.)

	Exports to				Imports Entered for Consumption			
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Great Britain	$68,539	$61,857	$66,690	$77,228	$38,717	$31,132	$32,980	$29,412
United States	35,810	41,298	44,448	49,373	53,034	54,635	58,574	61,649
West Indies	3,444	3,725	2,811	2,643	3,677	4,956	1,896	1,679
Newfoundland	2,818	2,325	1,782	1,693	815	740	551	452
Australasia	323	417	517	1,418	143	113	214	147
Germany	2,046	627	757	1,045	5,841	4,794	5,931	6,493
France	545	335	582	691	2,536	2,585	2,811	2,601
China and Japan	541	378	668	904	2,524	2,528	2,671	2,396

The following table shows the values of the leading imports and exports, years ending June 30:

	Imports			Exports		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Animals, living	$512,749	$795,448	$629,577	$10,357,479	$11,773,638	$10,263,717
Books, periodicals, etc	1,101,525	1,155,624	1,200,159	85,981	96,081	119,959
Breadstuffs, total	5,096,528	6,417,767	9,425,845	13,062,529	12,934,230	19,807,900
*Carriages, incl'g r.r. cars, etc.	693,305	1,410,473	1,630,410	77,253	113,344	402,216
Coal and coke	9,199,807	9,549,191	9,543,707	3,807,991	3,495,750	3,592,481
Coffee, chicory, etc	620,901	683,878	728,063	1,163	4,024	6,004
Cotton, and manuf'res of	7,886,463	8,074,430	7,613,540	601,180	823,338	960,397
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc	2,759,895	3,007,024	2,937,995	280,077	329,962	247,980
Fancy goods	1,474,000	1,469,250	1,481,819	.....	.....	.....
Fish, and fish products	1,111,845	947,088	900,992	9,647,826	10,366,148	10,002,943
Flax, hemp, etc., and mf'res of	2,357,511	2,745,582	2,314,839	243,715	222,082	392,278
Fruits, green	1,539,397	1,774,074	1,519,883	2,077,133	1,713,021	2,831,987
Furs, and manufactures of	1,117,576	1,255,952	889,721	2,823,685	2,591,570	2,184,571
Glass, and manufactures of	1,112,177	1,105,051	1,138,286	8,852	13,254	14,707
Gutta-percha & india-rubber	1,162,199	1,472,726	1,500,503	37,328	33,762	31,713
Hats, caps, and bonnets	1,358,518	1,485,742	1,326,907	3,390	3,362	3,683
Hides, raw	1,965,331	1,945,914	2,391,508	896,470	1,107 628	1,526,530
Leather, & manufactures of	1,236,825	1,243,113	1,382,750	1,376,660	2,018,080	1,561,987
Metals & minerals, & mf'res of	16,908,041	16,092,878	16,127,031	8,579,940	7,061,082	10,346,054
Gold and silver, and mf'res of	342,204	345,842	295,878	1,264,466	2,694,601	5,417,274
Iron and steel, and mf'res of	8,881,414	10,243,052	10,785,576	1,126,875	1,242,314	1,397,195
Tin, and manufactures of	973,228	1,237,990	1,274,058	17,274	39,532	32,339
Oils	1,383,764	1,625,237	1,516,503	75 382	87,245	140,244
Paper, and manufactures of	982,201	1,002,434	1,006,818	2,580	3,926	8,157
Provisions	1,695,007	1,228,041	1,572,289	21,491,054	21,704,694	25,232,195
Silks and manufactures of	2,309,523	2,765,233	2,130,725	.....	.....	.....
Spirits and wines	1,250,078	1,197,157	1,207,545	353,088	406,067	475,970
Sugar, molasses, etc	9,262,931	7,129,201	7,316,592	443,654	126,013	177,746
Tea	3,115,824	3,252,038	3,313,048	132,949	54,246	425,897
Tobacco, and manufactures of	1,684,455	1,738,216	2,286,493	191,284	230,961	489,215
Vegetables, canned, etc	219,985	220,560	220,563	664,806	336,811	378,736
Wood, and manufactures of	2,474,470	2,904,196	3,002,228	25,334,136	28,806,799	33,046,329
Wool, and manufactures of	9,116,820	9,898,437	8,025,454	1,151,840	913,718	1,520,611
Miscellaneous articles	3,877,265	3,743,085	4,920,594	1,208,864	1,695,333	1,140,293
Grand total, mdse. only	$106,205,062	$112,785,189	$114,542,415	$109,313,484	$116,314,543	$134,457,703
* Includes bicycles, & p'ts of	404,953	1,063,930	1,080,418	.....	.....	338,517

Commerce with the United States.

The total imports into and exports from Canada for a series of years are shown below, years ending June 30:

Year.	Imports into.	Exports from.	Year.	Imports into.	Exports from.
1851	$5,835,834	$5,279,718	1894	$50,040,870	$30,790,916
1861	11,749,981	22,724,489	1895	52,854,769	36,574,327
1871	26,527,684	32,542,137	1896	59,687,921	40,887,565
1881	34,199,694	37,684,101	1897	64,928,821	40,309,371
1891	36,052,613	39,087,782	1898	82,854,947	31,642,312

The principal imports and exports from and to the United States, in thousands of dollars, were

Imports.	1896.	1897.	Exports.	1896.	1897.
Animals, living	$758	$612	Animals	$941	$1,760
Books, periodicals, etc	683	742	Breadstuffs	901	890
Breadstuffs	6,099	9,202	Coal, charcoal, etc	3,145	3,215
Carriages	1,247	1,533	Fish, and produce of	3,031	2,819
Coal, coke, and dust	9,421	9,372	Fruits, including canned	413	401
Cotton, and manufactures of	4,300	4,482	Furs, undressed	388	405
Drugs, dyes, chemicals	1,439	1,452	Hay	1,642	773
Electric apparatus	310	451	Hides, not fur	1,068	1,504
Flax, hemp, jute, and manuf'rs of	409	268	Metals & minerals, and man'f's of:		
Fruits and nuts, dried	409	306	Copper	294	528
Fruits, green and ripe	1,194	1,050	Gold and silver	1,084	2,784
Furs, and manufactures of	360	306	Silver ore	1,596	2,586
Glass, and manufactures of	419	435	Iron and steel	296	222
Gutta-percha, india-rubber, and manufactures of	1,310	1,301	Asbestos	240	207
Hats, caps, and bonnets	590	578	Nickel	487	498
Hides	1,752	2,113	All other	620	700
Metals and minerals, and man'f's of.	8,609	10,072	Spirits and wines	356	447
Oils, petroleum and coal	628	620	Stones, and manufactures of	419	339
Oils, vegetable and other	499	398	Tobacco, and manufactures of	167	428
Packages, express, etc	601	661	Wood, and manufactures of:		
Paper, and manufactures of	674	686	Logs	1,721	2,100
Provisions	1,179	1,528	Deals	500	316
Settlers' effects	1,714	1,803	Planks and boards	7,041	8,612
Seeds and bulbous roots	630	658	Laths, palings, and pickets	510	500
Silk, and manufactures of	323	302	Staves and headings	605	643
Sugar, all kinds	275	852	Shingles	886	1,184
Tobacco, and manufactures of	1,461	1,995	Wood for pulp	600	677
Watches, and parts of	247	418	Wood pulp	557	577
Wood, and manufactures of	2,726	2,847	All other	1,709	1,494
Wool, and manufactures of	846	746	Wool, unmanufactured	820	1,399
Coin and bullion	5,045	4,626	Settlers' effects	1,223	928

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion.*

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1892	$1,818,530	$1,809,118	1895	$4,576,620	$4,325,319
1893	6,534,200	4,133,698	1896	5,223,319	4,609,309
1894	3,023,072	1,839,380	1897	4,676,194	3,492,550

Canals.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1894, the total expenditure on these works by the Government amounted to $74,821,250. The total revenue received was $10,238,367. In 1893, 25,342 vessels, of 4,720,349 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 134,189 passengers and 3,546,989 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, and coal. For canal traffic and other data, see Index, under "Canals."

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraph. (See Index.)

Banking and Money.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. In making payments, every bank is compelled, if required, to pay a certain proportion in Dominion Government notes, and must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion

* Excluding United States silver coin.

Government notes. In 1896 there were 37 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with numerous branches all over the Dominion. The following are some particulars of the banks:

Year ended June 30.	Capital Paid Up.	Notes in Circulation.	*Total on Deposit.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets.
1868.....	$30,289,048	$8,307,079	$33,653,594	$43,722,647	$77,872,257	56.15
1878.....	63,387,034	19,351,109	70,856,253	95,641,006	175,473,086	54.50
1888.....	60,168,010	30,444,643	125,136,473	166,344,852	244,975,223	67.90
1896.....	62,043,173	31,456,297	193,616,049	232,338,086	320,937,643	72.39
1897.....	62,027,703	34,350,118	211,788,096	252,660,708	341,163,505	74.06

Post-office savings-banks under charge of the Government have been in operation in Canada since 1867; there are also Government savings-banks, under the management of the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1897, there were 779 offices of the former and 28 of the latter. In 1897, the post-office savings-banks had 135,737 depositors and $32,380,829 on deposit. The following statement shows the transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks for two years:

Year.	Balances July 1.	Cash Deposited.	Withdrawals.	Balances June 30.
1893.....	$39,529,548	$12,484,783	$10,164,673	$41,849,658
1895.....	43,036,012	12,694,527	11,280,041	44,450,499
1896.....	44,450,499	13,425,276	11,076,457	46,799,319
1897.....	46,799,319	14,888,147	12,752,490	48,934,976

MONEY.—For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The coins in circulation in Canada are all struck in England. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of $10, with its multiples and halves, are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for $4, $2, and $1, 50 and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than $5.

MEXICO.

Area and Population.

The following statement gives the area and census population of 1879 and 1895, with the population per square mile in 1895:

	Area in Square Miles.	Census. Population. 1879.	Census. Population. 1895.	Population per Square Mile in 1895.
Atlantic States.....	124,692	1,180,590	1,582,940	12.7
Inland States.....	316,125	5,439,561	6,685,802	21.1
Pacific States.....	324,768	3,287,920	4,301,453	13.2
Islands.....	1,420	.....	.....	....
Grand total.....	767,005	9,908,011	12,570,195	16.4

In 1874, the population was returned at 9,343,470; in 1882, there were 5,072,054 males and 5,375,930 females. In 1894, the population was estimated at 12,080,725. Of the total population, 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. The Indians are stated to be rapidly decreasing; forming, it was stated, in 1874, one-half the population, in 1882 they were returned at 3,765,044. Of the mixed and Indian race, only a very small proportion can be regarded as civilized.

Fiscal Affairs.

The receipts and expenditures of the Government for six years have been as follows:

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1890-91.....	$67,366,753	$67,288,518	1895-96.....	$50,521,470	$45,070,123
1893-94.....	48,319,766	48,644,525	1896-97.....	51,500,629	48,330,505
1894-95.....	50,991,560	50,740,976	1897-98 (estimated).....	50,325,900	50,410,312

* Includes the deposits of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The receipts include (besides ordinary revenue) loans on current account and sums raised for special purposes, *e. g.*, the money obtained by the issue of bonds for payment of railway subventions.

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years ending June 30, 1898-99:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Imports and export duties	$23,847,000	Legislative power	$1,018,644
Internal taxes in the States	21,280,000	Executive power	80,989
Taxes in Federal district & Territories	2,812,500	Judicial power	444,654
Public services, etc	3,720,000	Foreign Affairs	543,467
		Home Department	3,685,273
Total	$51,659,500	Justice and Education	2,311,561
New tax on alcoholic beverages	400,000	Agriculture and Commerce	741,875
		Public Works	5,627,544
		Finance	6,121,229
		Public debt	19,964,268
		War and Marine	11,750,000
Total	$52,109,500	Total	$52,289,484

In recent years about 50 per cent. of the revenue has been obtained from customs, 39 per cent. from internal taxes, and 11 per cent. from other sources. About 44 per cent. of the expenditure goes to Government administration, 46 per cent. to service of public debt, and 10 per cent. to railroad subventions.

Public Debt.

The external debt in 1897 was $108,820,000 (gold), mostly at 6 per cent. There were 6 per cent. silver currency bonds outstanding to the amount of $223,000. The internal debt consists of the 3 per cent. consolidated—$51,676,425, and the 5 per cent. redeemable internal debt, $27,000,000.

The capital of the debt is about $15, and its cost about $1 *per head* of the population.

The fiscal value of property in Mexico in 1891 is given as follows: Urban, $260,552,200; rural, $237,-312,996; total, $497,865,196; the fiscal value being taken as one-third less than the actual value.

Agriculture, Minerals, Etc.

The chief agricultural products in 1895 were: Rice, 12,326 tons; maize, 25,339,417 hectolitres; wheat, 3,536,327 hectolitres; sugar, 143,578 tons; panocha, 69,083 tons; molasses, 57,825 tons; brandy, 3,213,885 hectolitres; henequen, 42,378 tons; cotton, 35,613 tons; logwood, 77,839 tons; coffee, 19,060 tons; tobacco, 56,632 tons; rum, 483,352 hectolitres. Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at $515,000,000.

The principal mineral exports in 1895 amounted to about $57,000,000, of which gold and silver formed $52,500,000; copper, $2,148,000, and lead, $1,807,000. The production of silver amounted to 1,532,901 kilos in 1895.

In 1893, there were in Mexico 2,899 factories for sugar and brandy, 123 for woolen and cotton yarns and textiles, and 41 for tobacco; the total number of factories being 3,844.

Foreign Commerce.

The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise and the precious metals during the years named:

Years.	Total Imports.	Exports		
		Merchandise.	Precious Metals.	Total.
1892-93	$43,413,131	$30,948,794	$56,499,005	$87,447,799
1893-94	30,287,489	32,858,927	46,484,360	79,343,287
1894-95	34,000,440	38,319,099	52,535,854	90,854,953
1895-96	42,253,938	40,178,306	64,838,596	105,016,902
1896-97	42,204,095	45,164,417	66,182,077	111,346,494

The trade of Mexico, including precious metals, is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain.

The following table shows the principal articles exported in the years named:

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Silver	$18,808,876	$26,345,160	$32,137,257	Living animals	$1,745,075	$3,546,770	$3,575,476
Silver coin	17,077,119	20,377,663	14,578,958	Tobacco	1,460,140	1,461,090	2,720,091
Coffee	12,270,783	8,103,302	5,856,366	Gum	679,367	1,527,838	.....
Silver ore	10,935,353	10,885,479	9,876,532	Zacatón root	846,168	616,492	1,187,700
Henequen	7,720,058	6,763,821	7,431,852	Vanilla	423,083	1,428,675	997,155
Wood	2,691,811	4,206,880	3,518,970	Gold	.....	5,246,418	.....
Hides	2,350,262	2,331,999	2,903,229	Dyes	.....	2,853,015	1,936,668

Commerce with the United States.

(In United States Money.)

Year ending June 30.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports from Mexico	$27,295,992	$22,107,525	$33,555,099	$28,727,006	$15,635,788	$17,456,177	$18,511,572
Imports into Mexico	14,969,620	14,293,999	19,568,634	12,842,149	15,005,906	19,450,256	23,421,064

The values of the principal exports from Mexico to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Animals, $1,510,044; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $2,172,577, of which $1,104,901 was dye-woods and $876,368 was vanilla beans; coffee, $4,040,443; copper, pigs, etc., $452,712; hides and skins, not furs, $1,519,301; lead, and manufactures of, $1,350,713; textile grasses, etc., $4,239,478, of which $3,339,180 was Sisal grass; gold, $4,271,896; silver, $24,894,345.

Imports into Mexico were: Animals, $349,863; breadstuffs, $925,315; carriages, cars, etc., $657,425; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $469,193; coal and coke, $724,143; cotton, unmanufactured, $1,643,183; manufactured, $817,094; gunpowder and explosives, $662,511; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $5,340,236; oils, mineral, $535,829, vegetable, $365,289; provisions, $415,681; quicksilver, $466,259; wood, and manufactures of, $1,611,467; gold, $71,169; silver, $215,391.

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Coinage, Banking, and Money.

COINAGE.—There are four mints in the Republic, coining on an average $25,000,000 annually. Most of the silver exported is shipped in the shape of dollars, which find their way chiefly to China and the smaller communities in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago.

The following table shows the coinage by Mexican mints for six years:

Years.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.	Years.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
1889-90.....	$24,323,506	$243,298	$134,632	$24,701,436	1892-93.....	$27,132,376	$361,672	$74,460	$27,568,508
1890-91.....	24,237,449	308,083	218,869	24,704,402	1893-94.....	30,185,611	553,978	.....	30,739,589
1891-92.....	25,527,018	291,940	156,694	25,975,652	1894-95.....	27,628,981	545,237	32,957	28,207,175

BANKING.—There are 12 banks in Mexico. The most important is the Banco Nacional, with a paid-up capital of $20,000,000 and a note issue of $22,400,000. The Banco Hipotecario has a paid-up capital of $5,000,000, and the Banco de Londres has a paid-up capital of $5,299,050 and note issue of $9,900,000.

Concessions have been granted to a number of new banks in several of the States for the purpose of advancing loans for agricultural and mining purposes.

MONEY.—The silver peso, or dollar, of 100 centavos, is of the nominal value of 100 cents; actual value variable (average for 1896, 53.5 cents).

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 63,400 English square miles. According to census of 1893, there were at that date 1,364,678 inhabitants, and in 1895 the population was estimated at 1,800,000. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

Seven-tenths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war. The revenue and expenditure are given as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Revenue	$7,309,142	$8,660,490	$9,384,616	$11,851,026	$15,511,176	$15,150,741
Expenditure	8,300,778	9,672,263	11,401,418	13,577,034	15,515,061	17,437,45

Estimated revenue for 1897-98, $15,250,000; expenditure, $12,445,107.

At the beginning of 1897 the outstanding amount of the external debt was 4 per cent. external consolidated, $7,749,000 (United States currency), other debts making a total of $10,045,000 (U. S.). The internal debt amounted to 7,319,955 pesos. At end of 1895 a new railroad loan of £658,500 was issued, to be paid off by May 31, 1898. The internal debt (including 1,758,340 pesos of internal bonds and 820,593 pesos of floating debt) amounted to 5,209,253 pesos.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. In 1893, there were under coffee 124,771 acres, yielding 75,863,200 lbs.; under sugar cane, 85,708 acres; under tobacco, 821 acres, yielding 305,085 lbs.; under maize, 235,000 acres, yielding 1,185,370 bushels; under bananas, 11,272 acres, yielding 948,250 bunches; pulse, wheat, and oats are also cultivated; forest covers 1,316,482 acres. Coffee-growing is extending, about 10 per cent. of the owners of coffee estates being Germans.

The following are the statistics of trade, in dollars, for the years indicated, including bullion and specie:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	7,639,333	6,010,233	6,383,835	6,937,000	7,782,325	11,429,200
Exports	14,401,534	14,869,324	19,087,000	20,324,000	26,534,394	23,085,544

In 1895, of the imports the value of $1,530,439 came from Great Britain, $2,627,045 from the United States, $1,643,209 from Germany, and $856,634 from France. The chief exports are: Coffee, $25,584,779 in 1896; silver coin, $748,819; bananas, $52,750; hides, $58,018; rubber, $49,089. Of the coffee exported in 1895, 403,005 quintals went to Germany, 166,926 to the United States, 15,812 to France, 3,033 to South America.

The trade with the United States appears as follows, years ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States	$2,554,710	$2,225,586	$2,699,384	$2,077,354	$1,862,589	$1,837,459
Imports from United States	1,763,862	1,664,584	2,665,408	3,158,059	3,047,181	1,205,280

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Animals, $114,679; breadstuffs, $368,240; carriages, cars, etc., $171,721; cotton, manufactures of, $209,375; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $719,253; provisions, $208,851; wood, and manufactures of, $375,815; gold, $18,000; silver, $696,175.

The principal exports to the United States were: Coffee, $1,910,528; bananas, $88,268; gold, $2,416; silver, $74,875.

The banks of issue are: Banco Internacional, Banco Columbiano, Banco de Guatemala, Banco Agricola Hipotecario, Banco Americano, and Banco de Occidente. Total paid-up capital in 1895 was $10,584,000; reserve fund, $4,194,300.

The unit coin is the dollar, or peso, of 100 centavos, weight 25 grammes .900 fine; value on January 1, 1897, 47.4 cents. The currency is mostly paper money.

For Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs, see Index.

San Salvador.

The area of Republica del Salvador is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. The population, according to a census of January 1, 1886, was 651,130, giving an average of 89 inhabitants to the square mile, being twenty times that of the average of the other States of Central America. An official estimate for the end of 1894 makes the population 803,534. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 20,000 whites or descendants of Europeans.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure for five years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Revenue	$4,151,457	$7,454,418	$6,895,708	$7,133,000	$8,816,000
Expenditure	5,442,315	7,447,823	6,784,529	7,158,000	8,569,000

In 1895, the public debt was stated to be, internal, $11,000,000, and external, £254,000.

The chief products are: Coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The mines and quarries in operation number 180. The imports and exports were as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	$2,405,202	$2,320,941	$1,853,996	$2,171,000	$2,890,739	$13,000,000
Exports	7,578,734	6,838,259	7,511,068	6,611,000	13,847,625	10,000,000

The principal exports in 1895 were: Coffee, $11,754,795; indigo, $1,234,325: sugar, $97,197; tobacco, $120,225.

The trade with the United States appears as follows, years ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States.....	$1,355,730	$2,926,469	$3,174,677	$1,166,970	$1,112,534	$891,314
Imports from United States..	1,138,430	1,071,695	1,260,628	1,608,573	1,619,568	747,684

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, $258,733: cotton manufactures, 189,018; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $395,485; wood, and manufactures of, $158,730.

The principal exports to the United States were coffee, $1,126,895.

The money unit is the dollar, of 100 centavos; value on January 1, 1897, 47.4 cents. The gold coins of England, Germany, the Latin Union, Spain, several South American republics, and Mexico, by decree, are received at par; those of the United States generally at 5 per cent. premium. A law passed September 30, 1892, adopting the gold standard, and requiring taxes to be paid in gold or its equivalent, is still in abeyance.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, AND TELEGRAPH, see Index.

Honduras.

The area of the Republic of Honduras is calculated to embrace about 43,000 English square miles, with a population, in 1889, of 396,048. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal "Indians," and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. The capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants. The main ports are Amapala, on the Pacific; Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, Roatan, Utilla, and La Ceiba, on the Atlantic.

The revenue for 1889 was $1,432,522; 1891, $1,850,163; 1892, $1,764,137, and 1895, $2,172,760. For 1891, the expenditure was $2,983,570; 1892, $2,603,650. For the year 1894-95 the estimated revenue amounted to $1,544,785; expenditure, $1,542,917.

In July, 1896, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans, contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to £5,398,570, with arrears of interest amounting to £11,046,229; total, £16,444,799. No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt in 1892 amounted to $2,742,574.

The chief products are tobacco, sugar, maize, bananas, and coffee. Cattle-breeding is carried on extensively. The mineral resources of Honduras are very rich—gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, antimony being found in almost every department. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. There are about 17 important mining companies at work, but statistics of their operations are not procurable. For the year 1892, the imports are given at $1,368,310. The chief imports were: Ironware, $60,703; cotton goods, $238,732. The chief exports were: Live stock, $636,277; bananas, $211,940; cocoanuts, $91,990; coffee, $36,393; silver, $652,500.

The trade with the United States is shown below, year ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States.....	$684,912	$765,138	$872,312	$778,002	$847,230	$844,533
Imports from United States.....	471,695	558,511	645,781	610,621	724,991	702,171

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, $64,202; cotton manufactures, $139,265; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $72,471; silver, $1,262.

The principal exports to the United States were: Bananas, $479,588; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $51,779; india-rubber, crude, $57,497; gold, $94,573; silver, $387,061.

The unit of money is the silver dollar of 100 cents (value on January 1, 1897, 47.7 cents), weighs 25 grammes .900 fine. There are also 20, 5, and 1 peso gold pieces, of the weight and fineness of the corresponding French coins.

In November, 1894, the adoption of a gold standard equal to the American gold dollar was announced; the existing gold coinage having been demonetized.

Nicaragua.

The area of the Nicaragua Republic is estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and the population in 1895, 380,000, or including uncivilized Indians, 420,000. The population consists chiefly of aboriginal "Indians," mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small but on the increase. Their number is about 1,200. There are 14 towns with from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle and raising of coffee.

In 1892, the revenue was $1,764,037, and the expenditure, $2,983,576. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of 2,000 men, and the payment of interest on the public debt. The public debt consists of the internal debt, amounting in 1894 to $7,000,000, and a loan raised in London, in 1886, for £285,000, in 6 per cent. bonds, with a mortgage on the 93 miles of railway controlled by the State, and the customs.

The culture of coffee and bananas is extending; about 75,000 acres is now under coffee. Five years ago, there were in the Republic 109 mines, worked by American companies. In nearly all, gold is found mixed with silver; in a few, silver mixed with copper.

In the year 1889, the total imports amounted (in currency) to 2,536,820 pesos; 1890, 3,327,007 pesos; 1891, 2,738,500 pesos; 1892, 6,006,806 pesos; exports, 1889, 3,162,683 pesos; 1890, 3,834,137 pesos; 1891, 2,376,500 pesos. The chief article of export is coffee—113,719 quintals in 1890, valued at 2,487,646 pesos; in 1893, 130,000 quintals; in 1894, 123,180 quintals.

In 1894, England exported to Nicaragua £131,938 of cotton goods.

The trade with the United States is shown as follows, year ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to U. S.....	$1,400,236	$1,564,472	$1,538,792	$1,268,922	$1,262,701	$1,095,513
Imports from U. S....	937,859	935,142	1,073,467	1,269,015	1,199,695	1,066,680

The chief imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, $159,366; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $51,661; cotton manufactures, $102,148; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $216,237; leather, and manufactures of, $52,254; provisions, $108,013; silver, $2,425.

Chief exports to United States were: Coffee, $286,749; bananas, $399,938; hides and skins, not furs, $79,800; india-rubber, crude, $355,845; wood, unmanufactured, $80,923; gold, $200,032; silver, $190,669.

The system of money is the same as in Honduras; though Mexican, Chilian, Peruvian, and other South and Central American dollars are issued as well by the Bank of London and Central America as by the Government; there is also a paper currency.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

Costa Rica.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles. According to the census of February 18, 1892, the population was 243,205, besides 19,456 unenumerated and about 3,500 aborigines. The enumerated population gives on an average 10.5 inhabitants to the square mile.

The revenue and expenditure for six years have been, in pesos:

	1889-90.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Revenue	5,195,865	5,808,474	4,800,000	6,123,872	6,528,975	7,435,611
Expenditure	[illegible],995,343	5,449,290	4,741,840	6,121,493	6,187,927	6,697,327

The foreign debt of the Republic consisted of a six per cent. loan of the nominal amount of £1,000,000, contracted in England in 1871, and a 7 per cent. loan of the nominal amount of £2,400,000—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The amount outstanding in January, 1887, was £2,691,300, and the accumulated interest amounted to £2,119,512. The principal of the debt has been converted into a total amount of £2,000,000 sterling at 5 per cent. from January 1, 1888, and for the arrears of interest fully paid-up shares in the Costa Rica Railway Company were given, £22 10s. of shares for the arrears on each £100 old bond. In 1895, the Government again went into default, and negotiations are now in progress for a settlement. The internal debt on March 31, 1896, amounted to 1,381,591 pesos. It is being rapidly redeemed.

The soil and climate of Costa Rica are very productive. The principal agricultural products are coffee (15,160,878 kilogrammes in 1893), bananas (1,576,650 bunches), sugar (162,804 quintals in 1891). The production of bananas and of coffee is rapidly increasing. Gold and silver mines are worked; the annual value of the produce being about 128,000 pesos.

The following are the values in pesos (1890-93 gold, 1894-95 paper) of the imports and exports:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports	6,337,500	8,351,029	5,389,749	5,833,427	10,165,201	13,250,000
Exports	10,290,760	9,664,607	9,113,948	9,619,064	12,183,609	14,509,440

The most important export is coffee, the quantity exported in 1895 being 188,766 bags, valued at 11,200,283 pesos. Other exports were bananas, 784,257 pesos; hides and skins, cedar, and various woods.

The trade with the United States is shown as follows, years ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States	$2,309,358	$2,287,384	$3,295,596	$3,835,187	$3,439,374	$2,597,661
Imports from U. States	1,210,740	1,002,049	984,085	1,198,612	1,357,472	1,578,343

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, $194,301; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $48,750; cotton manufactures, $128,973; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $181,184; provisions, $124,204; tobacco, and manufactures of, $59,737; gold, $10,400.

Exports to United States were: Coffee, $3,157,025; bananas, $574,782; hides and skins, not furs, $7,540; gold, $28,465; silver, $275.

There are two banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos and 1,500,000 pesos respectively. The Bank of Costa Rica has a monopoly of the note issue. The paper in circulation in 1895 amounted to 3,107,000 pesos, the specie reserve being 1,155,000 pesos. The silver in circulation amounts to 1,000,000 pesos.

The Government has issued a decree withdrawing its present system of currency and adopting a gold standard.

The unit is the peso, or dollar, of 100 centavos; value January 1, 1897, 47.4 cents.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index,

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The London "Statesman's Year Book" gives the following statistics of revenue and expenditure and of commerce and tonnage of the British West India Islands:

Revenue.	1895.	1896.
Bahamas	£263,232	£265,126
Barbados	146,315	177,082
Jamaica	814,341	775,208
Turk's Island	7,812	9,707
Windward Islands:		
St. Lucia	48,564	55,331
St. Vincent	25,459	26,487
Grenada	58,468	56,275
Leeward Islands:		
Virgin Islands	1,533	1,468
St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla	43,215	49,560
Antigua	44,348	54,950
Montserrat	7,125	7,774
Dominica	22,859	24,964
Trinidad	552,275	576,809
Tobago	8,591	9,321
Total	£1,843,637	£1,890,012

Expenditure.	1895.	1896.
Bahamas	£262,110	£260,134
Barbados	152,039	184,020
Jamaica	836,513	826,892
Turk's Island	7,547	7,383
Windward Islands:		
St. Lucia	57,578	56,060
St. Vincent	28,911	27,591
Grenada	63,675	60,528
Leeward Islands:		
Virgin Islands	1,954	1,670
St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla	56,017	56,500
Antigua	70,221	57,344
Montserrat	10,702	8,732
Dominica	27,102	25,188
Trinidad	549,771	558,899
Tobago	8,218	9,269
Total	£1,932,358	£1,940,005

Imports and Exports.

Exports.	1895.	1896.
Bahamas	£124,011	£138,972
Barbados	587,298	758,228
Jamaica	1,873,105	1,470,241
Turk's Island	21,688	31,498
Windward Islands:		
St. Lucia	137,869	93,720
St. Vincent	68,690	67,392
Grenada	174,497	183,883
Leeward Islands:		
Virgin Islands	3,818	3,710
St. Christopher, Nevis	140,542	119,361
Antigua	87,125	131,113
Montserrat	17,389	25,912
Dominica	39,471	51,438
Trinidad	2,065,104	2,165,820
Tobago	10,517	10,765
Total	£5,351,124	£5,252,053

Imports.	1895.	1896.
Bahamas	£172,581	£194,774
Barbados	956,921	1,048,887
Jamaica	2,288,945	1,856,37
Turk's Island	26,735	30,245
Windward Islands:		
St. Lucia	154,945	190,534
St. Vincent	64,842	71,490
Grenada	175,712	154,405
Leeward Islands:		
Virgin Islands	4,576	4,478
St. Christopher, Nevis	172,281	185,214
Antigua	144,864	135,621
Montserrat	22,728	26,497
Dominica	69,789	64,477
Trinidad	2,276,864	2,463,525
[illegible]	13,643	13,932
Total	£6,545,426	£6,440,463

Trinidad, in 1896, exported sugar valued at £700,347; cocoa, £452,141; molasses, £36,488. Jamaica exported, sugar, £148,679; rum, £123,211; coffee, £210,946. Barbados, sugar, £436,551; molasses, £122,023. St. Vincent, sugar, 21,909 cwt.; arrowroot, 22,006 lbs. Grenada, cocoa, £159,519; spice, £12,424. St. Lucia, sugar, £61,965; cocoa, £15,403. Leeward Islands, sugar, £220,315.

Jamaica, in 1896, imported cotton goods worth £248,160; fish, £163,506; flour, £155,326; rice, £28,997. Trinidad imported flour, £129,123. Bahamas, textiles, £44,923; flour, £28,283. Barbados, cottons, £115,838; flour, £56,510; rice, £63,618. St. Lucia, cottons, £17,672; flour, £14,269. St. Vincent, flour, £8,959. Leeward Islands, textiles, £49,642; flour, £50,933.

Trade with the United States.

The trade of the United States with the British West Indies is shown as follows, years ending June 30:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to U. S.	$12,440,132	$16,028,592	$13,017,178	$9,777,444	$10,800,618	$12,285,885	$10,664,410
Imports from U. S.	8,130,257	8,044,846	8,512,016	7,764,178	8,734,153	7,943,477	8,382,740

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Animals, $124,330; breadstuffs, $3,059,306; carriages and street cars, $122,561; cotton manufactures, $335,852; fish, $110,527; iron and steel manufactures, $427,400; leather, and manufactures of, $231,156; oil cake and oil-cake meal, $122,497; oil, mineral, refined, $262,373. Provisions—Beef products, $272,051; hog products, $920,370; oleomargarine, $146,660; dairy products, $214,513; tobacco, and manufactures of, $233,613; wood, and manufactures of, $860,540; gold, $28,000; silver, $10,764.

The principal articles of export to the United States were: Asphaltum, $162,710; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $1,077,641; cocoa, crude, and shells of, $763,290; coffee, $843,261; fruits, including nuts, $2,282,614; salt, $110,092; spices, $274,075; sponges, $231,162; sugar and molasses, $4,758,569; gold, $232,612; silver, $16,426.

Tonnage.

The total tonnage entered and cleared in 1896 was as follows:

Bahamas	436,578	Grenada	445,728	Trinidad	1,211,847
Barbados	1,264,016	Virgin Islands	11,924	Tobago	30,431
Jamaica	1,488,905	St. Kitts and Nevis	473,407		
Turk's Island	261,678	Antigua	468,612		
St. Lucia	1,190,790	Montserrat	370,272		
St. Vincent	273,245	Dominica	410,051	Total	8,234,484

Of the total tonnage returned (1896), 6,517,418 was British.

Currency, weights, and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Area and Population.

The area comprises 1,778,195 square miles.

At the census of 1869 the population of the provinces was 1,736,922. According to the census of 1895, the area, population, and population per square mile of the provinces and territories are thus stated: Provinces, area, 515,815 square miles; population, 3,851,542; population per square mile, 7.4. Territories, area, 1,262,380 square miles; population, 103,369; population per square mile, 0.08. Total area, 1,778,195 square miles; population, 3,954,911; population per square mile, 2.2.

NOTE.—For the above data for each province and territory, see "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 124.

Immigration and emigration by sea have been:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigrants	39,973	52,067	54,720	61,226	102,673
Emigrants	29,893	26,055	20,586	20,398	20,415

In 1896, there were 75,204 Italian, 18,051 Spanish, 3,486 French, and 1,032 German immigrants. From 1873 to 1896, the total arrivals of immigrants numbered 1,990,254. The number of foreigners in the Republic in 1895 was 1,004,527.

Fiscal Affairs.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic are shown as follows:

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
1893	$31,864,095	$21,860,124	$31,303,149	$97,627,956
1894	27,790,500	24,861,412	18,418,000	66,033,380
1895	29,805,651	28,958,460	24,165,239	83,933,387
1896	32,052,951	29,468,174	46,891,221	92,122,343
1897 (estimated)	.....	.....	19,957,402	83,335,168
1898 (estimated)	32,049,454	40,546,009	19,957,402	92,159,745

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

At the beginning of 1897, the national debt stood as follows (in U. S. money): External debt, $316,900,000; internal debt, gold, $91,130,000; paper, $25,140,000; total, $433,170,000.

On December 31, 1895, the floating debt amounted to $1,370,000 gold and $9,000,000 paper.

The annual service of the debt in 1894-95 amounted to $13,846,322 dollars paper and $1,478,311 gold. The amount of notes redeemed in 1894 was $8,000,394.

Agriculture, Etc.

The land under cultivation in 1895 was about 15,000,000 acres, out of a total of 240,000,000 acres available for cultivation. The area under vines was 71,135 acres; production of wine, 50,720,640 gallons; raisins, 10,582 tons; alcohol, 574,560 gallons. There are about 82,000 acres under sugar cane, and the sugar crop for 1896 was estimated at 120,000 tons; there are 48 sugar works in operation. In 1896, there were planted 5,500,000 acres of wheat, yielding 1,400,000 tons. The late national census gives 21,701,526 horned cattle, 74,379,561 sheep, 4,930,228 horses and mules. The census of 1895 gives the following statistics: Schools, 2,744; newspapers, etc., 405; libraries, 150; hospitals, 129; Catholic churches, 849; non-Catholic churches, 50; theaters, 121; flour mills, 532; sugar mills, 48; sugar plantations, 2,749; vineyards, 6,513; breweries, 44; distilleries, 108; wine factories, 852.

The sugar crop of 1897 was estimated at 110,000 tons; wheat, 1,500,000 tons; maize, flax, 400,000 tons. In 1895 there were 21,702,000 cattle, 74,380 sheep, 4,447,000 horses, and 3,885,000 goats and other animals.

Foreign Commerce.

The official figures, in thousands of pesos, gold, of imports and exports (exclusive of specie) are shown as follows:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports	67,193	91,481	96,224	92,724	94,856	112,058	98,289
Exports	103,219	113,370	94,090	101,249	118,937	115,671	101,169

The foreign trade (precious metals excluded) of the Republic was distributed as follows (gold dollars, 000's omitted):

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Great Britain	$33,118	$39,524	$44,730	$20,411	$14,695	$14,389
France	10,156	9,117	12,028	18,844	20,357	23,655
Germany	10,689	11,163	13,895	11,544	13,323	13,333
Belgium	8,959	7,441	8,453	12,769	15,418	12,062
United States	10,149	6,687	11,210	5,285	8,947	6,401
Italy	8,873	10,363	11,395	3,067	3,518	3,897
Brazil	2,079	4,096	5,153	13,869	8,096	9,842

The following were the principal articles of import and export, in thousands of pesos:

Imports.	1895.	1896.	Exports.	1895.	1896.
Textiles and apparel	37,304	38,414	Animals and their produce	74,630	70,534
Food substances	11,543	14,173	Agricultural produce	39,100	36,963
Beverages	8,798	8,543	Manufactured "	2,348	6,169
Iron and manufactures	9,801	17,754	Forest "	2,161	1,269
Railway and other material	1,922	.....	Mineral "	339	353
Wood and manufactures	3,812	6,948	Various "	359	383
Paper and manufactures	2,237	2,952			
Metals, various	1,430	2,333			
Pottery, glass, etc	2,256	.....			
Chemicals	4,830	2,686			
Coal, coke, oil, etc	6,307	.....			
Various	2,159	9,686			
Total	94,856	112,058	Total	118,937	115,671

The following were the more important exports:

	Wool. Tons.	*Sheepskins. Tons.	Wheat. Tons.	Maize. Tons.	Meat. Tons.
1893	123,230	25,569	1,008,137	84,507	68,371
1894	161,907	36,756	1,608,000	54,876	80,000
1895	201,353	33,664	1,010,269	772,818	99,757
1896	187,116	36,919	532,001	1,570,517	91,654

Commerce with the United States, Years Ending June 30.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports from United States	$4,979,696	$4,862,746	$4,456,163	$5,979,046	$6,384,984	$6,429,020
Exports to United States	5,239,095	3,497,080	7,675,270	9,313,385	10,772,627	5,915,875

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, $854,067; cotton manufactures, $316,896; flax, hemp, and jute manufactures, $285,129; iron and steel manufactures, $747,821; naval stores, $220,523; oils, mineral, refined, $914,773; wood, and manufactures of, $1,251,371.

Exports to the United States: Hair, $223,646; hides and skins, not furs, $5,903,424; wool, $2,618,257.

Imports and Exports of Coin and Bullion

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports	$7,088,401	$6,510,898	$4,524,885	$3,186,952	$4,723,333	$6,063,345	$663,378
Exports	775,529	1,974,477	1,910,700	264,067	118,275	2,178,891	4,986,088

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

Argentine gold coins are full legal tender. Silver coins are legal tender only to the amount of 10 pesos, and bronze coins to the amount of 1 peso.

In 1895, a law was passed authorizing the withdrawal from circulation of all fractional paper currency under 50 cents and the issue of a new series of nickel coins in place thereof. There will be coined 5,000,000 5-cent pieces, 8,700,000 10-cent pieces, and 6,800,000 20-cent pieces.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

* With wool on.

The actual currency is depreciated paper, fluctuating greatly in value. Gold is quoted at so much premium; for instance, 180 premium—that is, $280 paper to $100 gold.

Gold is also quoted in paper pesos per ounce, and, indirectly, through the price of the sovereign, in paper pesos. Thus, if sovereigns are given at 16.48, the gold dollar is 1648 divided by 5.04=326.98 pesos, *i. e.*, gold is 227 premium.

Argentine Bank Circulation.

The aggregate circulation of the different national banks on March 31, 1896, was as follows:

National Bank	$128,697,813	Bank of the Province of—(continued).	
Bank of the Province of—		Corrientes	$396,981
Buenos Ayres	59,592,576	San Luis	175,220
Santa Fé	10,487,552	Mendoza	2,323,210
Cordova	12,797,289	City of Buenos Ayres	1,126,180
Entre Rios	3,506,178	German Transatlantic	725,600
Salta	2,738,637	Treasury notes	11,246,100
Tucuman	2,046,591	British Bank of South America	250,000
Santiago	3,956,139	La Nacion	37,060,555
San Juan	1,987,240	Old emission, National Bank	593,863
Rioja	3,594,453	Fractional currency	10,050,000
Catamarca	1,390,547		
Total			$294,742,994

The paper currency in August, 1897, amounted to 285,115,964 pesos.

BRAZIL.

Area and Population.

The area of Brazil is 3,209,878 square miles. An incomplete census in 1872 gave the population at that time as 10,042,458; the census in 1890 states it as 14,332,530, or 4.5 per square mile.

At the census of 1872, there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 metis, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern provinces, the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the majority of the population is European.

From 1871 to 1893, the number of immigrants is stated to have been 860,991. The annual rate through Rio, Santos, and Victoria during six years has been: 1890, 107,100; 1891, 218,958; 1892, 86,513; 1893, 84,143; 1894, 63,294; 1895, 164,371; 1896, 157,948. In 1893, there were 17,525 emigrants. Of the emigrants in 1896, 96,324 were Italians, 24,154 Portuguese, 1,070 Germans, 11,366 Austrians and Hungarians. By a contract which commenced January 1, 1893, the "Companhia Metropolitana" has undertaken to introduce 1,000,000 immigrants from Europe and Spanish and Portuguese colonies within 10 years. In September, 1892, the President sanctioned a law permitting Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditures—the years 1894-5-6 being provisional. Balances on both sides from former years are omitted; also under revenue the proceeds of loans, balance of deposits, and issues of nickel and paper money:

Year.	Revenue. Milreis.	Expenditure. Milreis.	Year.	Revenue. Milreis.	Expenditure. Milreis.
1890	195,253,406	220,645,874	1895	300,725,297	275,691,870
1891	228,945,000	220,592,000	1896	344,989,371	393,403,914
1892	227,607,092	279,180,219	1897 (estimated)	339,307,000	313,169,790
1893	259,850,981	291,311,070	1898 "	344,179,000	324,570,264
1894	266,484,615	370,668,341			

The public debt on December 31, 1896, is stated as follows, in milreis: External, $171,371,862 (at par =), 313,447,333; internal, in paper and gold, 635,698,500; paper money in circulation, 371,641,023; floating debt, 274,278,081; guaranteed debts, 6,893,500; bank-notes, 340,714,370. Total, 1,942,672,807.

Agriculture and Industry.

Coffee is the chief product, after which come sugar, tobacco, and cotton. Annual yield of coffee is estimated at 8,000,000 bags. In Pernambuco, the sugar crop of 1894 yielded 2,468,297 bags. In Rio Grande do Sul, there were 320,000 head of cattle killed in 1897. In Rio de Janeiro, 1894, there were running 15 mills manufacturing goods of the value of about $7,500,000. In Bahia are 10 mills and in Pernambuco 8. Flour is manufactured, 100,000 tons of wheat being ground annually. There are 155 cotton factories, with an invested capital of about 100,000,000 milreis, and employing some 200,000 persons.

Foreign Commerce.

The imports and exports of merchandise (special trade) were as follows:

Year.	Special Trade Imports.	Special Trade Exports.	Year.	Special Trade Imports.	Special Trade Exports.
1881	$80,340,000	$104,610,000	1886	$80,236,000	$79,208,000
1882	80,589,000	94,808,000	1887*	155,425,000	182,796,000
1883	85,226,000	88,258,000	1888	135,931,000	115,078,000
1884	86,490,000	92,578,000	1889	110,810,000	154,500,000
1885	66,912,000	84,852,000	1890	128,231,000	149,911,000

For years 1840 to 1881, see "Year Book," Volume I, page 14.

In 1894, the exports were $330,570,000; in 1895, the exports were estimated at £36,000,000 and imports at £30,000,000.

The chief exports from Brazilian ports, in 1896, were: Coffee, from Rio Janeiro, 2,784,958 bags of 60 kilogrammes; from Santos, 4,157,971 bags; Victoria, 273,255 bags; Bahia, 260,961 bags. Cocoa, from Bahia, 7,770 tons. Sugar, from Pernambuco, 164,925 tons. Rubber, from Para, 15,230 tons; from Manaos, 6,599 tons. From Rio Grande do Sul, dried beef, 9,433,825 kilogrammes; tallow, 1,141,362 kilos; hides, 336,773 in number.

Trade with the United States.

The trade with the United States is indicated in the following table:

Year ending June 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports into United States..	$118,633,604	$76,222,138	$79,360,159	$78,831,476	$71,060,046	$69,039,389	$61,750,369
Imports from United States.	14,291,973	12,388,124	13,866,006	15,165,079	14,258,187	12,450,061	13,817,056

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, $3,499,526; cotton and manufactures, $992,972; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $2,088,708; refined mineral oil, $1,715,894; provisions, $2,540,078, and wood and manufactures, $948,175.

Exports to the United States: Coffee, $54,019,900; hides and skins, not furs, $2,167,016; india-rubber and gutta-percha, crude, $10,205,341; sugar, $3,776,486.

Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion Imports and Exports.

Year.	Gold Imports.	Gold Exports.	Silver Imports.	Silver Exports.
1885	$2,140	$3,000	$1,536	$8,525
1886	16,392	.....	.....	2,275
1887	2,415	.....	.....	9,821
1888	20,100	50,130	.....	16,357
1889	.....	214,013	59	13,313
1890	4,002	19,424	1,726	369,368
1891	2,382	1,963	679	571,285
1892	34,425	5,000	927	674,032
1893	2,735	.....	1,282	82,106
1894	2,999	.....	.....	112,961

Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Banking and Money.

The circulation in Brazil is almost entirely paper money. At the end of 1896 it amounted to 712,355,394 milreis; the year before to 683,702,000 milreis. The Government has taken measures to reduce the circulation by withdrawing in 1897 10 per cent.; in 1898, 15 per cent.; in 1899, 20 per cent. In 1897, the Bank of the Republic was reorganized for the purpose of liquidating its debt of about 180,000,000 milreis to the treasury.

For other banking information, circulation, fluctuations in exchange, consult "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 129.

Money.- Nominally the standard of value is gold. Gold and silver coins have almost entirely disappeared, the actual circulating medium being inconvertible paper currency, with nickel and bronze coins. English sovereigns are legal tender.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

Note.—For the monetary system, see "Year Book," Volume I, page 65.

* For eighteen months.

PERU.

The area of Peru embraces a territory of 463,747 square miles and a population, at the last census (1876), of 2,621,844. There are besides about 350,000 uncivilized Indians.

The public revenue was until recently mainly derived from the sale of guano and from customs. A direct tax is levied, at the rate of 3 per cent., on the rent derived from real property. In January, 1896, salt was declared by Congress to be a Government monopoly, the proceeds from which shall be devoted exclusively to the ransom of Tacna and Arica.

The revenue and expenditure for the years ending May 31 were estimated as follows:

	1890. Soles.	1891. Soles.	1892. Soles.	1893. Soles.	1894. Soles.	1895. Soles.	1896. Soles.
Revenue	6,957,350	8,608,043	7,104,423	7,066,330	7,519,147	8,596,176	10,721,522
Expenditure	6,073,966	8,179,981	6,572,927	6,572,927	7,345,847	8,004,316	11,308,243

The public debt is divided into external and internal. The internal debt (1895) is stated at 3,600,000 soles. The foreign debt was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, as follows: Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870, £11,141,580; railway 5 per cent. loan of 1872, £20,437,500; total, £31,579,000.

The chief productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. Cotton exports in 1895 amounted to 5,500 tons. Annual export of coffee is about 1,060 tons. The area devoted to sugar cultivation is about 187,000 acres, of which 95,000 are planted with cane. Production in 1896-97 amounted to 65,000 tons. Cocoa, rice, tobacco, wine and spirits, and maize are also cultivated. About 380,000 kilogrammes of cocoa leaves are annually exported, and there are 10 factories for cocaine, the export of which in 1895 was 3,407 kilogrammes.

In 1897, there were 3,475 mining claims, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, coal, salt, sulphur, and petroleum. The amount of minerals exported is about 7,000,000 soles. The total silver production in 1896 was 3,300,000 ounces.

The petroleum beds are vast, but the quality and flow are said to be poor. The capital invested is about 18,781,000 soles.

The foreign commerce is chiefly with Great Britain and Germany. In 1896, the imports amounted to 17,505,148 soles, and exports 25,473,663 soles; 1894, exports, 14,758,635 soles; imports, 11,743,696 soles. The chief exports are sugar, silver and silver ore, cotton, wool, rubber, cocaine, and cocoa leaves.

The chief imports from Great Britain are: Cotton goods, £455,424 in 1896; woolens, £113,440 in 1896; iron, £64,570 in 1896; and machinery, £63,066.

In 1896, Peru's exports to Great Britain amounted to £1,399,287, and her imports from that country were valued at £790,693.

The trade with the United States is insignificant, the total imports from Peru in 1896 amounting to $712,696, and exports $991,228. The principal exports to the United States in 1895 were: Cotton, unmanufactured, $128,959, and hides and skins, $232,519. Imports from the United States: Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $51,020; cotton, and manufactures of, $80,817; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $96,597; wood, and manufactures of, $100,215.

The money of Peru is silver. The unit coin is the sol = 100 centesimos; nominal value 4 shillings, actual value less than half. The medio sol = 50 centesimos; peseta = 20 do.; real = 10 do.; medio = 5 do. In 1888, the paper money was withdrawn, except for payment of 5 per cent. of customs duties at the rate of 35 paper soles for one of silver. The gold standard was adopted in 1897.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, and TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

COLOMBIA.

The area of the Republic is estimated to embrace 513,938 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows: Area, 504,773 square miles; population, 3,878,600, or 7.7 per square mile.

This includes 220,000 uncivilized Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State.

For data of each province, consult Volume III of "Commercial Year Book," page 131.

The following are the official estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years indicated:

	1891-92. Pesos.	1893-94. Pesos.	1895-96. Pesos.	1897-98. Pesos.
Revenue	26,023,160	30,580,000	26,226,300	34,361,000
Expenditure	26,979,325	33,502,386	35,773,882	35,771,013

The internal debt on June 30, 1896, was: Consolidated, 5,633,046 pesos; floating, 1,892,110 pesos; total, 7,525,156 pesos, exclusive of paper currency amounting to 30,862,352 pesos. The external debt includes £1,913,500 bonds of 1873, and coupon arrears and interest amounting in 1896 to £1,600,942; total, £3,514,442. Negotiations are pending for a settlement of this portion of the debt.

Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee cultivation is extending rapidly; cocoa, tobacco, sugar, vegetable ivory, rubber, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, etc. In Tolima are wide grazing districts, the number of cattle, horses, mules, and asses in the department being 390,000. In Colombia the number of these animals is estimated at 3,465,000, besides 3,487,000 goats, sheep, and swine.

The mineral production of Colombia was as follows, in 1897: Gold, placer, 131,817 ounces, value $2,636,340; silver, 5,472,971 ounces, value $3,272,836; copper, 5,325,180 pounds, value $266,258; lead, 38,841,135, value $1,390,517; coal, 882,854 long tons, value $2,648,562.

The foreign trade has been as follows, representing gold values mostly:

	1890. Pesos.	1891. Pesos.	1892. Pesos.	1893. Pesos.	1894. Pesos.	1895. Pesos.
Imports	12,854,180	14,447,860	12,189,153	13,403,299	10,711,207	11,528,365
Exports	17,583,170	24,802,769	16,067,549	14,630,332	15,962,019	15,088,406

The principal imports are foodstuffs, beverages, textiles, and iron and steel goods. The principal exports are coffee, earth nuts, silver ore, cocoa, cotton, dyestuffs, tobacco, hides, caoutchouc, timber. Nearly half the foreign trade is transacted with Great Britain.

The trade with the United States has been as follows:

Year ending June 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to United States.	$4,116,886	$3,572,918	$2,234,887	$3,713,682	$4,970,092	$4,730,537
Imports from "	3,134,152	3,155,777	2,784,634	2,596,302	3,382,588	3,807,012

The chief imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Books, maps, engravings, etc., $106,796; breadstuffs, $565,963; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $196,810; coal, $76,142; cotton, manufactures of, $434,462; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $602,993; oils, $128,956 (mineral oil, $107,639); provisions, $219,909; sugar (refined), $83,889; wood, and manufactures of, $125,817; gold, $19,000; silver, $26,343.

Exports to the United States: Coffee, $3,029,947; cocoanuts, $118,538; bananas, $600,616; hides and skins, not furs, $735,165; india-rubber (crude), $189,807. Gold, $425,151; silver, $586,196.

The total length of railways in 1896 was 346 miles. Thirty-three regular steamers visit Colombian ports every month; of these 15 are English, 9 American, 4 German, 3 French, 1 Spanish, and 1 Italian.

There were 6,835 miles of telegraph in 1894.

The currency of Colombia is almost entirely bank paper. A law was enacted in 1894 providing for the free coinage of gold and the redemption of the paper currency, but owing to the scarcity of gold in the country the purpose has failed. At that date, 1894, the amount of silver, nickel, and paper money held by the banks was as follows: Silver, 1,903,832 pesos; nickel, 17,095 pesos; paper, 966,635 pesos.

In December, 1895, the paper money in circulation amounted to 30,862,352 pesos.

The current legal tender is the peso, or dollar, of 10 reals, although the retail trade generally dopt the old dollar of eight reals, which is usually meant unless peso fuerte or peso de ley is stipulated. Its nominal value is 4s., or 5 francs, but owing to the coinage law which reduced the finenes from .835 to .500, the Colombian dollar is really worth 1s. 10¾d. At Panama and Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced, the sol, or Peruvian dollar, is the legal tender. The nickel coin is 2½-cent and 5-cent, in every-day use, at a discount for paper. In silver, the peso, and 50 and 80 cent pieces.

In 1896, the foreign debt, in gold, was, principal, $9,567,500; interest, $7,730,552; total, $17,298,052. The interior debt, in paper, was: Consolidated, $5,905,114; floating, $1,892,111; total, $7,797,225.

CHILI.

Area and Population.

The area of Chili is 293,970 square miles. In 1885, the population, according to census, was 2,527,-320, and in 1885 (census) was 2,712,145, or 9.2 persons per square mile.

In 1885, there were 1,263,645 males and 1,263,675 females. At the last census (1885) the foreign population amounted to 87,077 persons, comprising 34,901 Peruvians, 13,146 Bolivians, 9,835 Argentines, 6,806 Germans, 5,303 English, 4,198 French, 4,114 Italians, 2,508 Spanish, 1,275 Swiss, 1,164 Chinese, 924 Anglo-Americans, 674 Austrians, 434 Swedes and Norwegians, and the rest from other countries of Europe and of America.

The total urban population in 1885 was 1,062,544; rural, 1,464,776. The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso; the first had 256,403 and the second 122,447 inhabitants in 1895.

Fiscal Affairs.

According to official statement, the income and expenditure of Chili have been:

Year.	Revenue. Pesos.	Expenditure. Pesos.	Year.	Revenue. Pesos.	Expenditure. Pesos.
1890	59,255,783	75,063,376	1895 (estimated)	77,364,000	.....
1892	62,400,000	60,900,000	1896 "	91,010,000	86,989,658
1893	73,443,000	62,692,500	1897 "	79,200,000	79,155,971
1894	83,436,000	78,482,000	1898 "	76,250,000	76,205,000

In June, 1897, the public debt of Chili was: External, $88,145,000 (U. S. money), and interna (including municipal), 30,169,042 pesos. Total interest charge amounts to 12,675,733 pesos.

In 1896, a new 5 per cent. loan to the nominal amount of £4,000,000 was issued in London for railways and public works.

The interest on the external debt is at 4½, 5, and a smal portion at 6 per cent.

Industries.

About 1,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chili produces annually about 28,-500,000 bushels of wheat and 8,500,000 bushels of other cereals, besides fruits, vegetables, etc. In 1888, 66,030 gallons of wine were exported. Over 600,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep, goats, etc., are annually reared in the country. The annual yield of copper is about 400,000 metric quintals; silver, 160,000 kilogrammes; gold, 500 kilogrammes; coal, 10,000,000 metric tons. Manganese and other minerals are also obtained.

The nitrate fields are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares and to contain 2,316 millions of metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The total produce is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884, 420,000 in 1885, 443,000 in 1886, 702,000 in 1887, 779,000 in 1888, 903,000 in 1889, 1,009,000 in 1890, and 877,000 in 1891, 804,842 in 1892, 938,871 in 1893, 1,082,285 in 1894, 1,220,000 in 1895, 1,092,000 in 1896.

Foreign Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Chili, including bullion and specie, in pesos of 72 cents:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	67,889,079	78,003,104	68,235,874	54,483,716	69,206,552	74,082,805
Exports	67,714,004	64,205,038	72,245,114	72,040,420	72,919,882	74,359,414

The values of exports in United States money, distributed by classes, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
Mining	$46,607,972	$45,741,733	Miscellaneous	$259,495	$160,123
Agriculture	6,916,034	7,109,916	Specie	402,091	1,118,332
Manufactures	27,529	40,248	Re-exportation	537,594	1,248,758

The leading imports and exports are shown as follows, in thousands of pesos:

	Imports 1893.	Imports 1894.		Exports 1893.	Exports 1894.
Food substances	14,127	12,058	Nitrate	39,212	44,728
Textiles	12,637	7,353	Iodine	5,953	3,333
Raw materials	10,066	10,439	Other mineral substances	13,693	13,266
Clothing, trinkets	3,529	1,899	Wheat	6,082	3,302
Machinery, etc	10,822	9,150	Other agricultural produce	5,544	5,798
Domestic articles	4,568	3,223	Manufactures	40	36
Railway plant, etc	2,799	2,629	Various	164	341
Wines, beverages	1,257	893	Specie	896	529
Articles of art, etc	1,262	891	Re-exports	660	707
Drugs, etc	1,009	686			
Various	5,731	4,727			
Specie and bank-notes	428	489			
Total	68,236	54,484	Total	72,245	72,040

In 1893, the exports of bar silver amounted to 6,973,898 pesos; of silver ores, 6,703,628 pesos.

Of the nitrate exported, about 39 per cent. goes to Germany, 17.3 to France, 13.3 to the United States, 11.2 to Great Britain, and 10.9 to Belgium.

The foreign trade was distributed as follows, in thousands of pesos (including bullion and specie):

	Imports from 1893.	Imports from 1894.	Imports from 1895.	Imports from 1896.	Exports to 1893.	Exports to 1894.	Exports to 1895.	Exports to 1896.
Great Britain	30,795	25,492	32,087	30,249	55,051	53,255	53,833	54,181
Germany	16,959	12,376	17,299	20,081	6,230	9,672	8,036	10,014
France	4,174	2,281	1,644	2,834	2,600	2,003	2,827	2,712
United States	4,489	3,784	4,580	6,807	2,861	1,668	2,207	2,150
Peru	3,402	3,538	4,456	4,397	1,470	1,480	1,488	1,455
Argentine Republic	5,367	4,170	5,141	4,105	167	60	92	201
Brazil	334	140	301	187	159	118	135	161
Italy	442	556	540	693	39	176	84	63

Trade with the United States.

The trade in merchandise with the United States is shown as follows:

Year ending June 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into United States	$3,487,159	$3,995,441	$3,536,197	$4,465,561	$4,709,017	$3,792,434	$3,736,622
Exports from United States	3,544,707	2,980,831	2,272,530	2,794,099	3,431,804	2,590,539	2,351,727

The chief articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, $94,652; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $141,155; cotton, and manufactures of, $637,231; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $1,035,552; oils, mineral, $477,168; wood, and manufactures of, $341,827.

Exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., $4,273,584, of which $3,704,205 was niter; wool, manufactured, $250,385; gold, $60,828; silver, $3,532.

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

At the beginning of 1895 there were 188 vessels, of 105,642 tons, of which 42 were steamers, of 29,931 tons net. In 1894 there entered the ports of Chili 1,761 vessels, of 2,669,860 tons, and cleared 1,681, of 2,555,540 tons.

Banking and Money.

The number of joint-stock banks of issue was 20 in 1897. There is no State bank. Their joint capital amounted to 50,818,829 pesos, and their registered issue to 13,448,261 pesos, the total issue authorized (1895) being 24,000,000 pesos. The banks are (1895) required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. The hypothecary and commercial notes in circulation in 1895 amounted to 145,249,700 pesos.

The conversion law of 1892 provided for the redemption of the paper currency at the rate of 24d. per peso. That of February 11, 1895, provided that the redemption should be effected from June 1 of that year, at the rate of 18d. per peso, and authorized the issue of the coinage described under "gold and silver coins" (see Index), the proceeds of the sales of nitrate lands being devoted to this purpose. The new coinage, however, must, from December 31, 1895, or later, as the prescribed conditions might require, be withdrawn and replaced by silver pesos of 25 grammes weight .900 fine, or their equivalent in gold. In 1895 the mint coined: Gold, 23,085,195 pesos; silver, 6,115,137 pesos; bronze, 13,613 pesos. The metallic and paper money in circulation on February 29, 1896, was: Gold, 26,424,337 pesos; new silver, 6,118,118; Treasury bills, 154,000 pesos; Government notes, 9,064,190 pesos; bank-notes, 19,939,558 pesos; total, 61,699,703 pesos.

Money.—The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a colon or the (uncoined) gold peso. From the beginning of 1898, fiscal notes were not legal tender, and silver legal tender only up to 50 pesos.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

BOLIVIA.

Returns issued by the Bolivian Government show the area and population of the State to have been, for the period extending over 1890-1893: Area, 567,360 square miles, and population, 2,019,549.

For further details, consult "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 134.

As a result of the war with Chili, 1879-80, Bolivia mortgaged to that country the Litoral department, area 29,910 square miles, containing the port of Antofagasta. The aboriginal, or Indian, population of Bolivia is estimated at 1,000,000; the mestizos, or mixed races, at 500,000, and the whites about 500,000.

The revenue and expenditure, as estimated by the Government, have been as follows for the years indicated; the figures represent bolivianos, which are the equivalent of the 5-franc piece:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Revenue	5,737,200	5,234,820	5,670,790	6,305,793	6,963,124
Expenditure	5,937,200	5,721,300	6,077,264	6,727,824	6,785,596

The outstanding debt in November, 1894, was stated as follows: External, 2,000,000 bolivianos internal, 4,428,705 bolivianos; various claims, 3,065,000; total, 9,493,705 bolivianos.

The general financial condition in 1896 is shown as follows (in bolivianos): Liabilities of the banks to the public (note circulation, bonds, deposits, shares, etc.), 19,500,000; liabilities of the public to banks, 18,800,000; public debt, external and internal, 10,000,000; public indebtedness, gross, 28,800,000; net, 9,300,000.

The agricultural products about suffice for domestic consumption alone. The mineral wealth of the country is great, including silver, copper, tin, antimony, bismuth, gold, etc. The silver mines of Potosi are estimated to have yielded, from their discovery in 1545 down to 1864, about $3,000,000,000. The total output of all the silver mines in 1894 is estimated at 22,000,000 ounces. The chief mines (mostly in the hands of foreigners) are at Huanchaca, Potosi, Colquechaca, and Oruro. The chief tin mining centre is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. The annual production of concentrated tin ore is about 4,000 tons. Copper, of fine quality, is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons.

There are no official records of foreign trade. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods are largely introduced. The exports in 1894 are estimated at £1,982,500, the chief items being silver, 15,000,000 ounces, value £1,562,500; copper, 3,000 tons, value, £100,000; tin and tin ore, 4,000 tons, value £100,000; rubber, 800 tons, value £160,000; also, wool, hides and skins, gold, coffee, cocoa, and cinchona. The silver and tin are exported by Antofagasta, the copper by Mollendo; the rubber goes by the Amazon to Para, whence it is shipped to Europe as Brazilian rubber.

The trade with the United States in 1895 amounted to but $10,888, the whole of which represented imports from the United States. In 1896, the imports from United States were $21,907.

A railway connects the Chilian port of Antofagasta with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and it thence proceeds as far as Uyuni in Bolivian territory; from Uyuni there is a branch to Huanchaca, and the extension to Oruro is now complete. Nearly 500 miles of this railway are built in Bolivian territory. Besides this, concessions have been given for other lines which will, it is stated, soon begin to be built—namely, from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo on the Pacific coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca; from the River Paraguay, in the east of Bolivia, to the city of Santa Cruz; from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Challapata, near Oruro, to Potosi. A line is also proposed from Uyuni to the Argentine frontier.

There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, 145 miles, and from La Paz to Oruro, Cochabamba, and Colquechaca; another from Sucre to Colquechaca; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. The total length of line is 2,000 miles; offices, 29.

The banks in Bolivia are the National Bank and the Bank of Francisco Argandona. There are also three mortgage banks, whose mortgage bonds are held almost exclusively by Bolivians.

The silver boliviano, or dollar, of 100 centavos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; actual value, 1s. 9d. No gold pieces have been coined for many years.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

VENEZUELA.

The territory claimed by Venezuela covers an area estimated at 594,000 square miles; but of this Great Britain claims about 50,000 square miles as belonging to the Colony of British Guiana. In this disputed territory, the population appears to be about 30,000. For the whole country, as claimed by the State, a census taken in 1891 shows the number of inhabitants to have then been 2,323,527.

The revenue and expenditure, for the years ending June 30, have been, in bolivars:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue	36,724,973	51,421,875	48,656,797	51,459,947
Expenditure	.....	51,919,795	43,891,525	65,959,787

The chief source of revenue is customs, 27,000,000 bolivars in 1896-7.

The outstanding amount of the debt of Venezuela in June, 1897, was £2,641,200, together with the 5 per cent. loan of 1896 for settlement of arrears of railroad guarantees amounting to £1,980,000; total foreign debt, £4,621,200. Internal debt December 31, 1896, 82,897,291 bolivars. For the unification of the internal debt, 65,000,000 bolivars in bonds of a new debt, to be called the National Internal Consolidated debt, was authorized.

The chief products in the year 1893-94 were: Coffee, 57,571,538 kilogrammes; cocoa, 7,352,240 kilogrammes; hides, 2,311,190 kilogrammes; timber and dye-woods, 8,982,970 kilogrammes; dividivi, 1,946,047 kilogrammes; cattle exported to the number of 11,026.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. In 1888, there were stated to be in Venezuela, 8,476,300 cattle, 5,727,500 sheep and goats, 1,929,700 swine, 387,650 horses, 300,560 mules, and 858,970 asses.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in 1884 was 233,935 oz.; in 1885, 172,037 oz.; in 1886, 217,135 oz.; in 1887, 95,352 oz.; in 1888, 71,594 oz.; in 1889, 88,834 oz.; in 1890, 85,531 oz.; in 1891, 49,050 oz.; in 1892, 46,560 oz.; in 1893, 47,950 oz.; in 1894, 52,925 oz.; in 1895, 47,588 oz.; in 1896, 60,674 oz. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. In 1890, copper to the value of £97,990 was exported; in 1894, none. Petroleum is found in Tachira, but capital is wanting for its exploitation.

The following table shows the progress of Venezuela commerce, in bolivars:

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1895-96.
Imports	78,963,288	81,372,256	83,614,411	.....	.....	.....
Exports	90,210,000	97,271,306	100,917,338	86,420,615	107,655,694	111,455,143

The trade of Venezuela is mostly with Great Britain and the West Indies, the United States, France, Germany, and Colombia. In the year 1895-96, the chief exports were: Coffee, 85,766,157 bolivars; cocoa, 10,091,037 bolivars; hides and skins, 5,313,516 bolivars; while other exports were cattle, caoutchouc, timber, cocoanuts. Gold in bars was exported to the value of 3,613,428 bolivars, and gold and silver coin amounting to 2,607,199 bolivars.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States	$10,325,338	$3,625,118	$3,464,481	$10,073,951	$9,649,911	$9,543,572	$7,711,449
Imports from United States	4,049,155	4,207,661	4,137,163	3,740,464	3,838,746	3,417,522	2,746,261

The chief articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, $927,191; chemicals, drugs, dyes, $153,356; cotton cloths, colored, $488,101; cotton cloths, uncolored, $158,207; flax, hemp, etc., $73,248; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $471,437; oil, mineral, $147,578; provisions, $624,873; tobacco, and manufactures of, $56,408; wool, and manufactures of, $77,355; gold, $1,227,665.

Exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $69,174; cocoa and leaves and shells, $125,478; coffee, $8,128,254; feathers, $92,174; hides and skins, not furs, $1,107,411; india-rubber, $72,644. Gold, $532,879; silver, $919.

For Railroads, Telegraphs, Gold and Silver Coins, see Index.

PARAGUAY.

The area of Paraguay is 98,000 square miles. In 1893, the population was estimated at 480,000. Of foreigners in Paraguay in 1887, there were 5,000 Argentines, 2,000 Italians, 600 Brazilians, 740 Germans, 500 French, 400 Swiss, and 100 English.

The revenue and expenditure were as follows for the years indicated (Paraguayan dollars):

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue.....	$1,647,717	$2,731,507	$5,775,899	$5,900,723	$5,120,248	$5,100,495
Expenditure.....	2,485,203	3,829,569	5,852,722	5,507,936	4,992,007	.....

The revenue for 1896-97 was estimated at $5,771,896, and the expenditure at $5,453,551.

In 1874, the principal of the foreign debt of Paraguay stood at £1,505,400, the outstanding amount of loans contracted in 1871 and 1872. In 1885, it was agreed that £850,000 of new bonds should be issued in exchange for this amount; an arrangement was made for the future payment of interest, and an assignment of land was executed in payment of arrears of interest up to July, 1886. Land warrants were issued to holders of unpaid coupons, and the Paraguay Land Company (now called the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company) was formed to deal with these warrants. Interest under the new arrangement was paid till January 1, 1892. In 1896, the outstanding principal amounted to £834,500, and the arrear bonds, with cost of concession, to £160,000; total, £994,600. The guarantee debt due by the Government to the Paraguayan Central Railway amounted to £409,467. The debt due to Brazil is put at 9,876,500 pesos, and that to the Argentine Republic at 12,393,600 pesos. The authorized amount of the issue of legal currency notes is 5,000,000 pesos.

Besides yerba maté, the chief products are: Maize, of which 8,229,823 acres were cultivated in 1890; manioc, 7,015,862 acres; beans, 2,574,962 acres; tobacco, 1,980,611 acres; sugar-cane, 887,796 acres; mani, 719,816 acres; potatoes and vegetables, 540,894 acres; rice, 371,492 acres; lucerne, 192,736 acres; cotton, 126,318 acres, and coffee, 69,970 acres.

Paraguay contains valuable minerals which are now unworked. Iron abounds in the south and marble in the north, and pyrites, copper, and kaolin are found.

The following is the value of the imports (gold dollars) and exports (paper dollars):

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	1,802,000	2,190,116	2,533,000	2,222,202	2,462,520	2,786,000
Exports.....	6,359,830	9,270,138	9,135,000	11,101,597	12,728,627	12,292,000

The chief imports are textiles—85 per cent. from Great Britain; wines, rice. About 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Great Britain. The chief exports are yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, tobacco, hides, skins, and timber.

The banks in Paraguay (1894) were the National Bank, a State institution, and now in liquidation; the Agricultural Bank, a State institution, with certain State funds assigned to it as capital for the encouragement of agriculture; the Hypothecary Bank, now in liquidation; the Bank of Paraguay and the Plate River, also in liquidation. The only regular banks actually in operation are the Territorial Bank and the Mercantile Bank.

Paper money is the chief circulating medium, the value of the paper peso being about 15 cents, the amount in circulation being about 6,301,800 pesos.

For Railroads, Telegraphs, Gold and Silver Coins, see Index.

URUGUAY.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,111 square miles. No census of population has ever been taken, but estimates made in 1879 place the number of inhabitants then at 438,245, and an estimate in 1896 as 818,843, or 11.3 per square mile.

The revenues and expenditures of the State were as follows for the years indicated:

	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93	1893–94.	1894–95.
Revenue	$17,415,154	$14,925,363	$14,035,821	$17,348,130	$14,570,555	$15,347,062
Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,982,150

The chief items of expenditure are the cost of the public debt, administration, and public force.

The estimated expenditure for 1895–96 amounted to $14,378,815; revenue, $14,570,560. For 1896–97, estimated revenue, $15,224,820; expenditure, $15,885,605.

The public debt on July 1, 1896, was stated to be as follows (Uruguayan dollars): Consolidated 3½ per cent. 1891 and 1896, $93,641,202; bank loan 5 per cent. 1896, $7,834,900; internal, unified, $6,877,950; guarantee and railway debts, $3,924,678; national bank and liquidation debt, $1,507,570; international debts, $4,698,425; total, $118,479,725.

The service of the debt in 1896 required $4,119,337 for interest; amortization, $1,237,000.

The total value of real property in 1895 was 275,806,015 pesos. The department of Montevideo is credited with 128,503,716 of this, the provinces of Paysandu and Salto coming next with 14,635,326 and 12,745,807 pesos, respectively.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—The raising of cattle and sheep is the chief industry. In 1895, there were declared to be 5,247,871 head of cattle, 388,348 horses, 14,087 mules, and 14,333,626 sheep. Total value of flocks and herds is estimated at 73,038,000 pesos. In 1894, 86,322,000 pounds of wool were exported; in 1895, over 100,000,000 pounds. Agriculture is said to be increasing. The yield of wheat for 1894 was 205,112 hectolitres; maize, 59,837. Public companies facilitate the acquisition of land. Tobacco, olives, and the vine are also cultivated. Gold, silver, copper lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are also mined.

The "special" trade (merchandise only) was as follows, in gold dollars:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	$32,364,627	$18,978,417	$18,404,296	$19,672,000	$23,800,370	$25,386,106	$25,530,184
Exports	29,085,519	26,998,268	25,951,819	27,682,000	33,479,511	32,543,643	30,403,098

The following statement shows the imports from and the exports to the countries named:

	1894		1895		1896	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$8,020,919	$3,966,634	$7,890,220	$4,949,737	$7,277,000	$1,983,000
France	2,386,989	5,425,980	2,381,632	5,830,220	2,490,000	5,040,000
Germany	2,699,809	1,452,607	2,968,293	1,670,376	2,750,000	2,480,000
Spain	1,920,596	871,297	3,031,049	298,454	1,959,000	678,000
Italy	2,100,656	560,351	2,178,931	695,193	2,283,000	477,000
Brazil	1,943,852	8,036,124	2,218,487	8,882,077	1,445,000	7,243,000
United States	1,687,848	1,900,241	1,759,700	3,057,926	1,776,000	1,714,000
Belgium	1,284,124	4,407,861	1,366,362	4,363,407	1,711,000	5,378,000
Argentina	1,369,952	5,990,003	2,240,482	4,076,431	3,524,000	4,895,000

The following are the various classes of imports:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Food and drinks	$6,805,800	$6,855,751	$7,399,064	$6,964,000
Tobacco	270,146	254,646	218,629	251,000
Textiles	3,893,314	5,014,993	4,856,114	4,705,000
Apparel and haberdashery	1,198,696	1,527,065	1,380,871	1,471,000
Raw materials and machinery	4,560,822	6,193,138	6,428,994	6,565,000
Various	2,942,858	3,954,777	5,102,414	5,575,000
Total	$19,671,636	$23,800,370	$25,386,406	$25,530,000

The following are the various classes of exports:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Living animals	$710,382	$871,398	$1,004,479	$1,490,000
Animal products	25,776,952	28,189,911	27,474,987	26,453,000
Agricultural products	767,971	3,946,625	3,735,776	2,019,000
Other products	426,064	471,577	328,402	441,000
Total	$27,681,369	$33,479,511	$32,543,644	$30,403,000

The following table gives the principal exports:

Year.	Jerked Beef.	Extract of Beef.	Hides and Skins.	Tallow.	Wool.
1892	$4,071,176	$1,839,979	$7,899,962	$1,361,135	$7,420,295
1895	4,921,524	2,029,272	7,290,477	1,843,598	10,252,492
1896	4,561,799	2,104,041	6,727,130	1,647,469	10,284,055

The imports of coin were, in 1895, $8,499,934 and the exports $3,241,207; in 1896, imports, $8,918,521; exports, $7,791,020.

The trade with the United States, years ending June 30, is shown as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to U. S.....	$2,480,596	$1,623,380	$1,419,573	$2,699,648	$3,242,428	$3,515,054	$.....
Imports from U. S.....	939,030	960,606	1,015,171	1,262,001	1,481,200	1,213,426	.....

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, $158,295: cotton, manufactures of, $119,315; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $89,957: oils, mineral, $413,548; wood, and manufactures of, $265,538. Exports to the United States: Hair, $80,275; hides and skins, not furs, $2,139,896; wool, unmanufactured, $937,589.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

In July, 1892, the paper money in circulation was $2,388,000; the metallic reserves declared by the banks were $7,579,782; the monetary circulation was estimated to be under $5,000,000, while the whole stock of metallic and paper money in the Republic was estimated at about $20,000,000. In 1892, the coinage of $3,000,000 in silver was authorized by law.

The standard coin is the silver peso, or dollar, of 100 centenas. Approximate value, 4s. 3d.; £1 = $4.72. There is about 2,000,000 pesos in silver in circulation, coined in Buenos Ayres. The circulation of foreign silver money is now prohibited, but the only gold coins that have legal currency are foreign.

For gold and silver coinage, see Index.

ECUADOR.

The area of Ecuador is about 120,000 square miles, with about 1,270,000 inhabitants—whites, 100,000; mixed, 300,000; Indians, 870,000. Included are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 200.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (80,000), Guayaquil (45,000), Cuenca (25,000), Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000).

For each of the years 1897 and 1898 the revenue was estimated at 9,093,551 sucrés; expenditure, 11,005,141 sucrés.

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, but coffee, sugar, and rice are successfully cultivated. Ecuador is rich in auriferous ores. Gold-washing is carried on by several native companies, and American companies have been formed to work the mines at Cachavi, Uimbi, and Playa de Oro. Petroleum is so abundant on the coast near Guayaquil that it lies in pools, but is hardly worked. The country is known to be also rich in silver, copper, iron, lead, and coal. Mining operations are regulated by the law of August 24, 1892.

The value of the foreign trade, for the years named, has been:

	1889. Sucrés.	1890. Sucrés.	1891. Sucrés.	1892. Sucrés.	1893. Sucrés.	1894.* Sucrés.	1895.* Sucrés.
Imports.....	9,681,450	10,061,352	7,241,095	8,377,897	10,052,163	12,000,000	8,520,000
Exports.....	7,910,205	9,761,634	7,351,800	12,086,485	14,052,514	13,933,750	11,562,740

The chief imports are cotton and other tissues and provisions. About 25¼ per cent. of the imports are from, and 12 7-10 per cent. of the exports to, Great Britain. The chief exports (1893) were: Cocoa, £1,297,314: coffee, £162,951; ivory nuts, £106,088; india-rubber, £39,177; hides, £20,810; straw hats, £26,673. The exports from Guayaquil in 1894 amounted to £1,393,375 (cocoa, £1,023,815; coffee, £193,056; rubber, £27,420).

The imports into the United States and exports from the United States for 1892 to 1898, ending June 30, have been as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into U. S.....	$809,831	$960,228	$816,484	$821,666	$763,643	$566,526	$765,500
Exports from U. S.....	810,070	817,425	861,178	735,341	689,416	734,868	855,193

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, $72,470; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $136,710; lard, $170,171. Silver, $96,000.

Exports to the United States were: Cocoa, and shells and leaves, $183,448; coffee, $209,671; hides and skins, not furs, $103,434; india-rubber, crude, $240,919. Gold, $3,058; silver, $728.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted at Birmingham, Eng., in Chili, and in Peru. The total silver coinage minted in the four years ending with 1889 was about 1,835,000 sucrés. The value minted in 1890 was £77,000; in 1892, £43,000. The amount of silver coin in circulation is estimated at about 1,800,000 sucrés, or £260,000. The two Guayaquil banks had in their vaults on December 31, 1895, the sum of 2,371,348 sucrés, or £257,135.

NOTE.—For monetary system see Volume I of "Year Book," page 70.

* Guayaquil only.

There are two banks authorized to issue notes for circulation, namely, the Banco del Ecuador, capital 2,000,000 sucrés, and the Banco Comercial y Agricola (into which the Banco Internacional has been merged), capital 4,000,000 sucrés. The authorized issue of notes depends on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold one-third of the value of their circulation in coin, silver, or gold. The banks are in no way related to the State, except that they have to present a monthly statement of balances of silver in deposit and notes in circulation. The cash deposited in the two banks on December 31, 1894, was: Banco del Ecuador, 1,098,899 sucrés; Banco Internacional, 502,080 sucrés.

The amount of notes in circulation in 1894 was as follows: Bank of Ecuador, 2,832,710 sucrés = £303,926; Banco Internacional, 1,233,141 sucrés = £132,305.

TRADE OF AFRICA.

According to the official returns of the five countries, the following statements show the imports into and exports from Great Britain, France, the United States, Belgium, and Germany from and to the several colonies and countries of Africa in the years named:

UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Imports from Africa 1895.	Imports from Africa 1896.	Exports to Africa 1895.	Exports to Africa 1896.
French possessions:				
Algeria	$2,673,195	$2,279,700	$1,305,643	$1,017,300
Western Africa	1,080,500	988,720	1,500,100	1,728,880
Eastern Africa	.....	1,410	21,000	2,220
Réunion	35	.....	22,400	36,900
Total French possessions	$3,753,725	$3,169,830	$2,849,143	$2,785,300
Portuguese possessions:				
Madeira	277,300	281,900	507,900	491,800
West Africa	432,600	164,900	2,040,300	2,015,700
East Africa	235,100	520,450	3,132,700	5,223,330
Total Portuguese possessions	$945,000	$967,250	$5,680,900	$7,730,830
Spanish possessions:				
Canary Islands	1,995,561	2,477,430	2,054,318	2,190,652
North Africa	.....	.....	214,900	218,400
Fernando Po	4,866	1,890	74,200	73,120
Total Spanish possessions	$2,000,427	$2,479,320	$2,343,418	$2,482,172
Egypt	46,346,217	35,319,000	16,616,937	18,508,700
Tripoli	1,119,200	846,855	364,300	561,330
Tunis	352,200	300,000	1,501,300	760,000
Morocco	1,501,300	1,418,890	3,727,600	3,787,080
Kongo Free State	102,470	63,090	516,180	479,000
West Coast, not specified	260,900	199,510	335,500	290,470
Madagascar	678,400	449,700	340,000	726,880
Total foreign States	$57,061,839	$45,213,443	$34,275,278	$38,111,762
British possessions:				
West Coast—				
Gambia	180,600	244,560	183,000	231,260
Sierra Leone	1,070,800	1,172,160	1,309,800	1,958,837
Gold Coast	1,918,800	1,758,840	2,295,100	2,439,100
Lagos	5,034,000	6,107,600	2,038,000	2,731,900
Niger Protectorate	2,087,320	1,527,090	2,689,193	3,796,572
Ascension	640	420	13,300	16,640
St. Helena	600	1,230	95,700	90,800
South Africa—				
Cape Colony	46,048,418	*21,677,140	47,405,912	55,967,000
Natal	3,487,462	3,856,680	8,425,965	16,377,610
East Coast—				
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,095,500	783,340	315,500	410,860
Other possessions	13,200	14,370	168,500	822,030
Mauritius	480,000	328,060	1,272,000	1,589,240
Total British possessions	$61,417,340	$37,471,490	$66,211,970	$86,431,849
Total trade with Africa	$118,479,179	$82,684,933	$100,487,248	$134,543,611

* Exclusive of diamonds, which were imported to the value of $22,366,900.

FRANCE.

Countries.	Imports into France 1895.	Imports into France 1896.	Exports from France 1895.	Exports from France 1896.
French possessions:				
Algeria	$48,885,580	$37,990,130	$42,960,700	$42,035,600
Senegal, etc	3,636,700	4,552,129	5,927,800	12,681,430
Réunion	3,526,000	4,031,648	1,722,500	3,211,485
Madagascar, Mayotte, etc	818,400	815,000	2,405,600	1,548,749
Tunis	6,682,700	5,088,979	7,049,300	7,917,215
Total French possessions	$63,549,380	$52,427,886	$60,065,900	$67,394,479
Foreign possessions:				
Egypt	6,222,900	4,553,266	6,512,700	9,219,383
Morocco and Tripoli	3,094,900	2,364,195	2,456,500	2,197,879
East Coast	732,800	706,959	63,300	77,829
British Africa	1,698,700	1,598,626	2,383,300	2,001,412
All other	1,702,200	1,514,700	387,700	526,280
Total foreign possessions	$13,451,500	$10,737,746	$11,803,500	$14,022,783
Total French and foreign	$77,000,880	$63,165,632	$71,869,400	$81,417,262

UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Imports from Africa 1895–96.	Imports from Africa 1896–97.	Exports to Africa 1895–96.	Exports to Africa 1896–97.
British Africa	$1,732,137	$1,468,431	$11,289,059	$13,082,243
Canary Islands	44,979	49,909	254,206	283,775
French Africa	406,916	254,755	266,203	301,247
Liberia	11,547	7,023	22,653	11,407
Madagascar	19,637	17,088	489,139	473,353
Portuguese Africa	16,006	23,253	799,556	1,869,933
Egypt	8,043,797	7,027,005	215,540	323,484
Tripoli	71,014	119,238	.....	37
All other	826,936	562,448	518,354	578,069
Total	$11,173,969	$9,529,150	$13,854,710	$16,923,548

BELGIUM.

Countries.	Imports from Africa 1895.	Imports from Africa 1896.	Exports to Africa 1895.	Exports to Africa 1896.
Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and Zanzibar	$724,908	$808,678	$1,146,034	$1,073,273
Cape Colony, Mauritius, British and French West Africa	523,053	1,075,396	677,237	943,963
Kongo Free State	2,695,020	2,719,560	2,128,983	3,367,006
Total	$3,942,981	$4,603,634	$3,952,254	$5,384,242

GERMANY.

Countries.	Imports from Africa 1895.	Imports from Africa 1896.	Exports to Africa 1895.	Exports to Africa 1896.
Egypt	$4,212,600	$4,838,302	$1,422,764	$2,440,928
Algeria	.....	317,701	.....	329,670
Morocco	497,182	640,458	275,842	365,092
German West Africa	712,334	868,938	817,392	1,190,952
German East Africa	88,774	178,500	454,580	346,528
Cape Colony	4,227,832	6,999,580	3,291,302	4,025,056
Transvaal	124,236	252,994	2,253,146	3,315,816
Other West Coast	8,126,986	8,134,840	2,700,824	3,076,625
Other East Coast	1,399,916	1,560,566	727,566	861,088
Total	$19,389,860	$23,791,879	$11,945,416	$15,951,756

FOREIGN STATISTICS OF SHIPPING, RAILROADS, POST-OFFICES, TELEGRAPHS, ETC., ETC.

Foreign Shipping.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF MERCHANT VESSELS, SAILING AND STEAM, BELONGING TO THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES ON JANUARY 1.

Countries.	Year.	Sailing No.	Sailing Tonnage.	Steam No.	Steam Tonnage.	Total No.	Total Tonnage.
United Kingdom. Vessels of all tonnages.	1890	14,640	3,041,278	7,139	4,717,730	21,779	7,759,008
	1893	13,578	3,080,272	7,950	5,564,482	21,528	8,644,754
	1894	13,239	3,038,260	8,088	5,740,243	21,327	8,778,503
	1895	12,493	2,987,161	8,263	5,969,020	21,206	8,956,181
	1896	12,617	2,866,895	8,386	6,121,555	21,003	8,988,450
	1897	12,274	2,735,976	8,522	6,284,306	20,796	9,020,282
Norway. Vessels of 4 tons and up.	1890	6,693	1,443,317	592	161,081	7,285	1,611,398
	1893	6,739	1,493,503	767	251,490	7,506	1,744,993
	1894	6,702	1,452,276	810	238,635	7,512	1,690,911
	1895	6,453	1,335,275	859	263,842	7,312	1,599,117
	1896	6,355	1,283,913	915	321,052	7,270	1,604,965
	1897	6,230	1,214,759	962	351,799	7,192	1,566,558
Germany (includes Prussia). Vessels of 17½ tons and up.	1890	2,779	702,810	815	617,911	3,594	1,320,721
	1893	2,742	725,182	986	786,397	3,728	1,511,579
	1894	2,713	698,856	1,016	823,702	3,729	1,522,058
	1895	2,622	660,856	1,043	893,046	3,665	1,553,902
	1896	2,524	622,105	1,068	879,939	3,592	1,502,044
	1897	2,552	597,617	1,126	889,960	3,678	1,487,577
Prussia. Vessels of 17½ tons and up.	1890	1,848	204,449	368	146,610	2,216	351,059
	1893	1,721	162,582	411	166,189	2,132	328,771
	1894	1,672	146,382	414	166,057	2,086	312,439
	1895	1,617	128,402	419	164,479	2,036	292,881
	1896	1,558	108,795	428	156,265	1,986	265,060
	1897	1,604	95,612	451	159,831	2,055	255,443
France. Vessels of 2 tons and up.	1890	14,128	440,051	1,066	492,684	15,194	932,733
	1893	14,117	407,044	1,161	498,562	15,278	905,606
	1894	14,190	396,582	1,186	498,841	15,376	895,423
	1895	14,332	398,567	1,196	491,972	15,528	890,539
	1896	14,386	386,510	1,212	500,568	15,598	887,078
	1897	14,301	390,394	1,235	503,677	15,536	894,071
Italy. Vessels of 2 tons and up.	1890	6,442	642,225	279	182,249	6,721	824,474
	1893	6,308	609,821	316	201,443	6,624	811,264
	1894	6,341	588,268	327	208,193	6,668	796,461
	1895	6,231	571,605	328	207,530	6,559	779,135
	1896	6,166	555,569	345	220,508	6,511	776,077
	1897	6,002	527,554	351	237,727	6,353	765,281
Spain. Vessels of 50 tons and up.	1890	1,238	195,387	415	411,096	1,653	606,483
	1893	1,233	196,650	474	455,490	1,707	652,140
	1894	1,228	197,030	492	479,746	1,720	676,776
	1895	1,237	198,744	502	489,483	1,739	687,227
	1896	1,260	193,232	523	526,340	1,783	719,572
	1897	1,256	191,846	543	564,459	1,799	756,305
Sweden. Vessels of 10 tons and up.	1890	2,859	369,709	963	134,970	3,822	504,679
	1893	2,927	376,903	1,209	171,808	4,136	548,711
	1894	2,844	369,359	1,229	177,156	4,073	546,515
	1895	2,914	371,097	1,248	179,253	4,162	550,350
	1896*	2,030	301,727	733	181,276	2,763	483,003

*The apparent decrease is stated to be due to the more correct registration in this year.

Countries.	Year.	Sailing No.	Sailing Tonnage.	Steam No.	Steam Tonnage.	Total No.	Total Tonnage.
Denmark.* Vessels of 4 tons and up.	1890	3,096	185,393	311	103,824	3,407	289,217
	1893	3,287	199,799	361	119,038	3,648	318,837
	1894	3,301	201,702	374	129,209	3,675	330,911
	1895	3,202	192,904	389	141,995	3,591	334,899
	1896	3,168	185,102	422	144,931	3,590	330,033
	1897	3,212	181,508	439	164,075	3,651	345,583
Greece.	1890	5,809	223,158	82	40,589	5,891	263,747
	1893	5,732	234,484	162	77,066	5,894	311,550
	1894	6,002	230,696	161	83,766	6,163	314,462
Holland. Vessels of 40 tons and up.	1890	500	137,104	110	109,954	610	247,058
	1893	447	123,394	150	169,369	597	292,769
	1894	442	118,424	154	176,359	596	294,787
	1895	424	110,673	157	182,553	581	293,226
	1896	405	102,381	162	188,276	567	290,656
	1897	440	98,547	172	196,402	612	294,943
Finland. Vessels of all tonnages.	1890			No returns.			
	1893	1,776	231,806	417	26,048	2,193	257,854
	1894	1,858	232,889	417	27,616	2,275	260,505
	1895	1,964	237,531	404	28,115	2,368	265,646
	1896	1,955	236,928	418	28,770	2,373	265,698
	1897	1,921	236,721	447	35,788	2,368	272,509
Japan. Excludes junks.	1890	843	54,252	564	88,816	1,407	143,068
	1893	779	46,031	642	102,301	1,421	148,332
	1894	749	44,967	680	110,205	1,429	155,172
	1895	722	43,511	745	169,414	1,467	212,925
	1896	702	41,471	827	213,221	1,529	254,692
	1897†	165	25,485	570	227,841	735	253,326
Austria-Hungary. Excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats.	1890	253	117,754	99	93,229	352	210,983
	1893	214	94,332	107	102,315	321	196,647
	1894	198	83,953	123	125,173	321	209,126
	1895	170	71,792	124	128,288	294	200,080
	1896	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	1897	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Belgium. Vessels of 50 tons and up.	1890	9	4,271	42	65,951	51	70,222
	1893	6	1,039	47	69,356	53	70,395
	1894	6	1,039	50	74,499	56	75,538
	1895	5	917	50	78,271	55	79,188
	1896	5	917	54	86,296	59	87,213
	1897	5	917	53	84,822	58	85,739
China. Vessels of foreign type only.	1890	63	10,385	64	27,283	127	37,668
	1893	58	11,888	123	30,353	181	42,241
	1894	54	11,274	133	31,174	187	42,448
	1895	67	15,265	140	29,410	207	44,675
	1896	74	16,599	145	32,708	219	49,307
	1897	88	20,179	166	37,975	254	58,154
Russia. Vessels of 25 tons and up.	1896	2,135	323,339	522	205,648	2,657	528,987
	1897	2,207	336,250	567	240,957	2,774	577,207
Austria. Excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats.	1890	162	72,320	89	84,382	251	156,702
	1893	142	59,675	91	87,187	233	146,862
	1894	128	50,502	96	95,522	224	146,024
	1895	114	44,493	93	94,160	207	138,653
	1896	103	40,305	99	105,793	202	146,098
	1897	90	35,163	110	119,967	200	155,130
Hungary. Excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats.	1890	91	45,834	10	8,847	101	54,281
	1893	72	34,657	16	15,128	88	49,785
	1894	70	33,341	27	29,511	97	62,852
	1895	56	27,299	31	34,128	87	61,427
	1896	52	25,996	32	35,080	84	61,076
	1897	45	22,407	32	35,173	77	57,580
United States. See Index, "Shipping."							

* Includes also ships of Iceland, Faroe Islands, and Danish West Indies.
† Registered vessels only.

Tonnage Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, and with Cargoes Only.

The following tables show the total tonnage (English measurement) of sailing and steam vessels national and foreign, engaged in the foreign trade, entered and cleared, *with cargoes and in ballast* and *with cargoes only*, at the ports of the respective countries, *in thousands of tons:*

Countries.	Year.	Entered National.	Entered Foreign.	Entered Total.	Cleared National.	Cleared Foreign.	Cleared Total.	Total National.	Total Foreign.	Total Total.
					With Cargoes and in Ballast.					
United Kingdom.	1890	26,778	10,053	36,836	27,195	10,253	37,448	53,973	20,331	74,284
	1893	26,919	10,223	37,142	27,229	10,262	37,491	54,148	20,485	74,633
	1894	29,033	10,785	39,818	29,649	11,070	40,718	58,682	21,855	80,536
	1895	29,175	10,826	40,001	29,516	11,021	40,537	58,691	21,847	80,538
	1896	30,290	12,188	42,477	31,182	11,803	42,985	61,472	23,991	85,462
	1897	32,191	12,732	44,923	32,235	13,040	45,276	64,427	25,772	90,199
					With Cargoes Only.					
	1890	21,193	7,840	29,033	25,267	8,590	33,857	46,460	16,430	62,890
	1893	20,962	7,834	28,796	24,496	8,457	32,953	45,458	16,291	61,749
	1894	22,727	8,414	31,141	26,683	9,095	35,778	49,410	17,509	66,919
	1895	22,992	8,366	31,358	26,983	9,339	36,272	49,925	17,705	67,630
	1896	24,630	8,850	33,480	27,726	9,977	37,703	52,356	18,827	71,183
	1897	25,340	9,296	34,636	28,101	11,207	39,308	53,441	20,503	73,94
					With Cargoes and in Ballast.					
United States. Exclusive of Lake Trade between United States and Canada.	1890	3,405	11,961	15,366	3,390	12,039	15,429	6,795	24,000	30,795
	1893	3,493	13,186	16,679	3,537	13,288	16,825	7,030	26,474	33,504
	1894	3,649	13,376	17,025	3,747	13,560	17,307	7,396	26,936	34,332
	1895	3,677	13,049	16,726	3,616	13,408	17,024	7,293	26,457	33,750
	1896	3,673	13,779	17,452	3,741	14,078	17,819	7,414	27,857	35,271
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					With Cargoes Only.					
	1890	2,863	9,666	12,529	2,747	11,534	14,281	5,610	21,200	26,810
	1893	2,987	10,835	13,822	2,849	12,459	15,308	5,836	23,294	29,130
	1894	3,099	10,552	13,651	3,001	12,839	15,840	6,100	23,391	29,491
	1895	3,102	10,207	13,309	2,834	12,574	15,408	5,936	22,781	28,717
	1896	3,087	10,777	13,864	3,004	13,141	16,145	6,091	23,918	30,009
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					With Cargoes and in Ballast.					
France.	1890	4,482	9,802	14,284	4,773	9,911	14,684	9,255	19,713	28,968
	1893	4,092	9,762	13,854	4,290	9,878	14,168	8,382	19,640	28,022
	1894	4,024	10,042	14,066	4,236	10,236	14,472	8,260	20,278	28,538
	1895	4,114	9,665	13,779	4,417	9,713	14,130	8,531	19,378	27,909
	1896	4,323	10,374	14,697	4,811	10,519	15,330	9,134	20,893	30,027
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					With Cargoes Only.					
	1890	4,345	9,276	13,641	4,267	5,353	9,620	8,612	14,649	23,261
	1893	3,958	9,247	13,205	3,846	5,034	8,880	7,804	14,281	22,085
	1894	3,892	9,602	13,494	3,734	5,352	9,086	7,626	14,954	22,580
	1895	4,001	9,221	13,222	3,934	5,339	9,273	7,935	14,560	22,495
	1896	4,211	9,866	14,077	4,223	6,042	10,265	8,434	15,908	24,342
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					With Cargoes and in Ballast.					
Spain.	1890	5,296	6,807	12,103	5,178	6,631	11,809	10,474	13,438	23,912
	1893	5,673	6,424	12,097	5,764	6,162	11,926	11,437	12,586	24,023
	1894	6,095	6,633	12,728	6,438	6,725	13,163	12,533	13,358	25,991
	1895	6,195	6,807	13,002	6,042	6,878	12,920	12,237	13,685	25,922
	1896	6,433	7,723	14,156	6,277	7,590	13,867	12,710	15,313	28,023
					With Cargoes Only.					
	1890	4,473	3,504	7,977	4,700	5,939	10,639	9,173	9,443	18,616
	1893	4,344	2,996	7,340	5,106	5,394	10,500	9,450	8,390	17,840
	1894	4,452	3,151	7,603	5,535	5,848	11,383	9,987	8,999	18,986
	1895	4,663	2,901	7,564	5,626	6,195	11,821	10,289	9,096	19,385
	1896	4,788	3,077	7,865	5,753	6,913	12,666	10,541	9,990	20,531

Countries.	Year.	Entered National.	Entered Foreign.	Entered Total.	Cleared National.	Cleared Foreign.	Cleared Total.	Total National.	Total Foreign.	Total.
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Germany. (Total.)	1890	4,616	5,902	10,520	4,657	5,929	10,586	9,275	11,831	21,106
	1893	4,780	6,659	11,439	4,884	6,657	11,541	9,664	13,316	22,980
	1894	5,063	7,176	12,239	5,104	7,156	12,260	10,167	14,332	24,499
	1895	5,007	6,915	11,922	5,138	6,993	12,031	10,145	13,908	23,953
	1896	5,164	6,979	12,143	5,120	6,823	11,943	10,284	13,802	24,086
		With Cargoes Only.								
	1890	4,407	5,550	9,957	3,531	3,535	7,066	7,938	9,085	17,023
	1893	4,630	6,318	10,948	3,800	3,562	6,362	8,430	9,880	18,310
	1894	4,870	6,906	11,776	3,968	3,785	7,753	8,838	10,691	19,529
	1895	4,810	6,668	11,478	3,961	3,495	7,476	8,791	10,163	18,954
	1896	4,956	6,619	11,575	3,944	3,563	7,507	8,900	10,182	19,082
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Prussia.	1890	1,136	2,467	3,603	1,169	2,434	4,603	2,305	4,901	7,206
	1893	1,070	2,665	3,735	1,099	2,700	3,799	2,169	5,365	7,534
	1894	1,209	2,869	4,078	1,200	2,880	4,080	2,409	5,699	8,108
	1895	1,039	2,786	3,825	1,094	2,718	3,812	2,133	5,504	7,637
	1896	1,103	2,835	3,938	1,073	2,677	3,750	2,176	5,512	7,688
		With Cargoes Only.								
	1890	1,048	2,300	3,348	735	1,316	2,051	1,773	3,616	5,389
	1893	1,011	2,512	3,523	784	1,357	2,141	1,795	3,869	5,664
	1894	1,132	2,707	3,839	800	1,410	2,210	1,932	4,117	6,059
	1895	983	2,634	3,617	707	1,279	1,986	1,690	3,913	5,603
	1896	1,048	2,631	3,679	697	1,363	2,060	1,745	3,994	5,739
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Austria.* Including Coasting Trade and Exclusive of Hungary.	1890	7,397	857	8,254	7,338	855	8,293	14,735	1,712	16,447
	1893	8,235	809	8,044	8,229	814	9,043	16,464	1,623	18,087
	1894	8,306	867	9,173	8,286	865	9,151	16,592	1,732	18,324
	1895	9,343	905	10,248	9,343	901	10,244	18,686	1,806	20,492
	1896	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		With Cargoes Only.								
	1890	6,808	705	7,508	6,411	711	7,122	13,214	1,415	14,629
	1893	7,830	663	8,493	7,217	661	7,878	15,047	1,324	16,371
	1894	7,939	725	8,664	7,447	690	8,137	15,386	1,415	16,801
	1895	8,996	787	9,783	9,006	719	9,725	18,002	1,506	19,508
	1896	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Italy.	1890	1,861	5,592	7,453	1,612	5,181	6,793	3,473	10,773	14,246
	1893	2,069	5,228	7,287	2,066	5,384	7,450	4,125	10,612	14,737
	1894	2,010	5,953	7,963	1,977	6,218	8,195	3,987	12,171	16,158
	1895	1,986	6,273	8,259	2,045	6,525	8,570	4,031	12,798	16,829
	1896	2,076	6,315	8,391	2,025	6,589	8,614	4,101	12,904	17,005
		With Cargoes Only.								
	1890	1,627	5,182	6,809	1,235	2,956	4,191	2,862	8,138	11,000
	1893	1,686	4,461	6,147	1,556	2,696	4,252	3,242	7,157	10,399
	1894	1,649	4,735	6,384	1,413	2,956	4,369	3,062	7,691	10,753
	1895	1,788	5,934	7,722	1,626	3,770	5,396	3,414	9,704	13,118
	1896	1,864	5,906	7,770	1,652	4,138	5,790	3,516	10,044	13,560
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Russia in Europe.†	1890	503	5,561	6,064	455	5,554	6,009	958	11,115	12,073
	1893	541	5,867	6,408	543	5,802	6,345	1,084	11,669	12,753
	1894	691	9,152	9,843	674	9,115	9,789	1,365	18,267	19,632
	1895	700	8,877	9,577	690	8,925	9,615	1,390	17,802	19,192
	1896	808	8,638	9,446	783	8,633	9,416	1,591	17,271	18,862
		With Cargoes Only.								
	1890	408	2,140	2,548	426	4,984	5,410	834	7,124	7,958
	1893	456	2,234	2,690	500	4,985	5,485	956	7,219	8,175
	1894	536	2,926	3,462	617	8,177	8,794	1,153	11,103	12,256
	1895	530	2,982	3,512	655	7,985	7,640	1,185	10,967	11,152
	1896	649	3,217	3,866	718	7,541	8,259	1,367	10,758	12,125

* "National" includes Hungary.
† Including the Caucasian ports of the Black Sea from and after 1894.

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Countries.	Year.	Entered National.	Entered Foreign.	Entered Total.	Cleared National.	Cleared Foreign.	Cleared Total.	Total National.	Total Foreign.	Total Total.
Belgium.	1890	1,108	4,683	5,786	1,100	4,703	5,803	2,208	9,386	11,589
	1893	1,174	4,828	6,002	1,170	4,769	5,939	2,344	9,597	11,941
	1894	1,247	5,267	6,514	1,254	5,289	6,533	2,501	10,556	13,057
	1895	1,302	5,556	6,858	1,309	5,503	6,812	2,611	11,059	13,670
	1896	1,323	6,160	7,483	1,322	6,166	7,488	2,645	12,326	14,971
	With Cargoes Only.									
	1890	494	4,468	4,962	445	3,177	3,622	939	7,645	8,584
	1893	461	4,600	5,061	407	3,482	3,889	868	8,082	8,950
	1894	444	5,031	5,475	398	3,804	4,202	842	8,835	9,677
	1895	491	5,115	5,606	425	3,857	4,282	916	8,972	9,888
	1896	464	5,639	6,103	416	4,288	4,704	880	9,927	10,807
	With Cargoes and in Ballast.									
Holland.	1890	1,564	3,893	5,457	1,559	3,832	5,391	3,123	7,715	10,838
	1893	1,832	4,424	6,256	1,831	4,313	6,144	3,663	8,737	12,400
	1894	1,991	5,022	6,913	1,903	4,935	6,838	3,794	9,957	13,751
	1895	1,814	4,959	6,773	1,853	4,906	6,759	3,667	9,865	13,532
	1896	2,027	5,863	7,890	2,033	5,688	7,021	4,060	11,551	14,911
	With Cargoes Only.									
	1890	1,537	3,720	5,257	1,382	1,626	3,008	2,919	5,346	8,265
	1893	1,811	4,192	6,003	1,632	2,038	3,670	3,443	6,230	9,673
	1894	1,857	4,820	6,677	1,672	2,134	3,806	3,529	6,954	10,483
	1895	1,791	4,789	6,580	1,635	2,135	3,770	3,426	6,874	10,300
	1896	2,002	5,595	7,597	1,751	2,437	4,188	3,753	8,032	11,785
	With Cargoes and in Ballast.									
Uruguay.	1890	1	1,811	1,812	1	1,778	1,779	2	3,589	3,591
	1893	2	1,502	1,504	2	1,279	1,281	4	2,781	2,785
	1894	7	1,718	1,725	5	1,487	1,492	12	3,205	3,217
	1895	3	1,856	1,859	3	1,505	1,508	6	3,361	3,367
	1896	3	1,989	1,992	3	1,940	1,943	6	3,929	3,935
	With Cargoes Only.									
	1890	1	1,800	1,801	1	915	916	2	2,715	2,717
	1893	2	1,460	1,462	2	1,185	1,187	4	2,645	2,649
	1894	7	1,642	1,649	5	1,413	1,418	12	3,055	3,067
	1895	3	1,764	1,767	3	1,456	1,459	6	3,220	3,226
	1896	3	1,941	1,944	3	1,839	1,842	6	3,780	3,786
	With Cargoes and in Ballast.									
Sweden.	1890	1,812	3,561	5,373	1,813	3,581	5,394	3,625	7,142	10,767
	1893	1,957	3,879	5,836	1,989	3,880	5,869	3,946	7,719	11,665
	1894	2,156	4,182	6,338	2,138	4,212	6,350	4,294	8,394	12,688
	1895	2,019	4,098	6,117	2,101	4,166	6,267	4,120	8,264	12,384
	1896	2,290	4,761	7,051	2,330	4,739	7,069	4,620	9,500	14,120
	With Cargoes Only.									
	1890	1,197	1,238	2,435	1,548	2,482	4,030	2,745	3,720	6,465
	1893	1,204	1,376	2,580	1,765	2,820	4,585	2,969	4,196	7,165
	1894	1,379	1,511	2,890	1,835	3,019	4,854	3,214	4,530	7,744
	1895	1,315	1,308	2,623	1,828	2,863	4,691	3,143	4,171	7,314
	1896	1,416	1,290	2,706	2,042	3,149	5,191	3,458	4,439	7,897
	With Cargoes and in Ballast.									
Portugal.	1890	367	4,921	5,288	379	4,897	5,276	746	9,818	10,564
	1893	649	5,144	5,793	690	5,150	5,840	1,339	10,294	11,633
	1894	486	5,462	5,948	479	5,425	5,904	965	10,887	11,852
	1895	431	5,827	6,258	393	5,774	6,167	824	11,601	12,425
	1896	457	6,796	7,253	431	6,841	7,272	888	13,637	14,525
	With Cargoes Only.									
	1890	289	3,778	4,067	308	3,740	4,048	597	7,518	8,115
	1893	504	3,877	4,381	510	4,073	4,583	1,014	7,950	8,964
	1894	429	4,071	4,500	412	4,377	4,789	841	8,458	9,299
	1895	382	4,463	4,845	332	4,741	5,073	714	9,204	9,918
	1896	420	4,735	5,155	367	5,469	5,836	787	10,204	10,991

Countries.	Year.	Entered National.	Entered Foreign.	Entered Total.	Cleared National.	Cleared Foreign.	Cleared Total.	Total National.	Total Foreign.	Total Total.
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Denmark.	1890	2,359	1,665	4,024	2,335	1,674	4,009	4,694	3,239	7,933
	1893	2,193	1,749	3,942	2,222	1,789	4,011	4,415	3,538	7,953
	1894	2,352	2,054	4,406	2,313	2,067	4,480	4,665	4,121	8,786
	1895	2,306	1,905	4,211	2,267	1,947	4,214	4,573	3,852	8,425
	1896	2,740	1,906	4,646	2,724	1,948	4,672	5,464	3,854	9,318
		*With Cargoes Only.**								
	1890	931	1,079	2,010	400	127	527	1,331	1,206	2,537
	1893	869	1,143	2,012	372	141	513	1,241	1,284	2,525
	1894	999	1,314	2,313	345	176	521	1,344	1,590	2,934
	1895	987	1,271	2,258	377	171	548	1,364	1,442	2,806
	1896	1,076	1,193	2,269	453	209	662	1,529	1,402	2,931
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
China.	1890	206	2,738	2,944	224	2,747	2,971	430	5,485	5,915
	1893	123	3,460	3,583	123	3,436	3,559	246	6,896	7,142
	1894	146	3,659	3,805	131	3,700	3,831	277	7,359	7,636
	1895	157	4,135	4,292	160	4,055	4,215	317	8,190	8,507
	1896	219	4,574	4,793	226	4,485	4,711	445	9,059	9,504
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Japan. Only Vessels of Foreign Type.	1890	353	1,288	1,641	349	1,177	1,526	702	2,465	3,167
	1893	329	1,993	2,322	339	1,640	1,979	668	3,633	4,301
	1894	287	2,393	2,680	273	1,954	2,227	560	4,347	4,907
	1895	98	2,753	2,851	114	2,305	2,419	212	5,058	5,270
	1896	477	3,155	3,632	479	2,613	3,092	956	5,768	6,724
		With Cargoes Only.								
	1890	261	929	1,190	345	1,052	1,397	606	1,981	2,587
	1893	244	1,097	1,341	331	1,459	1,890	575	2,556	3,131
	1894	211	1,520	1,731	267	1,884	2,151	478	3,404	3,882
	1895	71	1,496	1,567	113	2,116	2,229	184	3,615	3,799
	1896	351	1,678	2,029	467	2,397	2,864	818	4,075	4,893
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Argentine Rep.	1890	1,831	4,510	6,341	1,383	4,123	5,506	3,214	8,633	11,847
	1893	2,344	4,062	6,406	2,403	4,030	6,433	4,747	8,092	12,839
	1894	2,694	3,994	6,688	2,885	4,093	6,978	5,579	8,087	13,666
	1895	2,506	3,741	6,247	2,493	4,522	7,015	4,999	8,263	13,262
	1896	2,938	4,178	7,116	3,051	5,042	8,093	5,989	9,220	15,209
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Norway.	1890	1,716	938	2,654	1,752	947	2,699	3,468	1,885	5,353
	1893	1,876	971	2,847	1,992	967	2,959	3,868	1,938	5,806
	1894	1,825	937	2,762	1,787	930	2,717	3,612	1,867	5,479
	1895	1,748	876	2,624	1,840	875	2,715	3,588	1,751	5,339
	1896	1,938	971	2,909	1,975	966	2,971	3,913	1,937	5,880
		With Cargoes Only.								
	1890	963	646	1,609	1,534	748	2,282	2,497	1,394	3,891
	1893	1,099	694	1,793	1,629	732	2,361	2,728	1,426	4,154
	1894	1,069	651	1,720	1,434	712	2,146	2,503	1,363	3,866
	1895	1,136	636	1,772	1,483	666	2,149	2,619	1,302	3,921
	1896	1,191	700	1,891	1,667	708	2,375	2,858	1,408	4,266
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Mexico.	1890	14	1,427	1,441	14	1,293	1,307	28	2,720	2,748
	1893	7	1,603	1,610	4	1,579	1,583	11	3,182	3,393
	1894	2	1,313	1,315	2	1,295	1,297	4	2,608	2,612
		With Cargoes and in Ballast.								
Chili.	1890	410	2,461	2,871	440	2,428	2,868	850	4,889	5,739
	1895	474	2,258	2,732	266	2,773	3,039	740	5,031	5,771
	1896	172	3,144	3,316	443	3,519	3,962	615	6,663	7,278

*Tonnage of cargoes only.

Railroads.

ALGERIA.—In 1897, there were 2,156 miles open for traffic.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—In 1896, there were open 1,078 miles, of which 981 miles belonged to the State.

ANGOLA.—In 1896, 200 miles were open.

ANHALT.—There are 200 miles.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The official returns for the railways of the Republic for the year ending December 31, 1895, are shown as follows:

	Length in Kilometres.	Capital.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Cargo Carried.	Gross Receipts.	Net Profits.
State railways	1,033	$42,426,297	161,448	359,361	$529,941	$64,153
Private railways guaranteed by the State	3,920	124,016,493	81,116,994	1,512,237	4,630,826	1,635,040
Private railways not guaranteed	6,272	248,360,229	12,572,785	5,592,544	17,842,099	9,803,279
Provincial railways	2,996	81,152,012	1,003,060	2,149,599	3,454,602	1,148,579
Grand total	14,222	$498,076,031	$14,554,257	9,614,041	$26,457,468	$12,651,051

In 1896, there were 14,489 kilometres, or 8,983 miles.

AUSTRIA.—The following are railway statistics of Austria: In 1896, State lines, 4,533 miles; companies' lines worked by the State, 933 miles; companies' lines worked by companies, 4,774 miles. Total, 10,240 miles.

The capital expenditure or total cost of construction in 1896 was 2,661,712,000 florins.

The traffic statistics in 1896 were as follows: Passengers, 105,200,000; goods carried, 100,000,305 tons; receipts, 283,954,900 florins; working expenses, 153,896,000 florins.

N. B.—For other and earlier statistics, see "Commercial Year Book," Vol. III; also previous issues.

BADEN.—In 1895, there were 1,024 miles, of which 871 belonged to the State of Baden, besides 67 miles in neighboring territories. Income, 54,013,076 marks; expenditure, 34,470,257 marks. Capital invested by the State is 475,000,000 marks.

BARBADOS.—24 miles.

BAVARIA.—In 1897, 3,908 miles, of which 3,335 miles belonged to the State.

BELGIUM.—In 1896, total number passengers carried by State railroads was 82,676,592; by the companies, 24,155,216. Gross receipts for the State, 160,434,763 francs, of which 53,060,194 francs were for passengers; and for the companies, 43,182,862 francs, of which 13,184,718 francs were for passengers. Expenses for the State, 90,757,305 francs; for the companies, 20,429,910 francs. The first cost of the State railroads from their origin, in 1834, to the end of 1895 amounted to 1,413,057,543 francs; net receipts from 1835, 1,505,187,060 francs, and financial charges, 1,437,038,840 francs.

BOLIVIA.—500 miles now built.

BRAZIL.—In 1896, 8,086 miles open for traffic, 5,403 under construction, 4,670 under survey, and 8,440 miles to be surveyed. Of the lines open, 1,832 were Union lines, 2,259 miles were subventioned lines, 995 miles were non-subventioned lines, and 3,000 miles conceded to or administered by States. Most of the railroads have been constructed with the guarantee of interest (mostly 6 and 7 per cent.) on the capital by the Government. The total cost of the Union lines to the end of 1894 has been 257,674,937 milreis, and the deficit paid from the national Treasury 11,118,481 milreis.

BRUNSWICK.—In 1897, 302 miles.

BULGARIA (including Eastern Rumelia).—In 1897, 600 miles; in Bulgaria proper, 343 miles.

CANADA.—For 1895, 1896, and 1897, years ending June 30, the following statistics are shown:

Year.	Miles.	Passengers. Number.	Freight. Tons.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Capital Paid Up.
1895	16,091	13,987,580	21,524,421	$46,785,487	$32,749,669	$14,035,818	$894,640,559
1896	16,270	14,810,400	24,266,800	50,545,569	35,042,655	15,502,914	899,820,000
1897	16,550	16,171,338	25,300,331	52,353,277	35,168,666	.....	921,858,232

In 1897, of the capital paid up, $149,937,286 represented Federal Government aid, and 46,782,000 aid from Provincial Governments and municipalities.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—In December, 1896, 2,253 miles of Government railroad, with 96½ miles under construction; private railroads, 254½ miles; capital expended on Government railways to the end of 1896, £2,119,341; gross earnings in 1896, £4,078,561; expenses, £1,921,809; number of passengers carried in 1896, 7,978,652; tonnage of goods, 1,378,345 (of 2,000 lbs.).

CEYLON.—297 miles open for traffic in 1895, and 215 miles surveyed and projected.

CHILI.—In 1896, 2,504 miles open, of which 1,075 miles belonged to the State. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1893 was 64,459,179 pesos, or, including lines (600 miles) ultimately falling to the State, 77,540,011 pesos.

CHINA.—In 1896, 370 miles.

COCHIN CHINA.—51 miles.

COLOMBIA.—In 1897, 400 miles open, 270 miles unfinished, and 85 miles contracted for.

CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.—164 miles open, 86 miles in course of construction.

COSTA RICA.—131 miles.

CUBA.—1,000 miles.

DENMARK.—In 1896, 1,434 miles open, of which 1,067 miles belong to the State. Total cost to State to March 31, 1897, 206,942,082 kroner.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).—In 1898, 120 miles open.

ECUADOR.—58 miles.

EGYPT.—In 1897, 1,143 miles belonging to the State, and 72 miles companies; total, 1,215 miles. 230 miles under construction, and Government grants for 230 miles.

ENGLAND.—See United Kingdom.

FINLAND.—In 1897, 1,505 miles, all of which, excepting 20 miles, belonged to the State. Traffic in 1895, 3,022,209 passengers, and 1,218,841 tons of goods. Total cost to State to end of 1895, 192,548,106 marks; total revenue of same, 15,457,000 marks, and total expenditure, 10,120,000 marks.

FRANCE.—Some general statistics are shown as follows:

Year.	Length Miles.	Construction Cost. £1,000.	Receipts. £1,000.	Expenses. £1,000.	Passengers. 1,000's.	Goods Carried. 1,000 Tons.
1890	20,666	569,080	46,731	24,238	241,119	92,506
1894	22,339	615,480	49,389	27,491	336,514	99,105
1895	22,505	620,480	50,542	27,363	348,852	100,834
1896	22,649	628,480	51,906	27,464	363,009	104,046

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—10 miles.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Some general statistics are shown as follows:

Years.	Total Length in English Miles.	Total Capital in 1,000 Marks.	Expenditure (1,000 Marks).	Receipts (1,000 Marks).	Percentage on Capital of Surplus.
1889-90	25,958	10,304,442	703,916	1,271,086	5.50
1894-95	27,392	11,260,120	864,775	1,416,951	4.90
1895-96	28,071	11,481,738	856,722	1,504,375	5.64

Of 28,882 miles owned by the State, 2,817 miles were owned by private companies. In 1895-96, 248,055,000 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried, paying 984,103,000 marks. Number of passengers, 592,333,000, yielding 405,973,000 marks. Narrow-gauge lines not included in these figures, but are in the tabular matter.

GREECE.—In 1897, 591 miles open, and 300 under construction.

GUATEMALA.—150 miles open and 210 under construction.

GUIANA (BRITISH).—38¾ miles.

HAMBURG.—In 1896, 23 miles.

HESSE.—612 miles—all except 24 miles the property of the States of Hesse, Prussia, and Baden.

HONDURAS.—60 miles.

HUNGARY.—The following are railroad statistics of Hungary:

In 1895, State lines, 4,766 miles; companies' lines worked by the State, 2,118 miles; companies' lines worked by companies, 1,491 miles; total, 8,375 miles.

For 1896, the statistics for all railroads, State's and companies', were as follows:

The capital expenditure or total cost of construction was 1,141,960,000 florins; passengers carried, 57,452,000; goods carried, 34,991,000 tons; total receipts, 126,404,000 florins; total expenses, 73,240,000 florins.

INDIA.—In 1897-98, 21,156 miles open, against 20,390 previous year, ownership distributed as follows: State lines worked by companies, 10,422 miles, against 10,238 in 1897; State lines worked by the State, 5,161 miles, against 5,095 in 1897; guaranteed companies, 2,588 miles, against the same in 1897; assisted companies, 894 miles, against 428 in 1897; native State lines, 2,018 miles, against 1,967 in 1897; foreign lines, 73 miles, against 59 in 1897.

Total expenditures to end of 1896, including lines under construction and survey, Rx. 273,072,818, distributed as follows: State railways, Rx. 165,177,347; State lines leased to companies, Rx. 34,721,121; guaranteed railways, Rx. 50,333,837; assisted companies, Rx. 8,749,590; native States, Rx. 11,584,262; foreign lines, Rx. 1,700,800; surveys, Rx. 497,351; collieries, Rx. 308,410.

Up to the end of 1896 the total amount of capital raised by the various guaranteed railway companies was £45,827,345, and for State lines leased to companies, £27,844,363.

Gross earnings on all railroads in 1896, Rx. 25,366,043, against Rx. 25,236,906 in 1895. In 1896, number of passengers carried, 160,817,267; coaching earnings, Rx. 9,202,289; and passenger mileage, 6,427,608,140.

Tonnage of goods, material and live-stock in 1896, 32,471,335, earning Rx. 15,415,151, against 33,628,-030 tons, earning Rx. 16,369,360 in 1895.

Working expenses in 1896, Rx. 12,197,688 (48 per cent. of gross earnings), against Rx. 12,119,886 (46 per cent. of gross earnings) in 1895.

Net earnings realized were Rx. 13,168,355, against Rx. 14,117,020 in 1895, giving return on investment of 5.20 per cent., against 5.78 in 1895.

IRELAND.—See United Kingdom.

ITALY.—In 1892, 8,317 miles, of which 5,321 miles were State railroad, 96 miles jointly State and companies', and 2,900 miles of companies'.

In 1891, total receipts, 257,072,507 lire, of which 100,095,443 lire were passenger; expenses, 178,459,705 lire; passengers carried, 49,440,628.

JAMAICA.—185 miles; receipts (1896), £96,124; expenses, £67,482; passengers carried, 366,996.

JAPAN.—Statistics for 1896-97 are as follows:

	State Railroads.	Private Companies.
Length in miles	682	1,878
Gross income, yen	8,273,652	13,552,177
Expenditure, yen	3,815,663	5,565,452
Goods carried, tons	1,276,658	4,919,909
Passengers, number	22,681,161	41,948,896

LIPPE.—51 miles.

LÜBECK.—In 1896, 29 miles.

LUXEMBURG.—270 miles.

MALTA.—7½ miles.

MAURITIUS.—In 1896, 105 miles; revenue, 1,783,399 rupees; expenditure, 1,205,645 rupees.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—In 1897, 674 miles.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.—59 miles.

MEXICO.—In 1897, 7,380 miles. In 1892, 21,700,000 passengers carried, 3,100,000 tons goods, gross proceeds being $33,600,000.

NATAL.—402 miles open, all Government lines. Total cost of construction to end of 1896, £6,-117,211; revenue for 1896, £1,136,213; expenditure, £421,989.

NETHERLANDS.—In 1896, State owned 898 miles, private companies 801 miles.

	Revenue (Guilders).	Expenditure (Guilders).	Goods Carried (Kilogrammes).	Passengers Carried.
State Railway Company.....	20,665,000	17,752,000	6,445,000,000	11,102,000
Private railway companies	15,679,000	11,771,000	3,296,000,000	18,680,000

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.—In 1895, 1,298 miles; revenue, 13,477,795 guilders.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.—In 1896, 566 miles, of which 482 miles are Government line, 300 miles under construction.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In 1897, Government railway statistics were as follows: Lines open, 2,639 miles. Total expended on construction and equipment, £37,369,205; gross earnings for 1896-97, £3,014,-742; working expenses, £1,601,218. There were, at end of 1896, 84 miles of private railways, with capital expenditure £558,137.

NEW ZEALAND.—In 1897, Government lines open 2,185 miles; total expenditure amounting to £16,534,980: revenue, £1,296,158; expenditure, £789,054; tonnage of goods carried, 2,461,127, and passengers numbered 4,499,387. Private lines, 163 miles; capital cost, about £2,069,344; revenue, £112,630; expenditure, £80,179.

NICARAGUA.—91 miles, costing 2,700,000 dollars.

NORWAY.—In 1896, State railways, 1,020 miles; private, 69. Total receipts, 1895-96, State, 3,752,125 kroner; companies, 1,890,720 kroner. Total expenses, State, 6,841,076 kroner; companies, 1,058,177 kroner. Goods carried, State, 1,299,144 tons; companies, 588,546 tons. Passengers, State, 6,321,478; companies, 671,320.

OLDENBURG.—In 1897, 920 miles, all State.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—330 miles.

PARAGUAY.—156 miles. In 1894, gross receipts, 754,680 paper pesos.

PERAK.—81 miles open and 14 under construction.

PERSIA.—6 miles.

PERU.—In 1895, 924 miles, 300 of which belonged to the State.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—70 miles.

PORTO RICO.—137 miles, and 170 under construction.

PORTUGAL.—In 1896, 1,339 miles, of which 330 belonged to the State. All roads receive subventions from the State. Passengers carried, 7,571,986; goods carried, 1,510,736 tons; total receipts, 6,314,-891 milreis; to expense, 2,621,527 milreis.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.—Delagoa Bay Railroad, 57 miles in the colony, and is continued 280 miles to Pretoria.

PRUSSIA.—In 1897, 18,500 miles, of which 17,470 miles are owned or administered by the State and 1,030 miles by private companies. There are besides 105 miles narrow-gauge State railroad and 156 miles private.

QUEENSLAND.—In 1896, 2,430 miles, all under the Government. Total cost of construction, £17,-248,678. Revenue in 1896, £1,094,558, and expenditure £669,696.

ROUMANIA.—In 1897, 1,831 miles, all State.

RUSSIA.—On September 1, 1897, open for traffic, 26,311 miles. Under the Ministry of Ways and Communication, 23,783 miles (15,711 worked by State, and 8,072 by private companies); under the Ministry of War (Transcaspian), 940 miles; in Finland, 1,213 miles. In building, 7,757 miles; by the State, 1,213 miles; by Siberian Railway administration, 2,951; by private companies, 3,507; in Finland, 86 miles.

The following are the principal items of operating the railroads of Russia, exclusive of the Transcaspian railroads and those of Finland:

Year.	English Miles.	Gross Receipts. Paper Roubles.	Working Expenses. Paper Roubles.	Net Receipts. Paper Roubles.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried. Tons.
1890.....	18,059	284,520,638	171,774,282	112,756,356	46,505,000	67,381,000
1894.....	22,996	370,129,955	215,012,634	155,117,320	48,090,000	*42,060,000
1895.....	23,220	398,626,551	232,786,644	165,839,967	49,342,000	90,115,000
1896.....	25,756	405,949,300	.....	.....	.....	.....

The relation of the railroads to the State is shown by the following statement of the revenue and expenditure of the State Treasury in connection with both State and private railroads, in paper roubles:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Balance Improvement Expenses Deducted.
1894.....	155,455,493	183,115,228	—27,659,735	—16,111,096
1895.....	217,701,690	242,811,956	—25,110,266	—11,887,014
1896.....	312,274,372	278,283,293	+34,091,079	+25,283,461

The building capital of the whole net belonging to the State was reckoned at 1,346,677,788 roubles in gold and 724,905,895 in paper (=2,744,923,577 paper roubles).

Gross receipts of State railways for 1896, 278,969,819 roubles; expenditure, 157,366,603 roubles.

Building capital of private companies reckoned at 485,012,071 roubles in gold and 477,627,778 paper roubles (=1,055,145,885 paper roubles).

Gross receipts in 1896, 140,234,306 roubles; expenditures, 81,851,231 roubles.

Total debt of private companies to the State in 1897, 819,170,204 roubles.

* Exclusive of transfers from one line to another.

The Trans-Siberian Railway.—The chief road in process of construction is the Trans-Siberian, 4,950 miles in length, which is expected to be completed in 1905, at an estimated cost of 150,000,000 roubles. On December 11, 1895, the first section, from Tchelyabinsk to Omsk, 493 miles, was ready, with the exception of the iron bridge across the Irtysh; the second section, Omsk to the Ob river, 388 miles, was ready in October, 1896, and building was begun on the next three sections; Ob to Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei, 476 miles (rails already laid on December 17, 1895, and traffic opened from the Ob to Bolotnaya, 70 miles); Krasnoyarsk to Irkutsk, 672 miles, and Station Mysovaya, on Lake Baikal, to Syretensk, at the head of navigation on the Amur, 701 miles. At the Pacific end of the railway, the section from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk, 475 miles, was completed in 1897. The branch, Tchelyabinsk to Ekaterinburg, 150 miles, which will connect the main trunk with the Middle Urals line, Perm-Ekaterinburg-Tyumen, was opened in 1896. A new great railway, from Perm to Vyatka and thence to Kotlas, on the Northern Dvina, at its junction with the Vychezda, in order to make Arkhangelsk the chief port of West Siberia, has been projected. It will have a length of 619 miles, and its cost is estimated at 35,000,000 roubles. A sum of 129,112,196 roubles has been subscribed for new railways in the budget estimate of 1897, out of which 64,414,762 for the Siberian Railway and works connected with it, and 10,656,047 for local feeding branches.

The progress of the Siberian Railway, as reported in December, 1897, is shown as follows: The construction of the first section of the Central Siberian line (including the branch to the town of Tomsk) is completed, and it is now possible to begin regular traffic. The work on the second section of the Central Siberian line, on the Irkutsk-Baikal, on the North Ouroussissky, and Perm-Kotlas sections is shown as follows: 2,105.76 acres of forest have been cut down and trunks uprooted, 29,586,925 cubic yards of earthwork have been laid, 1,224,782 square yards of railway embankment have been made, and 156,391 cubic yards of masonry have been completed. The laying of stone and cast-iron piping has been effected on the whole length of the Central Siberian Railway, and about 24,500 feet of piping have been laid on the remaining sections. The construction of large and small bridges, with wooden and metal arches, is complete to the four hundred and seventeenth mile of the second section of the Central Siberian line, as also on the North Ouroussissky Railway; and besides this, 241 bridges have been constructed on the section beyond the Baikal mountain range; 678.24 miles of the main and station lines have been laid, of which 555.53 miles have been ballasted; 1,002 line and station buildings have been erected on these railways. The water supply is opened and 47 stations are being partially supplied. Of sleepers, 1,163,600 are prepared, and 81,163 tons of rails and fastenings. There have been completed 32 locomotives and 756 freight cars and platforms. The sections of the North Ouroussissky, still in the course of construction, will soon be finished.

On the 1st of September of the past year, the first through train from Vladivostok arrived at Khabarovsk. For the construction of a railway ferry across the Baikal Lake, parts of the frame and machinery of a ferry ice-cutter and the machinery for a floating dock have been conveyed to the town of Krasnoyarsk and to the village of Listvinnichnoia, where storehouses and workshops are erected. The general result of the work from 1895 to 1897 is shown as follows: Earthwork, 95,741,462 cubic yards; rails laid, 1,696.61 miles: ballasted, 2,022.81 miles.

The cost of the Siberian Railway up to 1898 has been about $194,000,000.

SALVADOR.—72 miles.

SANTO DOMINGO.—116 miles open.

SAXE-ALTENBURG.—107 miles.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.—110 miles.

SAXE-MEININGEN.—163 miles.

SAXE-WEIMAR.—In 1895, 193 miles.

SAXONY.—In 1896, 1,760 miles State lines, 170 miles being in neighboring territories. In addition there are 25 miles of private companies, but worked by the State.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.—15 miles State lines.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.—In 1896, 42 miles.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.—49 miles.

SCOTLAND.—See United Kingdom.

SELANGOR.—71 miles.

SENEGAL.—In 1892, 246 miles.

SERVIA.—In 1896, 230 miles. Cost of construction to 1894, 98,955,980 dinars.

SIAM.—In 1898, 58 miles open, 165 miles under construction, 136 miles under survey, etc.

SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC.—In 1897, 716 miles open, 270 under construction, 252 projected.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In 1896, 1,868 miles Government lines, paying 5 per cent. profit thereto.

SPAIN.—In 1896, 7,627 miles private lines, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. In 1894, there were carried 34,046,201 passengers. The traffic receipts amounted to 199,764,876 pesetas, and working expenses, 92,190,390 pesetas.

SUDAN (French).—94 miles.

SUNGEI UJONG.—23 miles open, and 14 miles under construction.

SWEDEN.—In 1896, 6,145 miles, of which 2,283 belonged to the State. Receipts (1895), 60,443,103 kroner; expenses, 35,992,189 kroner. Total cost of construction for State lines to end of 1895, 296,710,078 kroner; private lines, 323,404,130 kroner. State lines passengers in 1895 numbered 5,589,625; private lines, 12,720,281; weight of goods on State lines, 3,991,040 tons; private lines, 10,527,060 tons.

SWITZERLAND.—In 1897, 2,351 miles. Cost of construction, rolling stock, etc., to end of 1895, was 1,134,493,147 francs. Receipts in 1895, 111,544,765 francs: expenses, 66,193,333 francs. In 1896, tons of goods carried, 11,896,593, and 43,015,131 passengers. The State is to acquire all the railroads.

TASMANIA.—In 1896, 475 miles open.

TONGKING.—64 miles.

TRINIDAD.—54½ miles open, 30 miles soon to be opened.

TUNIS.—883 miles, of which 866 belong to the State.

TURKEY.—In 1897, 2,542 miles open. Amount of guarantee paid by the State to companies was £T650,000.

UNITED KINGDOM.—In 1897, 21,277 miles, of which 14,708 belonged to England and Wales, 3,391 to Scotland, and 3,178 to Ireland.

Of the total capital at end of 1896, the English railroads had £842,826,674, Scottish £146,932,989, and

Irish £39,715,872. Receipts, England and Wales, £76,584,956; Scotland, £10,055,662; Ireland, £3,478,504. Working expenditure, or all railroads, £50,192,424.

	1878.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Length of lines open, miles	17,333	21,174	21,277	21,433
Total capital paid up (shares and loans)	£698,545,154	£1,001,110,221	£1,029,475,335	£1,069,765,000
Passenger receipts	26,889,614	37,361,162	39,120,865	40,518,100
Goods traffic receipts	33,564,761	44,034,885	46,175,335	47,857,200
Total receipts, including miscellaneous	62,862,674	85,922,702	90,119,122	93,737,100
Number of passengers (exclusive of season ticket-holders)	565,024,455	929,770,909	980,339,433	.....

UNITED STATES.—See Index.

URUGUAY.—In 1896, 1,026 miles open, and 190 miles under construction.

VENEZUELA.—In 1895, 406 miles open, 1,000 miles under consideration.

VICTORIA.—In 1896, 3,122 miles, all belonging to the State. Total cost of lines to 1895, £38,102,855. Gross receipts in 1896, £2,401,392; expenditure, £1,546,475; number of passengers carried in 1896, 40,993,798, and weight of goods and live stock, 1,163,722 tons; train mileage, 8,989,391 miles.

WALDECK.—6 miles.

WALES.—See United Kingdom.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—There were 1,361 miles open in 1897, including 391 miles of private lines, 276 miles under construction, and 230 under survey.

WÜRTTEMBERG.—In 1896, 993 miles, of which 956 belonged to the State, 22 miles to private persons, and 15 miles to neighboring States.

Import Duties in Foreign Countries.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF IMPORT DUTIES COLLECTED IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.

(In Thousands of Dollars.)

	1885.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Russian Empire	$49,859	$63,855	$63,889	$75,027	$88,400	$87,786	$97,117
Finland	2,459	3,857	3,141	2,980	3,608	3,988	4,666
Norway	4,840	5,834	5,245	5,201	5,444	5,561	7,248
Sweden	8,732	11,347	9,900	9,842	10,246	10,486	11,224
Denmark	6,224	6,365	6,190	6,516	6,477	6,959	7,285
German Empire *	56,321	92,432	98,968	92,023	88,736	94,393	101,150
Holland	2,026	2,313	2,337	2,367	2,425	2,746	3,423
Belgium	5,532	6,189	6,355	6,667	6,784	7,446	8,092
France	71,803	70,415	83,915	88,147	90,840	77,895	82,580
Switzerland	4,052	6,004	6,935	7,388	7,938	8,347	8,926
Portugal	13,397	16,183	11,459	15,214	14,829	17,595	16,791
Italy	42,734	45,758	43,250	44,220	40,119	45,398	45,963
Spain	16,767	19,007	20,064	24,998	25,431	.....	.....
Austro-Hungarian Empire	16,183	16,694	19,188	19,889	21,233	21,686	21,014
Greece	3,048	4,753	5,211	4,344	5,445	4,889	.....
Bulgaria	833	1,602	1,388	1,769	1,894	1,758	.....
Servia	.....	.....	467	721	799	575	638
Roumania	2,596	4,388	5,732	6,701	6,589	5,493	.....
Egypt	3,794	6,082	6,578	7,208	8,118	7,987	8,742
United States †	180,750	229,844	176,664	201,046	131,446	151,632	159,302
Venezuela	3,471	6,535	6,560	5,177	7,276	.....	.....
Peru	.....	5,055	5,255	3,584	3,029	4,066	5,810
Chili	9,321	12,584	16,568	.....	17,405	22,597	24,778
Brazil	35,965	55,065	49,810	112,896	115,287	133,151	.....
Uruguay	6,477	9,832	7,558	7,870	8,965	9,141	8,854
Argentina	16,719	18,330	23,644	27,136	22,514	24,043	26,147
China	6,535	8,245	7,129	5,946	5,094	4,811	6,224
Japan	1,164	2,411	1,924	1,928	1,792	2,177	2,591
United Kingdom	97,569	97,682	98,160	97,127	99,319	102,197	105,124

* (Zollgebiet) years ended March 31. † Years ending June 30.

Foreign Post-Office Statistics.

	Year.	No. of Post-Offices.	Thousands of Letters.	Thousands of Post-Cards.	Thousands of Newspapers, etc.	Thousands of Parcels.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Algeria	1895	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	*$880,564	*$1,064,506
Argentine Republic	1896	*1,460	177,183				29,017,357	26,218,065
Austria	1896	†5,628	740,904		192,409		*16,749,480	16,697,120
Bahamas	1896	.....	174	3	118	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1896	864	131,164	45,376	192,788	.....	4,131,096	2,245,581
Bolivia	1897	156	‡2,375				.....	.....
Brazil	1893	2,826	33,441		37,674		.....	.....
Bulgaria	1895	181	18,385				*544,078	*585,556
Canada	1897	9,191	123,880	26,140	97,235	370	4,311,243	4,897,783
Cape of Good Hope	1896	1,099	17,579	566	9,982	413	1,235,500	1,348,465
Ceylon	1895	*364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili	1895	617	61,443				629,640	695,124
Cochin China	....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	1893	.....	714		822		.....	.....
Congo, French	1894	31	346				.....	.....
Congo Ind. State	1896	154	282				.....	.....
Costa Rica	1897	81	†3,010				.....	.....
Cyprus	1896	.....	573				.....	.....
Denmark	1896	817	74,607		63,038		.....	.....
Dutch East Indies	1895	300	8,562	5,525			.....	.....
Ecuador	1893	.....	2,629	.....	6,347		.....	.....
Egypt	1896	750	15,310		8,800		.....	.....
Falkland Islands	....	.....	2		12,000 lbs.		.....	.....
Fiji	1896	.....	392	.....	355	.....	.....	.....
Finland	1895	694	10,288		9,830	1,776	434,218	395,822
France (and Algeria)	1896	8,863	950,272	55,531	1,087,950		44,976,414	*34,812,774
French India	1895	5	673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	1896	33,219	1,395,406	509,534	1,795,113	41,263	*84,948,018	*77,033,607
Greece	1895	315	9,070		8,004		325,478	321,116
Guatemala	1896	212	9,413				.....	.....
Guinea, British	1896	*70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haiti	....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	1895	73	3,979				.....	.....
Honduras	1896	237	370				.....	.....
Hungary	1895	4,462	152,889		120,364		*6,708,400	4,861,200
India	1896	§25,515	374,223		28,929	20,773	5,138,881	4,929,948
Italy	1895	7,192	256,970		228,650	.....	10,140,136	.....
Jamaica	1897	.....	4,353		.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	1897	15,299	403,819		99,541	2,737	*4,170,521	*2,716,912
Luxemburg	1896	84	6		3		.....	.....
Malta	1896	.....	2,246	103	2,302	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	1896	.....	2,317			.....	.....	.....
Mexico	1897	1,625	29,886		.....	.....	548,627	689,133
Montenegro	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	1896	.....	87,825	42,893	123,096	4,638	3,386,482	2,642,814
New Guinea	1896	.....	13	.....	8	0.5	.....	.....
New South Wales	1896	1,508	69,691	1,013	61,162	506	.....	.....
New Zealand	1896	.....	29,788	1,886	26,050		*1,960,585	*1,768,495
Norway	1896	.....	39,345	3,493	44,175	773	.....	.....
Paraguay	1896	95	778				.....	.....
Peru	1896	306	7,176				123,515	123,515
Portugal	1894	4,008	27,011	5,764	22,639		.....	.....
Queensland	1896	1,092	17,591	.....	16,652	173	808,630	.....
Roumania	1896	3,270	12,210	8,287	25,011		.....	.....
Russia	1895	7,887	318,229		223,068	.....	*11,651,219	*8,737,172
St. Helena	1896	.....	20	0.5	2.5		.....	.....
Salvador	1893	73	2,115				.....	.....
Samos	1896	.....	79	.....	8		.....	.....
Santo Domingo	1895	.....	978				.....	.....
Servia	1896	117	10,174	.....	.....	.....	200,000	265,925
Siam	1896	165	845				.....	.....
South Australia	1896	576	18,765	.....	9,552	1,895	.....	.....
Spain	1895	2,954	104,059		68,945		.....	.....
Straits Settlements	1896	.....	5,929				.....	.....
Sweden	1895	2,551	169,077				2,137,067	1,927,270
Switzerland	1896	1,498	10,368	23,535	128,314	4,952	5,544,308	5,034,794
Tasmania	1896	653	7,320	231	4,862	2,344	277,510	.....
Tongking	1895	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunis	1895	236	10,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,165,560
Turkey	1893	1,649	10,831		3,377		.....	.....
United Kingdom	1897	20,745	1,893,000	336,500	848,500	63,700	59,383,380	8,253,112
United States	1897	71,022	11,586,182				82,665,463	94,077,242
Uruguay	1896	686	9,131	48	26,173		.....	.....
Venezuela	1895	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Telegraph statistics included.
‡ 1896.
† 1895.
§ Letter-boxes included.

Foreign Telegraph Statistics.

Countries.	Year.	No. of Offices.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Thousands of Messages.	Thousands Revenue.	Thousands Expenditure.	Money Denomination.
Algeria	1895	423	5,025	10,671	1,575	*4,408	*5,328	Francs
Angola	....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	1896	1,237	25,345	59,060	4,954	†30,070	†27,169	Pesos
Austria	1896	4,785	30,495	89,100	13,214	*44,374	*41,743	Florins
Bavaria	1896	.....	8,961	28,961	2,659	*27,167	*24,496	Marks
Belgium	1896	1,002	3,955	39,000	8,668	6,581	5,872	Francs
Bermuda	....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	1896	68	2,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1896	118	2,002	3,311	547	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	1895	289	10,143	21,936	1,284	‡3,600	‡9,845	Milreis
Bulgaria	1895	168	3,164	6,500	1,283	*2,720	*2,980	Levs
Canada	1896	2,556	31,735	68,923	8,946	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	1896	385	6,405	.....	2,230	§ 128	104	Pounds
Ceylon	....	.....	1,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili ‖	1895	205	6,965	8,330	1,160	.....	.....	.....
Cochin China	1896	88	1,905	3,077	322	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	1894	319	6,835	.....	397	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica	1897	43	878	.....	382	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	1894	153	2,300	.....	358	.....	.....	.....
Cyprus	....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark ¶	1896	172	3,849	9,375	1,942	.....	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies	1895	106	5,185	.....	614	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador	....	60	1,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	1896	.....	2,269	8,450	2,392	.....	.....	.....
France	1896	11,553	58,267	197,307	†44,794	.....	.....	.....
Germany	1896	.....	84,370	820,825	38,892	*339,792	*308,134	Marks
Greece	1895	230	5,065	6,000	1,449	2,107	.....	Drachma
Guatemala	1896	155	2,980	.....	756	.....	.....	.....
Guiana (British)	....	42	546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	1896	150	2,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary	1895	2,525	13,604	39,828	6,970	*16,771	*12,153	Florins
India	1896	1,461	46,375	142,926	4,737	1,086	898	Rx.
Italy	1895	5,286	24,716	95,675	9,064	17,275	*54,876	Lire
Japan	1897	1,114	11,720	37,661	10,978	*8,341	*5,434	Yen
Jamaica	....	.....	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luxemburg	....	134	442	1,130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar	....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	1897	800	40,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegro	1895	15	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	1896	533	8,539	12,571	4,584	1,464	2,175	Guilders
New South Wales	1896	856	12,418	30,820	2,797	432	.....	Pounds
New Zealand	1897	.....	6,285	16,471	2,520	*302	*354	Pounds
Nicaragua	1891	59	1,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	1896	454	6,313	14,966	1,902	1,504	1,540	Kroners
Orange Free State	....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay	1894	.....	360	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
Persia	1895	95	4,150	6,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	1896	41	1,491	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	....	.....	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	....	.....	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	1899	366	3,965	8,889	1,355	.....	.....	.....
Queensland	1896	377	10,026	18,036	1,142	72	*302	Pounds
Roumania	1896	508	4,250	10,150	2,373	.....	.....	.....
Russia	1895	4,623	78,396	157,397	69,547	*38,837	*29,124	Roubles
St. Helena	....	.....	.....	13	.....	9	.....	.....
Salvador	1896	121	1,724	.....	661	.....	.....	.....
Santo Domingo	....	.....	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senegal	1892	21	574	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servia	1896	134	1,990	4,170	803	*1,000	*1,330	Dinars
South African Republic	1895	99	1,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Australia **	1896	.....	5,865	14,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	1895	1,421	23,636	59,247	††5,962	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	1895	1,365	8,282	25,150	2,177	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	1896	1,866	4,435	12,608	3,710	**7,147	**7,147	Francs
Tasmania	1896	218	1,813	3,455	209	**19	.....	Pounds
Tunis	1895	81	2,060	3,670	495	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	....	1,649	21,800	33,766	.....	21,359	7,237	Piasters
United Kingdom	1897	10,183	41,393	279,985	79,424	2,922	3,108	Pounds
United States	1896	21,725	189,918	826,929	58,760	22,613	16,715	Dollars
Uruguay	1897	97	4,380	†332	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	1895	118	3,882	.....	.....	.....	968	Bolivars
Victoria	1896	791	6,947	14,441	1,873	102	.....	Pounds
Western Australia	1896	111	5,429	6,948	998	84	*269	.....
Württemberg	1896	.....	3,189	8,915	1,381	*12,886	*10,628	Marks

* Includes post-office statistics.
† For 1896.
‡ For 1897.
§ Exclusive of £125,176 the value of Government messages.
‖ Railway and private lines (2,618 miles) not included.
¶ State lines only.
** Includes telephone statistics.
†† For 1894.

Foreign Gold and Silver Coins.

The following table shows the gold and silver coins, as established by law, of the various countries of the world:

Country.	Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thousandths.	Pure Gold Contained.	Pure Silver Contained.	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.	Value Compared with Silver in U. S. Silver Dollar.
Argentina	Argentine	124.451	900	112.006	.....	$4.823	.....
	Half argentine	62.225	900	56.003	.....	2.411	.....
	Peso	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	$0.935
	50 centavos	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.468
	20 centavos	77.160	900	.....	69.444	.....	0.187
	10 centavos	38.580	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.094
	5 centavos	19.290	900	.....	17.361	.....	0.047
Austria-Hungary* (New system)	20 crowns	104.553	900	94.097	.....	4.052	.....
	10 crowns	52.276	900	47.049	.....	2.026	.....
	4 ducats	215.497	986 1-9	212.451	.....	9.149	.....
	1 ducat	53.866	986 1-9	53.112	.....	2.287	.....
(Old system)	8 florins	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.859	.....
	4 florins	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
(New system)	1 crown	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
(Old system)	50 heller	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	Maria Theresa thaler	433.089	833⅓	.....	360.763	.....	0.972
	2 florins	381.035	900	.....	342.932	.....	0.924
	1 florin	190.517	900	.....	171.465	.....	0.462
	Quarter florin	82.434	520	.....	42.866	.....	0.115
	20 kreutzer	41.141	500	.....	20.570	.....	0.055
	10 kreutzer	25.709	400	.....	10.285	.....	0.027
Belgium. (See Latin Union.)							
Bolivia	Boliviano	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	50 centavos	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.468
	20 centavos	69.444	900	.....	62.500	.....	0.168
	10 centavos	32.715	900	.....	29.444	.....	0.079
	5 centavos	16.357	900	.....	14.722	.....	0.039
Brazil	20 milreis	276.695	916⅔	253.637	.....	10.923	.....
	10 milreis	138.347	916⅔	126.818	.....	5.462	.....
	2 milreis	393.516	916⅔	.....	360.723	.....	0.972
	Milreis	196.758	916⅔	.....	180.361	.....	0.486
	500 reis	98.379	916⅔	.....	90.180	.....	0.243
British India	Double mohur, 30 rupees	360.000	916⅔	330.000	.....	14.212	.....
	Mohur, 15 rupees	180.000	916⅔	165.000	.....	7.106	.....
	⅔ mohur, 10 rupees	120.000	916⅔	110.000	.....	4.734	.....
	⅓ mohur, 5 rupees	60.000	916⅔	55.000	.....	2.367	.....
	Rupee	180.000	916⅔	.....	165.000	.....	0.444
	Half rupee	90.000	916⅔	.....	82.500	.....	0.222
	Quarter rupee	45.000	916⅔	.....	41.250	.....	0.111
	Eighth rupee	22.500	916⅔	.....	20.625	.....	0.055
Bulgaria	Alexander (20 levs)	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.859	.....
	5 levs	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 levs	154.320	835	.....	128.857	.....	0.347
	1 lev	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	Half lev	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
Canada	50 cents	179.320	925	.....	165.871	.....	0.446
	25 cents	89.660	925	.....	82.935	.....	0.223
	10 cents	35.864	925	.....	33.174	.....	0.089
	5 cents	17.932	925	.....	16.587	.....	0.044
Central America	Onza, or doubloon	417.590	875	365.390	.....	15.786	.....
	Half onza	208.795	875	182.695	.....	7.868	.....
	20 pesos	497.806	900	448.025	.....	19.295	.....
	10 pesos	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	5 pesos	124.451	900	112.006	.....	4.823	.....
	2 pesos	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	1 peso	24.890	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....
	Peso	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	Half peso	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.468
	Quarter peso	96.450	900	.....	86.805	.....	0.234
	Dime	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	Half dime	19.290	835	.....	16.107	.....	0.043

*Austria-Hungary.—The introduction of the coins of the new system will be made by degrees, during which time the coins of the old silver standard, as well as the State notes, will remain current. The coins of the new system, multiplied by two, are of the same value as the pieces of the old silver and paper currency.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thousandths.	Pure Gold Contained.	Pure Silver Contained.	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.	Value Compared with Silver in U. S. Silver Dollar.
Chili	Condor	184.907	916⅔	169.496	.....	$7.299	.....
	Doubloon	92.453	916⅔	84.749	.....	3.649	.....
	Escudo	46.227	916⅔	42.374	.....	1.824	.....
	Peso	9.245	916⅔	8.475	.....	0.365	.....
	Peso	308.640	835	.....	257.714	.....	$0.694
	20 centavos	61.728	835	.....	51.543	.....	0.139
	10 centavos	30.864	835	.....	25.771	.....	0.069
	5 centavos	15.432	835	.....	12.885	.....	0.034
Colombia	Double condor	497.806	900	448.025	.....	19.295	.....
	Condor	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	Peso	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 decimos	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	Decimo	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	Half decimo	19.290	835	.....	16.107	.....	0.43
Costa Rica	20 colons	240.1219	900	216.1097	.....	9.307	.....
	10 colons	120.0610	900	108.0549	.....	4.653	.....
	5 colons	60.0305	900	54.0274	.....	2.327	.....
	2 colons	24.0122	900	21.6110	.....	0.931	.....
Cuba	Spanish quadruple (onza)	417.590	875	365.390	.....	15.736	.....
	Doubloon (Isabella)	129.538	900	116.584	.....	5.017	.....
	Alphonse (25 pesetas)	124.451	900	112.006	.....	4.823	.....
Denmark. (See Scandinavian Union.)							
Ecuador	Sucre	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	Half sucre	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.468
	2 dimes	77.160	900	.....	69.444	.....	0.187
	Dime	38.580	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.094
	Half dime	19.290	900	.....	17.361	.....	0.047
Egypt	Egyptian pound	131.172	875	114.775	.....	4.943	.....
	50 piasters	65.586	875	57.387	.....	2.471	.....
	20 piasters	26.234	875	22.955	.....	0.988	.....
	10 piasters	13.117	875	11.477	.....	0.494	.....
	5 piasters	6.558	875	5.738	.....	0.247	.....
	20 piasters	432.096	833⅓	.....	360.080	.....	0.970
	10 piasters	216.048	833⅓	.....	180.040	.....	0.485
	5 piasters	108.024	833⅓	.....	90.020	.....	0.242
	2 piasters	43.209	833⅓	.....	36.008	.....	0.097
	Piaster	21.604	833⅓	.....	18.004	.....	0.049
	Half piaster	10.802	833⅓	.....	9.002	.....	0.024
	Quarter piaster	5.401	833⅓	.....	4.501	.....	0.012
Finland	20 markkaa	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.859	.....
	10 markkaa	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	2 markkaa	159.952	868	.....	138.836	.....	0.374
	1 markkaa	79.976	868	.....	69.418	.....	0.187
	50 penni	39.336	750	.....	29.500	.....	0.079
	25 penni	19.668	750	.....	14.750	.....	0.039
France. (See Latin Union.)							
German Empire	Double crown (20 marks)	122.915	900	110.623	.....	4.764	.....
	Crown	61.457	900	53.311	.....	2.382	.....
	Half crown	30.728	900	27.656	.....	1.191	.....
	5 marks	428.666	900	.....	385.800	.....	1.039
	2 marks	171.466	900	.....	154.319	.....	0.416
	Mark	85.733	900	.....	77.160	.....	0.208
	50 pfennigs	42.867	900	.....	38.580	.....	0.104
	20 pfennigs	17.146	900	.....	15.432	.....	0.042
Great Britain	Five pounds	616.372	916⅔	565.008	.....	24.383	.....
	Two pounds	246.549	916⅔	226.063	.....	9.733	.....
	Sovereign	123.274	916⅔	113.002	.....	4.866	.....
	Half sovereign	61.637	916⅔	56.501	.....	2.433	.....
	Crown	436.364	925	.....	403.636	.....	1.087
	Half crown	218.182	925	.....	201.818	.....	0.544
	Florin	174.545	925	.....	161.454	.....	0.435
	Shilling	87.273	925	.....	80.727	.....	0.217
	Sixpence	43.636	925	.....	40.363	.....	0.109
	Fourpence	29.091	925	.....	26.909	.....	0.072
	Threepence	21.818	925	.....	20.182	.....	0.054
	Twopence	14.545	925	.....	13.454	.....	0.036
	Penny	7.273	925	.....	6.727	.....	0.018
Greece. (See Latin Union.)							
Haiti	10 gourdes	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	5 gourdes	124.451	900	112.006	.....	4.823	.....
	2 gourdes	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	Gourde	24.890	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....

Country.	Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thousandths.	Pure Gold Contained.	Pure Silver Contained.	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.	Value Compared with Silver in U. S. Silver Dollar.
Haiti (continued).....	Gourde.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	$0.935
	Half gourde.....	192.900	835	.....	161.072	.....	0.434
	Fifth gourde.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	Tenth gourde.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
Hawaii.....	Dollar.....	412.50	900	.....	371.250	.....	1.00
	50 cents.....	192.90	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.467
	25 cents.....	96.45	900	.....	86.805	.....	0.233
	10 cents.....	38.58	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.093
Japan.....	20 yen.....	257.197	900	231.477	.....	$9.969	.....
	10 yen.....	128.599	900	115.739	.....	4.984	.....
	5 yen.....	64.299	900	57.869	.....	2.492	.....
	1 yen.....	12.860	900	11.574	.....	0.498	.....
	50 sen.....	207.997	800	.....	166.397	.....	0.448
	20 sen.....	83.200	800	.....	66.560	.....	0.179
	10 sen.....	41.597	800	.....	33.277	.....	0.089
Latin Union.....	100 francs.....	497.806	900	448.025	.....	19.295	.....
	50 francs.....	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	20 francs.....	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.859	.....
	10 francs.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	5 francs.....	24.890	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....
	5 francs.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 francs.....	154.320	835	.....	128.857	.....	0.347
	1 franc.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	50 centimes.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	20 centimes.....	15.432	835	.....	12.866	.....	0.035
Mexico.....	20 pesos.....	522.234	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 pesos.....	261.117	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 pesos.....	130.558	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2½ pesos.....	65.279	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 peso.....	26.111	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Peso.....	417.790	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	50 centavos.....	208.895	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	25 centavos.....	104.447	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 centavos.....	41.779	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 centavos.....	20.889	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	10 florins.....	103.703	900	93.332	.....	4.019	.....
	Rixdaler (2½ fl.).....	385.800	945	.....	364.581	.....	0.942
	Florin.....	154.323	945	.....	145.832	.....	0.393
	Half florin.....	77.161	945	.....	72.916	.....	0.196
	Quarter florin.....	55.170	640	.....	35.308	.....	0.095
	Tenth florin.....	21.604	640	.....	13.824	.....	0.037
	Twentieth florin.....	10.571	640	.....	6.765	.....	0.018
Norway. (See Scandinavian Union.)							
Persia.....	2 tomans.....	87.962	900	79.166	.....	3.409	.....
	1 toman.....	43.981	900	39.583	.....	1.704	.....
Peru.....	20 sols.....	497.806	900	448.025	.....	19.295	.....
	10 sols.....	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	5 sols.....	124.451	900	112.006	.....	4.823	.....
	2 sols.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	1 sol.....	24.890	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....
	Sol.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	Half sol.....	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.448
	Fifth sol.....	77.160	900	.....	69.444	.....	0.187
	Dinero.....	38.580	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.094
	Half dinero.....	19.290	900	.....	17.361	.....	0.047
Portugal.....	Crown.....	273.686	916⅔	250.678	.....	10.804	.....
	Half crown.....	136.843	916⅔	125.439	.....	5.402	.....
	Fifth crown.....	54.736	916⅔	50.175	.....	2.161	.....
	Tenth crown.....	27.368	916⅔	25.088	.....	1.080	.....
	500 reis.....	192.900	916⅔	.....	176.825	.....	0.476
	200 reis.....	77.160	916⅔	.....	70.730	.....	0.190
	100 reis.....	38.580	916⅔	.....	35.365	.....	0.95
	50 reis.....	19.290	916⅔	.....	17.682	.....	0.48
Roumania.....	20 lei.....	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.859	.....
	10 lei.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	5 lei.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 lei.....	154.323	835	.....	128.857	.....	0.347
	1 leu.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	½ leu.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087

Country.	Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thousandths.	Pure Gold Contained.	Pure Silver Contained.	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.	Value Compared with Silver in U.S. Silver Dollar.
Russia	Imperial (10 roubles)	199.133	900	179.219	.....	$7.718	.....
	Imperial (15 paper roubl's)	199.133	900	179.219	.....	7.718	.....
	Half imperial (5 roubles), prior to 1886	100.967	916⅔	92.571	.....	3.986	.....
	Half imperial (5 roubles), since 1886	99.566	900	89.609	.....	3.859	.....
	Half imperial (7½ paper roubles)	99.566	900	89.609	.....	3.859	.....
	Ducat (3 roubles), prior to 1886	60.593	916⅔	55.543	.....	2.392	.....
	Rouble, prior to 1886	319.927	868 1-18	.....	277.714	.....	$0.748
	Rouble, since 1886	308.571	900	.....	277.714	.....	0.748
	50 copecks, prior to 1886	159.963	868 1-16	.....	138.857	.....	0.374
	50 copecks, since 1886	154.285	900	.....	138.857	.....	0.374
	25 copecks, prior to 1886	79.982	868 1-16	.....	69.428	.....	0.187
	25 copecks, since 1886	77.143	900	.....	69.428	.....	0.187
	20 copecks	55.540	500	.....	27.770	.....	0.075
	15 copecks	41.655	500	.....	20.827	.....	0.056
	10 copecks	27.770	500	.....	13.885	.....	0.037
	5 copecks	13.885	500	.....	6.942	.....	0.019
Scandinavian Union	20 crowns	138.280	900	124.452	.....	5.359	.....
	10 crowns	69.140	900	62.226	.....	2.679	.....
	2 crowns	231.480	800	.....	185.184	.....	0.499
	1 crown	115.740	800	.....	92.592	.....	0.249
	50 öre	77.160	600	.....	46.296	.....	0.125
	40 öre	61.780	600	.....	37.038	.....	0.100
	25 öre	37.345	600	.....	22.407	.....	0.060
	10 öre	22.376	400	.....	8.950	.....	0.024
Servia	Milan (20 dinars)	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.859	.....
	Half milan	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	5 dinars	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 dinars	154.323	835	.....	128.857	.....	0.347
	1 dinar	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	Half dinar	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
Spain	25 pesetas	124.451	900	112.006	.....	4.823	.....
	10 pesetas	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	5 pesetas	24.890	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....
	5 pesetas	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 pesetas	154.323	835	.....	128.857	.....	0.347
	1 peseta	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	50 centimes	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	20 centimes	15.432	835	.....	12.886	.....	0.035
Sweden. (See Scandinavian Union.)							
Switzerland. (See Latin Union.)							
Turkey	500 piasters	556.817	916⅔	510.416	.....	21.982	.....
	250 piasters	278.408	916⅔	255.208	.....	10.991	.....
	100 piasters	111.363	916⅔	102.082	.....	4.396	.....
	50 piasters	55.681	916⅔	51.041	.....	2.198	.....
	25 piasters	27.840	916⅔	25.520	.....	1.099	.....
	20 piasters	371.216	830	.....	308.104	.....	0.830
	10 piasters	185.608	830	.....	154.052	.....	0.415
	5 piasters	92.804	830	.....	77.026	.....	0.207
	2 piasters	37.121	830	.....	30.810	.....	0.083
	1 piaster	18.560	830	.....	15.405	.....	0.0[illegible]
	Half piaster	9.280	830	.....	7.703	.....	0.021
United States	Double eagle	516	900	464.40	.....	20.00	.....
	Eagle	258	900	232.20	.....	10.00	.....
	Half eagle	129	900	116.10	.....	5.00	.....
	Quarter eagle	64.5	900	58.05	.....	.....	.....
	Dollar	412.50	900	.....	371.25	.....	1.00
	Half dollar	192.9	900	.....	173.61	.....	0.50
	Quarter dollar	96.45	900	.....	86.805	.....	0.25
	Dime	38.58	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.10
Venezuela	100 bolivars	497.806	900	448.025	.....	.....	.....
	50 bolivars	248.903	900	224.012	.....	.....	.....
	20 bolivars	99.561	900	89.605	.....	.....	.....
	10 bolivars	49.780	900	44.802	.....	.....	.....
	5 bolivars	24.890	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 bolivars	385.800	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 bolivars	154.323	835	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 bolivar	77.160	835	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Half bolivar	38.580	835	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fifth bolivar	15.432	835	.....	.....	.....	.....

Public Debts in Foreign Countries.

British Possessions.

	Year.	Public Debt — Amount.	Amount Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
Europe—				
* United Kingdom	1897	$3,118,431,904	$78.30	6.16
Malta	1896	385,284	2.18	0.25
Asia—				
* India	1896	1,130,716,603	5.11	2.36
Ceylon	1896	18,087,434	6.01	2.82
Hongkong	1896	1,663,427	6.37	0.70
Africa—				
Mauritius	1896	6,031,265	16.09	1.40
Natal	1896	39,197,802	65.48	5.53
Cape of Good Hope	1896	133,331,118	73.19	4.10
Sierra Leone	1896	121,667	1.62	0.24
America—				
Canada	1897	261,538,596	50.43	6.91
Newfoundland	1896	13,096,944	62.96	8.14
Bermuda	1896	226,787	14.21	1.36
British Honduras	1896	169,049	5.00	0.56
British Guiana	1896	4,392,589	15.78	1.62
West Indies—				
Bahamas	1896	582,180	11.20	1.84
Jamaica	1896	10,804,433	15.36	2.86
Windward Islands	1896	3,717,209	10.27	2.35
Leeward Islands	1896	1,465,942	11.48	2.17
Trinidad	1896	2,709,118	11.25	0.97
Australasia—				
New South Wales	1896	281,688,453	217.08	6.25
Victoria	1896	228,179,560	194.21	7.26
South Australia	1896	111,287,040	308.94	8.55
Western Australia	1896	22,988,961	166.65	1.93
Queensland	1896	155,119,812	328.52	8.75
Tasmania	1896	37,876,147	228.01	9.75
New Zealand	1896	215,917,540	302.33	9.24
South Seas—				
Fiji	1896	1,060,432	8.80	2.94
Total	....	$5,800,887,201	$20.82	4.69

Other Countries.

Austria-Hungary	1895	$3,088,536,073	$74.68	6.55
Belgium	1895	437,292,708	68.21	6.20
Denmark	1896	53,820,432	24.63	2.52
France	1894	6,041,529,000	157.57	9.15
German Empire	1895	506,430,151	9.69	1.76
Greece	1895	160,523,915	73.39	8.82
Italy	1895	2,386,029,333	76.71	6.78
Netherlands	1896	450,011,174	92.61	8.39
Norway	1894	38,807,978	19.39	2.73
Sweden	1895	77,462,723	15.90	2.12
Portugal	1894	722,651,839	142.19	15.24
†Roumania	1896	226,695,373	39.09	5.83
Russia	1894	3,421,149,866	35.73	5.65
‡Spain	1896	1,156,621,596	65.85	7.93
Switzerland	1895	16,330,479	5.57	1.04
Turkey	1896	640,035,403	16.32	7.11
Asia—				
Japan	1895	332,279,775	7.95	4.18
Africa—				
Egypt	1895	509,232,913	74.70	9.84
Tunis	1884	27,749,733	18.49	5.47
America—				
Argentine Republic	1895	381,953,106	96.36	6.50
Brazil	1895	550,329,237	33.70	3.82
Chili	1895	101,541,423	34.26	3.33
Mexico	1895	189,906,976	15.11	3.76
United States	1897	1,817,672,666	24.97	4.32
Uruguay	1896	118,479,725	143.70	7.22
Venezuela	1895	24,885,315	10.71	2.63

* Year ending 31st March. † April 1, 1897. ‡ June 30, 1896.

THE UNITED STATES.

PART II.

THE UNITED STATES.

Area and Political Divisions.

The total area of the United States is 3,580,805 square miles, or 2,291,715,347 acres. The following statement shows the area of each State and Territory in the United States, date of organization of Territories, and of admission of new States into the Union (from the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of 1898):

Civil Divisions.	Act Organizing Territory.	U. S. Statutes. Vol.	U. S. Statutes. Page.	Act Admitting State.	U. S. Statutes. Vol.	U. S. Statutes. Page.	Area of States and Territories. In Square Miles.	Area of States and Territories. In Acres.
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.								
New Hampshire	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	9,280	5,939,200.
Massachusetts	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	7,800	4,992,000
Rhode Island	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	1,306	835,840
Connecticut	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	4,750	3,040,000
New York	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	47,000	30,080,000
New Jersey	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	8,320	5,324,800
Pennsylvania	.....	.	...	.....	..	...	46,000	29,440,000
Delaware	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	2,120	1,356,800
Maryland	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	11,124	7,119,360
Virginia	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	38,348	24,542,720
North Carolina	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	50,704	32,450,560
South Carolina	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	34,000	21,760,000
Georgia	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	58,000	37,120,000
STATES ADMITTED.								
Kentucky	.....	..	...	Feb. 4, 1791.	1	189	37,680	24,115,200
Vermont	.....	..	...	Feb. 18, 1791.	1	191	10,212	6,535,680
Tennessee	.....	..	...	June 1, 1796.	1	491	45,600	29,184,000
Maine	.....	..	...	Mar. 3, 1820.	3	544	35,000	22,400,000
Texas	.....	..	...	*Dec. 29, 1845.	9	108	274,356	175,587,840
West Virginia	.....	..	...	Dec. 31, 1862.	12	633	23,000	14,720,000
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES. *States.*								
Ohio	.....	..	...	Apr. 30, 1802.	2	173	39,972	25,581,976
Louisiana	Mar. 3, 1805.	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812.	2	701	44,396	28,781,090
Indiana	May 7, 1800.	2	58	*Dec. 11, 1816.	3	399	33,809	21,637,760
Mississippi	Apl. 7, 1798.	1	549	*Dec. 10, 1817.	3	472	47,156	30,179,840
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809.	2	514	*Dec. 3, 1818.	3	536	55,414	35,465,093
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817.	3	371	*Dec. 14, 1819.	3	608	50,722	32,462,115
Missouri	June 4, 1812.	2	743	†Mar. 2, 1821.	3	645	65,370	41,836,931
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819.	3	493	June 15, 1836.	5	50	52,203	33,410,063
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805.	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837.	5	144	56,451	36,128,640
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822.	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845.	5	742	59,268	37,931,520
Iowa	June 12, 1838.	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845.	5	742	55,045	35,228,800
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836.	5	10	May 29, 1848.	9	233	53,924	34,511,360
California	.....	..	...	Sept. 9, 1850.	9	452	157,801	100,992,640
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849.	9	403	May 11, 1858.	11	285	83,531	53,459,840

* Joint resolution by Congress.
† See President's proclamation (3 Stat. L., Appendix No. 2).

Civil Divisions. PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES. *States*—Continued.	Act Organizing Territory.	U. S. Statutes. Vol.	U. S. Statutes. Page.	Act Admitting State.	U. S. Statutes. Vol.	U. S. Statutes. Page.	Area of States and Territories. In Square Miles.	Area of States and Territories. In Acres.
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848.	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859.	11	383	95,274	60,975,360
Kansas	May 30, 1854.	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861.	12	126	80,891	51,770,240
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861.	12	209	*Mar. 21, 1864.	13	30	112,090	71,737,600
Nebraska	May 30, 1854.	10	277	†Feb. 9, 1867.	14	391	74,170	47,468,800
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861.	12	172	†Mar. 3, 1875.	18	474	104,500	66,880,000
Wyoming	July 25, 1868.	15	178	July 10, 1890.	26	222	97,883	62,645,120
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853.	10	172	Feb. 22, 1889.	25	‡676	69,994	44,796,160
Montana	May 26, 1864.	13	85	Feb. 22, 1889.	25	‡676	143,776	92,016,640
North Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861.	12	239	‡.	25	‡676	71,190	45,561,600
South Dakota					25	‡676	79,130	50,643,200
Idado	Mar. 3, 1863.	12	808	July 3, 1890.	26	215	86,294	55,228,160
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850.	9	453	July 16, 1894.	28	§107	84,476	54,064,640
Territories.								
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850.	9	446	.....	..	...	121,201	77,568,640
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863.	12	664	.....	..	...	113,916	72,906,240
Alaska	July 27, 1868.	15	240	.....	..	...	577,390	369,529,600
Indian	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	30,586	19,575,040
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790.	1	130	.....	..	...	60	38,400
	Mar. 3, 1791.	1	214					
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890.	26	81	‖	..	...	38,437	24,599,680
Total							3,580,305	2,291,715,347

Climatology of United States.

The following table shows the average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of twenty-three or less years, at selected stations in the several States and Territories:

Stations.	Number of Years.	Temperature Maximum.	Year.	Temperature Minimum.	Year.	Average Precipitation.
Alabama—Mobile	25	101	1883	11	1886	62.7
Montgomery	21	107	1881	5	1886	52.9
Alaska—Sitka	7	80	1885	-3	1887	111.7
Arizona—Fort Grant	13	106	1879	7	1887	16.3
Yuma	18	118	1878	22	1883	3.2
Arkansas—Little Rock	15	106	1894	-5	1886	54.2
California—San Francisco	23	100	1891	29	1888	23.6
San Diego	22	101	1883	32	1891	9.8
Colorado—Denver	22	105	1878	-29	1875	14.5
Pueblo	5	103	1888	-17	1894	10.6
Connecticut—New London	22	95	1893	-10	1882	49.1
District of Columbia—Washington	23	104	1871	-14	1881	44.6
Florida—Jacksonville	22	104	1889	14	1894	55.3
Key West	23	100	1886	41	1886	40.1
Georgia—Atlanta	16	100	1887	-2	1886	54.5
Savannah	23	105	1879	12	1886	51.7
Illinois—Cairo	22	103	1881	-16	1884	43.7
Chicago	23	100	1887	-23	1872	35.0
Springfield	15	102	1879	-22	1884	39.1

* See President's proclamation, Oct. 13, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 749).
† See President's proclamation, Aug. 1, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 665).
‡ See President's proclamations (26 Stat L., 1548 to 1552, inclusive).
§ See President's proclamation, Jan. 4, 1896 (28 Stat. L., p. 12 of Proclamations by President).
‖ See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1544).

Stations.	Number of Years.	Temperature Maximum.	Year.	Temperature Minimum.	Year.	Average Precipitation.
Indiana—Indianapolis	23	101	1887	-25	1884	43.2
Oklahoma—Oklahoma	8	104	1894	-11	1892	37.4
Iowa—Des Moines	16	104	1886	-30	1884	35.0
Kansas—Leavenworth	23	107	1886	-29	1873	38.4
Dodge City	19	108	1876	-20	1883	21.0
Kentucky—Louisville	21	105	1881	-19	1884	46.9
Louisiana—New Orleans	23	99	1894	15	1886	61.8
Shreveport	21	107	1875	1	1886	50.8
Maine—Eastport	21	91	1894	-21	1884	48.4
Portland	22	97	1876	-17	1872	42.7
Maryland—Baltimore	22	102	1887	-6	1881	44.8
Massachusetts—Boston	23	101	1881	-13	1882	46.1
Michigan—Alpena	23	98	1886	-27	1882	36.4
Detroit	23	101	1887	-24	1872	32.6
Marquette	20	100	1878	-27	1875	32.5
Minnesota—St. Paul	22	100	1883	-41	1888	27.6
St. Vincent	12	103	1886	-54	1888	19.1
Mississippi—Vicksburg	21	101	1881	3	1886	57.2
Missouri—St. Louis	23	106	1881	-22	1884	38.0
Montana—Helena	14	108	1886	-42	1892	18.3
Havre (Assiniboine)	13	108	1886	-55	1887	14.7
Nebraska—North Platte	19	107	1877	-35	1888	19.1
Omaha	21	106	1894	-33	1884	32.6
Nevada—Winnemucca	16	104	1877	-28	1888	8.9
New Hampshire—Mt. Washington	20	74	1872	-50	1891	88.5
New Jersey—Atlantic City	20	99	1880	-7	1880	42.8
New York—Albany	20	98	1890	-18	1875	38.8
Rochester	22	99	1894	-12	1875	35.2
New Mexico—Ft. Stanton	10	95	1886	-18	1887	19.0
Santa Fé	22	97	1878	-13	1888	14.6
North Carolina—Charlotte	15	103	1887	-5	1880	53.6
Wilmington	23	108	1879	9	1884	56.0
North Dakota—Bismarck	20	105	1876	-44	1887	19.0
Ft. Buford	14	107	1883	-49	1888	13.5
Ohio—Cincinnati	23	104	1881	-12	1886	41.2
Cleveland	22	99	1881	-17	1873	37.7
Oregon—Portland	23	102	1891	-2	1888	48.3
Roseburg	17	102	1887	-6	1888	34.9
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	23	102	1881	-5	1880	40.9
Pittsburg	21	103	1881	-12	1879	37.8
Rhode Island—Block Island	14	88	1885	-4	1882	44.4
South Carolina—Charleston	21	104	1879	10	1886	56.3
South Dakota—Rapid City	9	106	1881	-40	1883	18.3
Yankton	21	108	1886	-34	1879	26.8
Tennessee—Knoxville	23	100	1887	-16	1884	52.9
Memphis	21	102	1881	-8	1886	53.8
Texas—Abilene	8	110	1886	-5	1888	25.3
Galveston	23	98	1874	11	1886	51.0
Utah—Salt Lake City	20	102	1889	-20	1888	18.9
Virginia—Norfolk	23	102	1887	4	1886	52.7
Vermont—Northfield	7	92	1892	-32	1889	37.9
Washington—Olympia	17	97	1885	-2	1888	51.4
Spokane Falls	13	102	1890	-39	1888	18.1
West Virginia—Parkersburg	6	97	1892	-11	1893	42.1
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	23	100	1887	-25	1875	32.2
Wyoming—Cheyenne	21	100	1881	-38	1875	12.1

Population.

According to the census of 1890, the population of the United States for that year was 62,622,250; at the end of 1896 it is estimated to have been about 70,500,000. The statement following shows the population of each State and Territory, as per each census from 1790 to 1890. The narrow column under each census year shows the numerical order or status of each State or Territory at the respective periods.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890		1880		1870		1860		1850	
1— The United States....		62,622,250		50,155,783		38,558,371		31,443,321		23,191,876
2— North Atlantic Divis'n.		17,401,545		14,507,407		12,298,730		10,594,268		8,626,851
3- Maine.....	30	661,086	27	648,936	23	626,915	22	628,279	16	583,169
4—New Hampshire.....	33	376,530	31	346,991	31	318,300	27	326,073	22	317,976
5—Vermont.....	36	332,422	32	332,286	30	330,551	28	315,098	23	314,120
6—Massachusetts.....	6	2,238,943	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,351	7	1,231,066	6	994,514
7—Rhode Island.....	35	345,506	33	276,531	32	217,353	29	174,620	28	147,545
8—Connecticut.....	29	746,258	28	622,700	25	537,454	24	460,147	21	370 792
9—New York.....	1	5,997,853	1	5,082,871	1	4,382,759	1	3,880,735	1	3,097,394
10- New Jersey.....	18	1,444,933	19	1,131,116	17	906,096	21	672,035	19	489,555
11—Pennsylvania.....	2	5,258,014	2	4,282,891	2	3,521,951	2	2,906,215	2	2,311,786
12— South Atlantic Divis'n.		8,857,920		7,597,197		5,853,610		5,364,703		4,679,090
13—Delaware.....	42	168,493	38	146,608	35	125,015	32	112,216	30	91,532
14—Maryland.....	27	1,042,390	23	934,943	20	780,894	19	687,049	17	583,034
15—District of Columbia.....	39	230,392	36	177,624	34	131,700	35	75,080	33	51,687
16—Virginia.....	15	1,655,980	14	1,512,565	10	1,225,163	5	1,596,318	4	1,421,661
17—West Virginia.....	28	762,794	29	618,457	27	442,014		.....		.....
18—North Carolina.....	16	1,617,947	15	1,399,750	14	1,071,361	12	992,622	10	869,039
19—South Carolina.....	23	1,151,149	21	995,577	22	705,606	18	703,708	14	668,507
20—Georgia.....	12	1,837,353	13	1,542,180	12	1,184,109	11	1,057,286	9	906,185
21—Florida.....	32	391,422	34	269,493	33	187,748	31	140,424	31	87,445
22— North Central Divis'n.		22,362,279		17,364,111		12,981,111		9,095,716		5,403,595
23—Ohio.....	4	3,672,316	3	3,198,062	3	2,665,260	3	2,339,511	3	1,980,329
24—Indiana.....	8	2,192,404	6	1,978,301	6	1,680,637	6	1,350,428	7	988,416
25—Illinois.....	3	3,826,351	4	3,077,871	4	2,539,891	4	1,711,951	11	851,470
26—Michigan.....	9	2,093,889	9	1,636,937	13	1,184,059	16	749,113	20	397,654
27—Wisconsin.....	14	1,686,880	16	1,315,497	15	1,054,670	15	775,881	24	305,391
28—Minnesota.....	20	1,301,826	26	780,773	28	439,706	30	172,023	36	6,077
29—Iowa.....	10	1,911,896	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	20	674,913	27	192,214
30—Missouri.....	5	2,679,184	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	8	1,182,012	13	682,044
31- North Dakota.....	41	182,719	40	c135,177	45	c14,181	42	c4,837		.....
32—South Dakota.....	37	328,808								
33—Nebraska.....	26	1,058,910	30	452,402	36	122,993	39	28,841		.....
34—Kansas.....	19	1,427,096	20	996,096	29	364,399	33	107,206		.....
35— South Central Divis'n.		10,972,893		8,919,371		6,434,410		5,768,658		4,303,522
36—Kentucky.....	11	1,858,635	8	1,648,690	8	1,321,011	9	1,155,684	8	982,405
37—Tennessee.....	13	1,767,518	12	1,542,359	9	1,258,520	10	1,109,801	5	1,002,717
38—Alabama.....	17	1,513,017	17	1,262,505	16	996,992	13	964,201	12	771,623
39—Mississippi.....	21	1,289,600	18	1,131,597	18	827,922	14	791,305	15	606,526
40—Louisiana.....	25	1,118,587	22	939,946	21	726,915	17	708,002	18	517,762
41—Texas.....	7	2,235,523	11	1,591,749	19	818,579	23	604,215	25	212,592
42—Oklahoma.....	46	c61,834		.....		.....		.....		.....
43—Arkansas.....	24	1,128,179	25	802,525	26	484,471	25	435,450	26	209,897
44— Western Division.....		3,027,613		1,767,697		990,510		618,976		178,818
45—Montana.....	44	132,159	45	39,159	43	20,595		.....		.....
46—Wyoming.....	47	60,705	47	20,789	47	9,118		.....		.....
47—Colorado.....	31	412,198	35	194,327	41	39,864	38	34,277		.....
48—New Mexico.....	43	153,593	41	119,565	37	91,874	34	93,516	32	61,547
49—Arizona.....	48	59,620	44	40,440	46	9,658		.....		.....
50- Utah.....	40	207,905	39	143,963	39	86,786	37	40,273	35	11,380
51—Nevada.....	49	45,761	43	62,266	40	42,491	41	6,857		.....
52—Idaho.....	45	84,385	46	32,610	44	14,999		.....		.....
53—Washington.....	34	349,390	42	75,116	42	23,955	40	11,594		.....
54—Oregon.....	38	313,767	37	174,768	38	90,923	36	52,465	34	13,294
55—California.....	22	1,208,130	24	864,694	24	560,247	26	379,994	29	92,597

STATES AND TER'TS.	1840		1830		1820		1810		1800		1790	
1— The U. States.	a17,069,453		b12,866,020		9,633,822		7,239,881		5,308,483		3,929,214	
2— Nor. At. Div.	6,761,082		5,542,381		4,356,623		3,486,675		2,635,576		1,968,040	
3—Maine.....	13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,269	14	228,705	14	151,719	11	96,540
4—N. Hampsh're.	22	284,574	18	269,328	15	244,022	16	214,460	11	183,858	10	141,885
5—Vermont.....	21	291,948	17	280,652	16	235,966	15	217,895	13	154,465	12	85,425
6—Massachus'ts..	8	737,699	8	610,408	7	523,159	5	472,040	5	422,845	4	378,787
7—R. Island.....	24	108,830	23	97,199	20	83,015	17	76,931	16	69,122	15	68,825
8—Connecticut..	20	309,978	16	297,675	14	275,148	1	261,942	8	251,002	8	237,946
9—New York....	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,111	2	959,049	3	589,051	5	340,120
10—New Jersey...	18	373,306	14	320,823	13	277,426	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
11—Pennsylvania.	2	1,724,033	2	1,348,233	3	1,047,507	3	810,091	2	602,365	2	434,373
12— S'th Atl. Div.	3,925,299		3,645,752		3,060,809		2,674,891		2,286,494		1,851,806	
13—Delaware.....	26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,674	17	64,273	16	59,096
14—Maryland.....	15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407,350	8	380,546	7	341,548	6	319,728
15—Dis. of C'lmba.	28	43,712	25	39,834	25	33,039	22	24,023	19	14,093	.....	.....
16—Virginia	4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	1,065,116	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
17—W. Virginia...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18—N. Carolina...	7	753,419	5	737,987	4	638,829	4	555,500	4	478,103	3	393,751
19—S. Carolina....	11	594,398	9	581,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
20—Georgia.....	9	691,392	10	516,823	11	340,985	11	252,433	12	162,686	13	82,548
21—Florida.....	27	54,477	26	34,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22— N. Cent. Div.	3,351,542		1,610,473		858,957		293,169		51,006		.....	
23—Ohio.....	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	581,295	13	230,760	18	45,365	.....	.....
24—Indiana.....	10	685,866	13	343,031	18	147,178	21	24,520	21	5,641	.....	.....
25—Illinois.....	14	476,183	20	157,445	24	55,162	24	12,282	.....	.....	.....	.....
26—Michigan.....	23	212,267	27	31,639	27	8,765	25	4,762	.....	.....	.....	.....
27—Wisconsin....	30	30,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28—Minnesota....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29—Iowa	29	43,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30—Missouri	16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,557	23	20,845	.....	.....	.....	.....
31—N. Dakota....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32—S. Dakota.....												
33—Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34—Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35— S. Cent. Div..	3,025,430		2,062,096		1,357,433		785,146		335,407		109,368	
36—Kentucky.....	6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,135	7	406,511	9	220,955	14	73,677
37—Tennessee.....	5	829,210	7	681,904	9	422,771	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
38—Alabama.....	12	590,756	15	309,527	19	127,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39—Mississippi....	17	375,651	22	136,621	21	75,448	20	40,352	20	8,850	.....	.....
40—Louisiana.....	19	352,411	19	215,739	17	152,923	18	76,556	.....	.....	.....	.....
41—Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42—Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43—Arkansas.....	25	97,574	28	30,388	26	14,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
1— The United States. ...	62,622,250	50,155,783	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	a17,069,453
2—North Atlantic Divis'n..	17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	10,594,268	8,626,851	6,761,082
3—South Atlantic Divis'n..	8,857,920	7,597,197	5,853,610	5,364,703	4,679,090	3,925,299
4—North Central Division.	22,362,279	17,364,111	12,981,111	9,096,716	5,403,595	3,351,542
5—South Central Division.	10,972,893	8,919,371	6,434,410	5,768,658	4,303,522	3,025,430
6—Western Division.....	3,027,613	1,767,697	990,510	618,976	178,818	.....

	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
1— The United States.....	b12,866,020	9,633,822	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
2—North Atlantic Division....	5,542,381	4,356,623	3,486,675	2,635,576	1,968,040
3—South Atlantic Division	3,645,752	3,060,809	2,674,891	2,286,494	1,851,806
4—North Central Division.....	1,610,473	858,957	293,169	51,006	.....
5—South Central Division.....	2,062,096	1,357,433	785,146	335,407	109,368
6—Western Division.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Including 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any State or Territory. b Including 5,318 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any State or Territory. c Dakota Territory. d Population of Greer County (5,338), in Indian Territory (also claimed by Texas), included in that of Oklahoma Territory for census purposes.

N. B.—The following data will be found in Volume I of this work:

1. Percentage of increase of population, at each successive census year from 1790 to 1890.
2. Native and foreign-born population by States and Territories, for each census year from 1850 to 1890.
3. Males of voting age, by nativity and color, in 1890.
4. Total dwellings and persons to a dwelling, for each census year from 1850 to 1890.

POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT.

In order that proper comparison may be made between the different censuses, a rearrangement of occupations under each of the general classes, in accordance with the classification used in 1890, has been extended by the Census Office to the printed results of preceding censuses, bringing into classified form the results for 1850 and 1860, which in the printed reports are presented in an alphabetical list, and giving for 1870 and 1880 the readjusted totals for each of the general classes.

Number and Per Cent. of Persons 10 Years of Age or Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, by Sex, 1870 1880, and 1890.

Sex and Census Years.	Total Population.	Persons 10 Years of Age or Over.	Persons 10 Years of Age or Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations.	—Per Cent of Persons— Engaged in Gainful Occupations of— Total Population.	Persons 10 Years of Age or Over.
Males.					
1870	19,493,565	14,258,866	10,669,635	54.73	74.83
1880	25,518,820	18,735,980	14,744,942	57.78	78.70
1890	32,067,880	24,352,659	18,821,090	58.69	77.29
Females.					
1870	19,064,806	13,970,079	1,836,288	9.63	13.14
1880	24,636,963	18,025,627	2,647,157	10.74	14.69
1890	30,554,370	23,060,900	3,914,571	12.81	16.97
Both Sexes.					
1870	38,558,371	28,228,945	12,505,923	32.43	44.30
1880	50,155,783	36,761,607	17,392,099	34.68	47.31
1890	62,622,250	47,413,559	22,735,661	36.31	47.95

Number and Per Cent. of Persons 10 Years of Age or Over in Each Class of Occupations, by Sex, 1870, 1880, and 1890.

Census Years and Classes of Occupations.	Number— Males.	Number— Females.	Number— Total.	Per Cent— Males.	Per Cent— Females.	Per Cent— Total.
1870.						
Agricultural, fisheries, and mining	5,744,314	397,049	6,141,363	53.84	21.62	49.11
Professional service	278,841	92,257	371,098	2.61	5.02	2.97
Domestic and personal service	1,338,663	973,157	2,311,820	12.55	53.00	18.48
Trade and transportation	1,209,571	19,828	1,229,399	11.34	1.08	9.83
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	2,098,246	353,997	2,452,243	19.66	19.28	19.61
Total	10,669,635	1,836,288	12,505,923	100.00	100.00	100.00
1880.						
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining	7,409,970	594,654	8,004,624	50.25	22.46	46.03
Professional service	425,947	177,255	603,202	2.89	6.70	3.47
Domestic and personal service	2,321,937	1,181,506	3,503,443	15.75	44.63	20.14
Trade and transportation	1,803,629	62,852	1,866,481	12.23	2.38	10.73
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	2,783,459	630,890	3,414,349	18.88	23.83	19.63
Total	14,744,942	2,647,157	17,392,099	100.00	100.00	100.00
1890.						
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining	8,333,813	679,523	9,013,336	44.28	17.36	39.65
Professional service	632,646	311,687	944,333	3.36	7.96	4.15
Domestic and personal service	2,692,879	1,667,698	4,360,577	14.31	42.60	19.18
Trade and transportation	3,097,701	228,421	3,326,122	16.46	5.84	14.63
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	4,064,051	1,027,242	5,091,293	21.59	26.24	22.39
Total	18,821,090	3,914,571	22,735,661	100.00	100.00	100.00

POPULATION BY AGES.

The following table shows the number and percentage of native white of native and foreign parentage in 1890 of each quinquennial age:

Age Periods.	Native White—Native Parents. Number.	Per Cent.	Native White—Foreign Parents. Number.	Per Cent.
All ages	34,358,348	100.00	11,508,675	100.00
Under 5 years	4,550,682	13.25	1,942,337	16.88
5 to 9 years	4,431,900	12.90	1,792,917	15.59
10 to 14 "	3,964,906	11.54	1,630,687	14.17
15 to 19 "	3,552,524	10.34	1,601,528	13.92
20 to 24 "	3,185,167	9.27	1,345,926	11.70
25 to 29 "	2,545,181	7.41	1,029,267	8.95
30 to 34 "	2,376,869	6.92	825,643	7.18
35 to 39 "	2,054,293	5.98	515,045	4.48
40 to 44 "	1,719,410	5.00	286,284	2.49
45 to 49 "	1,471,358	4.28	190,047	1.65
50 to 54 "	1,255,794	3.65	125,735	1.09
55 to 59 years	985,012	2.72	71,516	0.62
60 to 64 "	795,300	2.31	50,163	0.44
65 to 69 "	578,793	1.68	35,157	0.31
70 to 74 "	418,393	1.22	24,552	0.21
75 to 79 "	244,580	0.71	15,030	0.13
80 to 84 "	127,996	0.37	8,446	0.07
85 to 89 "	46,848	0.14	3,242	0.03
90 to 94 "	12,662	0.04	978	0.01
95 to 99 "	2,277	0.01	200	0.00
100 years & over	591	0.00	68	0.00
Age unknown	87,812	0.26	8,712	0.08

School Attendance.

The whole number of persons attending school during any portion of the census year (1890) is shown in the following table:

General Nativity and Color.	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Aggregate	11,674,678	100.00	5,954,142	100.00	5,720,736	100.00
Total white	10,667,171	91.37	5,464,413	91.77	5,202,758	90.95
Native white	10,158,289	86.97	5,196,313	87.27	4,956,976	86.65
Native parents	7,204,755	61.71	3,695,420	62.06	3,509,335	61.34
Foreign parents	2,948,534	25.26	1,500,893	25.21	1,447,641	25.31
Foreign white	513,882	4.40	268,100	4.50	245,782	4.30
Total colored*	1,007,707	8.63	489,729	8.23	517,978	9.05
Persons of negro descent	999,324	8.56	484,969	8.15	514,355	8.99

The school attendance, by ages, is shown as follows:

Age Periods.	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
All ages	11,674,878	100.00	5,955,142	100.00	5,720,736	100.00
Under 5 years	8,330	0.07	4,245	0.07	4,085	0.07
5 to 9 years	3,726,044	31.92	1,888,039	31.71	1,838,005	32.13
10 to 14 "	5,607,358	48.03	2,831,005	47.55	2,776,353	48.53
15 to 19 "	2,155,141	18.46	1,111,989	18.67	1,043,152	18.24
20 years and over	178,005	1.52	118,864	2.00	59,141	1.03

Illiteracy.

The following table shows for each element of the population the number of illiterates and the percentage in each class for 1880 and 1890:

General Nativity and Color.	Population 10 Years of Age and Over in 1890.			Population 10 Years of Age and Over in 1880.		
	Total.	Illiterates		Total.	Illiterates	
		Number.	Per Ct.		Number.	Per Ct.
Aggregate	47,413,559	6,324,702	13.34	36,761,607	6,239,958	16.97
Total white	41,931,074	3,212,574	7.66	32,160,400	3,019,080	9.39
Native white	33,144,187	2,065,008	6.23	25,785,789	2,255,460	8.75
Native parents	25,375,766	1,890,728	7.45	.....	.....	....
Foreign parents	7,768,421	174,280	2.24	.....	.....	....
Foreign white	8,786,887	1,147,571	13.06	6,374,611	763,620	11.98
Total colored*	5,482,485	3,112,128	56.76	4,601,207	3,220,878	70.00
Persons of negro descent	5,328,972	3,042,668	57.10	.....	.....	....

Soldiers and Widows.

The distribution by age periods of surviving veterans and widows of the Civil War, both United States and Confederate, is shown in the following table:

Age Periods.	United States Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.		Confederate Soldiers & Sailors.		Widows of United States Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.		Widows of Confederate Soldiers and Sailors.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
All ages	1,084,073	100.00	432,020	100.00	145,359	100.00	60,564	100.00
Under 35 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,662	2.52	1,530	2.53
Under 45 years	129,438	12.52	50,666	11.73	29,720	20.45	9,936	16.41
45 to 54 years	575,746	55.68	216,280	50.06	51,946	35.74	22,866	37.75
55 to 64 "	238,489	23.06	114,752	26.56	38,332	26.37	17,890	29.54
65 to 74 "	75,214	7.27	43,714	10.12	16,985	11.68	6,891	11.38
75 years & over	11,149	1.08	5,867	1.36	4,088	2.81	1,274	2.10
Age unknown	4,087	0.39	741	0.17	626	0.43	177	0.29

* Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians.

Immigration.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1897 AND 1898.

	1897			1898		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Austria-Hungary—						
Bohemia and Moravia	947	1,007	1,954	1,181	1,287	2,468
Galicia and Bukowina	3,252	2,615	5,767	6,865	5,552	12,417
Other Austria	5,976	4,309	10,285	5,468	2,765	8,233
Hungary	8,698	6,327	15,025	9,561	7,101	16,662
Belgium	490	270	760	424	270	694
Denmark	1,212	873	2,085	1,204	742	1,946
France (including Corsica)	1,209	898	2,107	1,232	757	1,989
Germany	11,899	10,634	22,533	9,073	7,989	17,062
Greece	546	25	571	2,265	93	2,358
Italy	41,446	17,985	59,431	40,241	18,365	58,606
Netherlands	558	332	890	507	267	774
Norway	3,535	2,307	5,842	3,005	1,931	4,936
Portugal	962	912	1,874	856	860	1,716
Roumania	413	378	791	522	381	903
Russia (proper)	12,436	10,314	22,750	15,716	11,478	27,194
Finland	1,458	1,608	3,066	1,374	1,233	2,607
Poland	2,654	1,511	4,165	2,998	1,728	4,726
Spain	425	41	466	511	66	577
Sweden	6,213	6,931	13,144	5,442	6,956	12,398
Switzerland	975	591	1,566	824	422	1,246
Turkey in Europe	110	42	152	139	37	176
England	5,998	3,976	9,974	5,943	3,934	9,877
Ireland	11,549	16,872	28,421	9,952	15,176	25,128
Scotland	1,054	829	1,883	1,100	697	1,797
Wales	539	331	870	758	461	1,219
Not specified	18	7	25	1	.....	1
Total Europe	124,472	91,925	216,397	127,162	90,558	217,720

	1897			1898		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mexico	42	49	91	39	68	107
Central America—						
Costa Rica	1	....	1	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	....	....	1	....	1
Honduras	....	....	....	1	....	1
Nicaragua	1	....	1	1	....	1
Salvador	1	....	1	....	....	....
Central America, not specified	2	....	2	2	....	2
Total Central America	6	....	6	5	....	5
British North America—						
Quebec and Ontario	151	97	248	158	38	196
Nova Scotia	5	3	8	12	2	14
New Brunswick	1	....	1	10	1	11
Prince Edward Island	....	....	....	12	....	12
British Columbia	12	3	15	91	14	105
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	7	18	11	1	12
Total British North America	180	110	290	294	56	350
Cuba	1,968	1,585	3,553	997	880	1,877
Other West Indies	293	255	548	145	102	247
South America	28	21	49	30	9	39
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)	3,203	1,529	4,732	2,651	1,624	4,275
China	3,334	29	3,363	2,061	10	2,071
Japan	1,420	106	1,526	2,115	115	2,230
Asia, not specified	40	1	41	51	4	55
Australia	65	74	139	115	44	159
Hawaiian Islands	29	26	55	26	14	40
Pacific Islands, not specified	3	2	5	6	2	8
Africa	24	13	37	38	10	48
Grand total	135,107	95,725	230,832	135,735	93,498	229,233

Arrivals of Aliens and Immigrants.

Period. Year End'g Dec. 31.	Aliens Immigrants.	Aliens Non-immigrants.	Total.	Period. Year End'g June 30 (Continued).	Aliens Immigrants.	Aliens Non-immigrants.	Total.
1856	195,857	4,597	200,436	1875	227,498	17,134	244,632
1857	246,945	4,361	251,306	1876	169,986	20,005	189,991
1858	119,501	3,635	123,136	1877	141,857	23,163	165,019
1859	118,616	2,666	121,282	1878	138,469	19,307	157,776
1860	150,237	3,403	153,640	1879	177,826	20,128	197,954
1861	89,724	2,194	91,918	1880	457,257	24,969	484,196
1862	89,007	2,978	91,985	1881	669,431	25,732	695,163
1863	174,524	1,758	176,282	1882	788,992	27,280	816,272
1864	193,195	223	193,418	1883	603,322	41,910	645,232
1865	247,453	667	248,120	1884	518,592	41,971	560,563
1866	314,917	3,651	318,568	1885	395,346	42,412	437,758
1867	310,965	4,757	315,722	1886	334,203	22,720	357,923
Jan. 1 to June 30.				1887	490,109	23,929	513,038
1868	138,840	3,183	142,023	1888	546,849	20,661	567,510
Year End'g June 30.				1889	444,427	20,845	465,272
1869	352,768	11,306	363,074	1890	455,302	21,123	476,425
1870	387,208	15,717	402,930	1891	560,319	18,798	579,117
1871	321,350	21,259	342,609	1892	623,084	20,269	644,353
1872	404,806	18,172	422,978	1893	502,917	40,750	543,667
1873	459,803	18,338	478,141	1894	314,467	32,940	347,407
1874	313,339	14,610	327,949	1895	279,948	21,201	301,149

Fiscal Affairs.

Revenue by Fiscal Years.

Year.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Sales of Public Lands.	Miscellan's Sources— Prem's on Loans and Sales of Gold Coin.	Miscellan's Sources— Other Miscellan Items.	Net Ordinary Revenue.	Excess of Revenue Over Ordinary Expenditures.
1864	$102,316,158	$109,741,134	$475,649	$588,353	$21,174,101	$30,331,401	$264,626,772	*$600,695,870
1865	84,928,261	209,464,215	1,200,573	996,553	11,683,447	25,441,556	333,714,605	*963,840,619
1866	179,048,653	309,226,813	1,974,754	665,081	38,088,056	29,085,314	558,032,620	37,223,208
1867	176,417,811	266,027,537	4,200,234	1,163,576	27,787,330	15,087,522	490,634,010	133,091,335
1868	164,464,600	191,087,589	1,788,146	1,348,715	29,203,629	17,745,404	405,638,083	28,297,798
1869	180,048,427	158,356,461	765,686	4,050,344	13,755,491	13,997,339	370,943,747	48,078,469
1870	194,538,374	184,899,756	229,103	3,350,482	15,295,644	12,942,118	411,255,478	101,601,917
1871	206,270,408	143,098,154	580,355	2,388,647	8,892,840	22,098,541	383,323,945	91,146,757
1872	216,370,287	130,642,178	.....	2,575,714	9,412,638	15,106,051	374,106,868	96,598,995
1873	188,089,528	113,729,314	315,255	2,882,312	11,560,531	17,161,270	333,738,205	43,392,959
1874	163,103,834	102,409,785	.....	1,852,429	5,037,665	17,075,048	289,478,755	2,344,883
1875	157,167,722	110,007,494	.....	1,413,640	3,979,280	15,431,915	288,000,051	13,376,658
1876	148,071,985	116,700,732	93,709	1,129,467	4,029,281	17,456,776	287,483,039	29,022,243
1877	130,956,498	118,630,408	.....	976,254	405,777	18,081,655	269,000,587	30,340,578
1878	130,170,680	110,581,625	.....	1,079,748	317,103	15,614,728	257,763,879	20,799,552
1879	137,250,048	113,561,611	.....	924,781	1,505,048	20,585,697	273,827,184	6,879,301
1880	186,532,065	124,009,374	31	1,016,507	110	21,978,525	333,526,611	65,883,653
1881	198,159,676	135,264,386	1,517	2,201,863	.....	25,154,851	360,782,293	100,069,405
1882	220,410,730	146,497,595	160,142	4,753,140	.....	31,703,643	403,525,259	145,543,811
1883	214,706,497	144,720,369	106,157	7,955,864	.....	30,796,695	398,287,582	132,879,444
1884	195,067,490	121,586,073	70,721	9,810,705	.....	21,984,882	348,519,870	104,393,626
1885	181,471,989	112,498,726	.....	5,705,986	.....	24,014,055	323,690,706	63,463,771
1886	192,905,033	116,805,986	108,240	5,630,999	.....	20,989,538	336,439,727	93,956,589
1887	217,286,893	118,823,391	32,892	9,254,286	.....	26,005,815	371,403,278	103,471,096
1888	219,091,174	124,296,872	1,566	11,202,017	.....	24,674,446	379,266,075	111,341,274
1889	223,832,742	130,881,514	.....	8,038,652	.....	24,297,151	387,050,059	87,701,081
1890	229,668,564	142,606,705	.....	6,358,272	.....	24,447,419	403,080,982	85,040,273
1891	219,522,205	145,686,249	.....	4,029,535	.....	23,374,457	392,612,447	26,838,542
1892	177,452,964	153,971,072	.....	3,261,876	.....	20,251,872	354,397,784	9,914,454
1893	203,355,017	161,027,624	.....	3,182,090	.....	18,253,898	385,818,639	2,341,674
1894	131,818,531	147,111,232	.....	1,673,637	.....	17,118,618	297,722,019	*69,808,260
1895	152,158,617	143,421,672	.....	1,108,347	.....	16,706,438	313,390,075	*42,805,223
1896	160,021,751	146,762,864	.....	1,005,523	.....	19,186,060	326,976,200	*25,203,245
1897	176,554,127	146,688,574	.....	864,581	.....	23,614,423	347,721,705	*18,052,434
1898	149,575,062	170,900,641	.....	1,243,129	.....	83,602,502	405,321,335	*38,047,248

* Expenditure in excess of revenue.

Expenditures by Fiscal Years.

Year.	Civil and Miscellan's — Prem. on Loans, Purchase of Bonds, etc.	Civil and Miscellan's — Other Civil & Miscellaneous Items.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Expenditures.
1864 ..	.....	$27,505,599	$690,791,843	$85,725,995	$2,629,859	$4,963,924	$53,685,422	$865,322,642
1865 ..	$1,717,900	43,047,658	1,031,323,361	122,612,945	5,116,837	16,338,811	77,397,712	1,297,555,224
1866 ..	58,477	41,056,962	284,449,702	43,324,119	3,247,065	15,605,352	133,067,742	520,809,417
1867 ..	10,813,349	51,110,224	95,224,416	31,034,011	4,642,532	20,936,552	143,781,592	357,542,675
1868 ..	7,001,151	53,009,868	123,246,649	25,775,503	4,100,682	23,782,387	140,424,046	377,340,285
1869 ..	1,674,680	56,474,062	78,501,991	30,000,758	7,042,923	28,476,662	130,694,243	322,865,278
1870 ..	15,996,556	53,237,462	57,655,675	21,280,230	3,407,988	28,240,202	129,235,498	309,653,561
1871 ..	9,016,795	60,481,916	35,799,992	19,481,027	7,426,997	34,443,895	125,576,566	292,177,188
1872 ..	6,958,267	60,984,757	35,872,157	21,249,810	7,061,729	28,583,406	117,357,840	277,517,962
1873 ..	5,105,920	73,328,110	46,323,133	23,536,257	7,051,705	29,359,427	104,750,688	290,345,245
1874 ..	1,395,074	69,641,593	42,313,927	30,932,587	6,692,462	29,038,415	107,119,815	287,133,873
1875 ..	.....	71,070,703	41,120,646	21,497,626	8,384,657	29,456,216	103,093,545	274,623,398
1876 ..	.....	66,958,374	38,070,889	18,963,310	5,965,558	28,257,395	100,243,271	258,459,797
1877 ..	.....	56,252,067	37,082,736	14,959,935	5,277,007	27,963,752	97,124,512	238,660,009
1878 ..	.....	53,177,704	32,154,148	17,365,301	4,629,280	27,137,019	102,500,875	236,964,327
1879 ..	.....	65,741,555	40,425,661	15,125,127	5,206,109	35,121,482	105,327,949	266,947,883
1880 ..	2,795,320	54,713,530	38,116,916	13,546,985	5,945,457	56,777,174	95,757,575	257,642,958
1881 ..	1,031,249	64,416,325	40,466,461	15,686,672	6,514,161	50,059,280	82,508,741	260,712,888
1882 ..	.....	57,219,751	43,570,494	15,082,046	9,736,747	61,345,194	71,077,207	257,981,440
1883 ..	.....	68,678,022	48,911,383	15,283,437	7,362,590	66,012,574	59,160,131	265,408,138
1884 ..	.....	70,920,434	39,429,608	17,292,601	6,475,999	55,429,228	54,578,378	244,126,244
1885 ..	.....	87,494,258	42,670,578	16,021,080	6,552,495	56,102,267	51,386,256	260,226,985
1886 ..	.....	74,164,930	34,324,153	13,907,888	6,099,158	63,404,864	50,580,146	242,483,138
1887 ..	.....	85,264,826	38,561,026	15,141,127	6,194,523	75,029,102	47,741,577	267,932,180
1888 ..	8,270,842	72,952,261	38,522,436	16,924,438	6,249,908	80,288,509	44,715,007	267,924,801
1889 ..	17,292,363	80,664,064	44,435,271	21,378,809	6,892,208	87,624,779	41,001,484	229,288,978
1890 ..	20,304,244	81,403,256	44,582,838	22,006,206	6,708,047	106,936,855	36,099,284	318,040,711
1891 ..	10,401,221	110,048,167	48,720,065	26,113,896	8,527,469	124,415,951	37,547,135	365,773,905
1892 ..	.....	99,846,988	46,895,456	29,174,139	11,150,578	134,583,053	23,378,116	345,023,330
1893 ..	.....	103,732,799	49,641,773	30,136,064	13,345,347	159,357,585	27,264,392	383,477,954
1894 ..	.....	101,943,730	54,567,930	31,701,294	10,293,482	141,177,285	27,841,406	365,195,298
1895 ..	.....	93,279,730	51,804,759	28,797,795	9,989,754	141,395,228	30,978,080	356,195,298
1896 ..	.....	87,268,558	50,830,961	27,148,231	12,163,166	139,434,047	35,386,488	352,179,446
1897 ..	.....	90,401,268	48,950,268	34,561,546	13,016,802	141,053,165	37,791,110	365,774,160
1898 ..	.....	96,520,505	91,992,000	58,823,985	10,994,668	147,452,369	37,585,056	443,368,583

Expenses of Collecting Revenue.

The statement following shows the amounts of customs duties and internal revenue collected and the costs of collection since 1880:

Year Ending June 30.	Internal Revenue — Revenue.	Internal Revenue — Expenses of Collecting.	Internal Revenue — Expenses of Collecting — Per Ct.	Customs Revenue — Revenue.	Customs Revenue — Expenses of Collecting.	Customs Revenue — Expenses of Collecting — Per Ct.
1881	$135,264,385.51	$4,327,793.24	3.20	$198,159,676.02	$6,383,288.10	3.22
1882	146,497,595.45	4,097,241.34	2.80	220,410,730.25	6,506,359.26	2.95
1883	144,724,368.98	4,424,707.39	3.06	214,706,496.93	6,593,509.43	3.07
1884	121,586,072.51	4,216,847.26	3.47	195,067,489.76	6,709,485.76	3.44
1885	112,498,725.54	3,853,035.94	3.42	181,471,939.34	6,494,847.29	3.58
1886	116,805,936.48	3,578,679.42	3.06	192,905,023.44	6,427,612.67	3.33
1887	118,823,391.22	3,826,507.98	3.22	217,286,893.13	6,855,801.74	3.16
1888	124,206,871.98	3,626,038.91	2.92	219,091,173.63	7,156,187.77	3.27
1889	130,881,513.92	3,770,388.72	2.88	223,832,741.69	7,030,487.00	3.14
1890	142,606,705.81	3,780,950.41	2.65	229,668,584.57	6,859,986.09	2.98
1891	145,686,249.44	4,003,485.65	2.75	219,522,205.23	6,964,367.09	3.17
1892	153,971,072.57	3,879,082.31	2.52	177,452,964.15	6,646,276.05	3.74
1893	161,027,623.93	4,144,927.02	2.57	203,355,016.73	6,756,790.98	3.32
1894	147,111,232.81	3,749,029.22	2.55	131,818,530.62	6,791,872.86	5.15
1895	143,421,672.02	3,754,935.45	2.62	152,158,617.45	6,786,690.92	4.43
1896	146,508,265.00	3,846,888.00	2.62	160,534,351.00	7,237,796.00	4.52
1897	146,688,574.00	3,606,799.00	2.46	176,554,127.00	7,075,372.00	4.01
1898	170,900,641.00	3,705,257.00	2.17	149,575,062.00	7,152,277.00	4.78

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF PUBLIC DEBT FROM 1869 TO 1897.

July 1—	Three Per Cents.	Three and a Half Per Cents.	Four Per Cents.	Four and a Half Per Cents.	Five Per Cents.	Six Per Cents.	Total Interest-bearing Debt.	Annual Interest Charge.
1869.....	$36,125,000	.....	.....	.....	$221,588,300	$1,874,347,222	$2,162,060,522	$125,523,998
1870.....	59,550,000	.....	.....	.....	221,588,300	1,765,317,422	2,046,455,722	118,784,960
1871.....	45,885,000	.....	$678,000	.....	274,236,450	1,613,897,300	1,934,696,750	111,949,330
1872.....	24,665,000	.....	678,000	.....	414,567,200	1,374,883,800	1,814,794,100	103,988,463
1873.....	14,000,000	.....	678,000	.....	414,567,300	1,281,238,650	1,710,483,950	98,049,804
1874.....	14,000,000	.....	678,000	.....	510,628,050	1,213,624,700	1,738,937,750	98,796,004
1875.....	14,000,000	.....	678,000	.....	607,132,750	1,100,865,550	1,722,676,300	96,855,600
1876.....	14,000,000	.....	.....	.....	711,685,800	984,999,650	1,710,685,450	95,104,269
1877.....	14,000,000	.....	.....	$140,000,000	703,266,650	854,621,850	1,711,888,500	93,160,643
1878.....	14,000,000	.....	98,850,000	240,000,000	703,266,650	738,619,000	1,794,735,650	94,654,472
1879.....	14,000,000	.....	741,522,000	250,000,000	508,440,350	283,681,350	1,797,643,700	83,773,778
1880.....	14,000,000	.....	739,347,800	250,000,000	484,864,900	235,780,400	1,723,993,100	79,633,981
1881.....	14,000,000	.....	739,347,800	250,000,000	439,841,350	196,378,600	1,639,567,750	75,018,695
1882.....	14,000,000	$460,461,050	739,349,350	250,000,000	.....	.....	1,463,810,400	57,300,110
1883.....	318,204,350	32,082,600	737,942,200	250,000,000	.....	.....	1,338,229,150	51,436,709
1884.....	238,612,150	.....	737,951,700	250,000,000	.....	.....	1,226,563,850	47,926,432
1885.....	208,190,500	.....	737,960,450	250,000,000	.....	.....	1,196,150,950	47,014,133
1886.....	158,046,600	.....	737,967,500	250,000,000	.....	.....	1,146,014,100	45,510,098
1887.....	33,716,500	.....	737,975,850	250,000,000	.....	.....	1,021,692,350	41,780,529
1888.....	14,000,000	.....	714,315,450	222,207,050	.....	.....	950,522,500	38,991,935
1889.....	14,000,000	.....	676,214,990	139,639,000	.....	.....	829,853,990	33,752,354
1890.....	14,000,000	.....	602,297,360	109,015,750	.....	.....	725,313,110	29,417,603
1891.....	.....	.....	559,659,920	50,869,200	.....	.....	610,529,120	23,615,735
1892.....	.....	.....	559,664,830	a25,354,500	.....	.....	585,029,330	22,893,883
1893.....	.....	.....	559,672,600	a25,364,500	.....	.....	585,037,100	22,894,194
1894.....	.....	.....	559,677,390	a25,364,500	50,000,000	.....	635,041,890	25,394,385
1895.....	.....	.....	590,837,560	a25,364,500	100,000,000	.....	716,202,060	29,140,792
1896.....	.....	.....	721,999,390	a25,364,500	100,000,000	.....	847,363,890	34,387,265
1897.....	.....	.....	722,000,630	a25,364,500	100,000,000	.....	847,365,130	34,387,315
1898.....	.....	.....	722,002,970	a25,364,500	100,000,000	.....	847,367,470	34,347,408

a Continued at two per cent.

NOTE.—The interest charge is computed upon the amount of outstanding principal at the close of the fiscal year, and is exclusive of interest charge on Pacific Railway bonds.

NOTE.—The total interest-bearing debt, as above, is exclusive of Pacific Railway bonds.

July 1—	Debt on which Interest has Ceased.	Debt Bearing no Interest.	Outstanding Principal.	Cash in the Treasury.	Principal of Debt, Less Cash in Treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt Per Capita.	Interest Per C'pta.
1869.....	$5,260,181	$421,131,510	$2,588,452,213	$155,680,340	$2,432,771,873	37,756,000	$64.43	$3.32
1870.....	3,708,641	430,508,064	2,480,672,427	149,502,471	2,331,169,956	38,558,371	60.46	3.08
1871.....	1,948,902	416,565,680	2,353,211,332	106,217,263	2,246,994,068	39,555,000	56.81	2.83
1872.....	7,926,797	430,530,431	2,253,251,328	103,470,798	2,149,780,530	40,596,000	52.96	2.56
1873.....	51,929,710	472,069,332	2,234,482,993	129,020,932	2,105,462,060	41,677,000	50.52	2.35
1874.....	3,216,590	509,543,128	2,251,690,468	147,541,314	2,104,149,153	42,796,000	49.17	2.31
1875.....	11,425,820	498,182,411	2,232,284,531	142,243,361	2,090,041,170	43,951,000	47.53	2.20
1876.....	3,902,420	465,807,196	2,180,395,067	119,469,726	2,060,925,340	45,137,000	45.66	2.11
1877.....	16,648,860	476,764,031	2,205,301,392	186,065,960	2,019,275,431	46,353,000	43.56	2.01
1878.....	5,594,560	455,875,682	2,256,205,892	256,823,612	1,999,382,280	47,598,000	42.01	1.99
1879.....	37,015,630	410,835,741	2,265,195,072	249,080,167	1,996,414,905	48,866,000	40.85	1.71
1880.....	7,621,455	388,800,815	2,120,415,370	201,088,622	1,919,326,747	50,155,783	38.27	1.59
1881.....	6,723,865	422,721,954	2,069,013,569	249,363,415	1,819,650,154	51,316,000	35.46	1.46
1882.....	16,260,805	488,241,788	1,918,312,994	243,289,519	1,675,023,474	52,495,000	31.91	1.09
1883.....	7,831,415	538,111,162	1,884,171,728	345,389,902	1,538,781,825	53,693,000	28.66	.96
1884.....	19,656,205	584,308,868	1,830,528,923	391,985,928	1,438,542,995	54,911,000	26.20	.87
1885.....	4,100,995	663,712,927	1,863,964,873	488,612,429	1,375,352,443	56,148,000	24.50	.84
1886.....	9,704,445	619,344,468	1,775,063,013	492,917,173	1,282,145,840	57,404,000	22.34	.79
1887.....	6,115,165	629,795,077	1,657,602,592	482,433,917	1,175,168,675	58,680,000	20.06	.71
1888.....	2,496,095	739,840,389	1,692,858,984	629,854,089	1,063,004,894	59,974,000	17.72	.65
1889.....	1,911,485	787,287,446	1,619,052,922	643,113,172	975,939,750	61,289,000	15.92	.53
1890.....	1,815,805	825,011,289	1,552,140,204	661,355,834	890,784,370	62,622,250	14.22	.47
1891.....	1,614,705	933,852,766	1,545,996,591	694,083,839	851,912,751	63,975,000	13.32	.37
1892.....	2,785,875	1,000,648,939	1,588,464,144	746,937,681	841,526,463	65,403,000	12.86	.35
1893.....	2,004,060	958,854,525	1,545,985,686	707,016,210	838,969,475	66,826,000	12.55	.34
1894.....	1,851,240	995,360,506	1,632,253,636	732,940,756	899,313,380	68,275,000	13.17	.37
1895.....	1,721,590	958,197,332	1,676,120,983	774,448,017	901,672,967	69,678,000	12.93	.42
1896.....	1,636,890	920,839,543	1,769,840,323	814,543,070	955,297,254	71,390,000	13.24	.48
1897.....	1,346,890	968,960,656	1,817,672,666	825,649,766	992,022,900	72,937,000	13.60	.47
1898.....	1,262,680	947,901,846	1,796,531,996	769,446,504	1,027,085,492	74,522,000	13.79	.46

NOTE 1.—The population is for June 1, for 1870, 1880 and 1890, from the census, and for other years from estimates, for the same date each year, prepared by the Actuary of the Treasury Department.

NOTE 2.—The figures for July 1, 1879, were made up assuming pending funding operations to have been completed.

NOTE 3.—The column of "Debt Bearing no Interest" includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the Treasury.

Agriculture.

The United States is the largest agricultural country in the world. The following data, taken from census records, will show the progress of agriculture from 1850 to 1890:

	1850.	1860.	*1870.	1880.	1890.
Number of farms	1,449,073	2,044,077	2,659,985	4,008,907	4,564,641
Total acreage	293,560,614	407,212,538	407,735,041	536,081,835	623,218,619
Average size (acres)	203	199	153	134	137
Improved acreage	113,032,614	163,110,720	188,921,099	284,771,042	357,616,755
Unimproved acreage	180,528,000	244,101,818	218,813,942	251,310,793	265,601,864
Unimproved acreage, per cent	61.5	59.9	53.7	46.9	42.6
Farms under 50 acres	.....	.....	.....	1,175,564	1,318,521
Farms 50 and under 100	.....	.....	.....	1,032,810	1,121,485
Farms 100 and under 500	.....	.....	.....	1,695,963	2,008,694
Farms 500 and under 1,000	.....	.....	.....	75,972	84,395
Farms 1,000 and over	.....	.....	.....	28,578	31,546
Land, fences, and buildings (dollars)	3,271,575,426	6,645,045,007	9,262,803,861	10,197,096,776	13,279,252,649
Implements and machinery, " ..	151,587,638	246,118,141	336,878,429	406,520,055	494,247,467
Live stock on hand June 1, " ..	544,180,516	1,089,329,915	1,525,276,457	1,500,384,707	2,208,767,573
Farm products (estimated), " ..	.....	.....	†2,477,538,658	2,212,540,927	2,460,107,454
Fertilizers purchased (cost), " ..	.....	.....	.....	28,598,397	38,469,548
Horses ... No.	4,336,719	6,249,174	7,145,370	10,357,488	14,969,467
Mules and asses ... No.	559,331	1,151,148	1,125,415	1,812,808	2,295,532
Working oxen ... No.	1,700,744	2,254,911	1,319,271	993,841	1,117,494
Milch cows ... No.	6,385,094	8,585,735	8,935,332	12,443,120	16,511,950
Other cattle ... No.	9,693,099	14,779,373	13,598,005	22,488,550	33,734,128
Swine ... No.	30,354,213	33,512,867	25,134,569	47,681,700	57,409,583
Sheep, spring lambs excluded ... No.	21,723,230	23,471,275	28,477,951	35,192,074	35,935,364
‡ Wool, shorn ... lbs.	52,516,959	60,264,913	100,102,387	155,681,751	165,449,239
Milk ... gals.	.....	.....	§235,500,599	§530,129,755	¶5,210,125,567
** Butter ... lbs.	313,345,306	459,681,372	514,092,683	777,250,287	1,024,223,468
** Cheese ... lbs.	105,535,893	103,663,927	53,492,153	27,272,489	18,726,818
Domestic fowls (chickens)	.....	.....	.....	102,272,135	258,871,125
All other fowl	.....	.....	.....	23,235,187	26,738,315
Eggs ... doz.	.....	.....	.....	456,910,916	819,722,916
Barley ... bush.	5,167,015	15,825,898	29,761,305	43,997,495	78,332,976
Barley ... acreage.	.....	.....	.....	1,997,727	3,220,834
Buckwheat ... bush.	8,956,912	17,571,818	9,821,721	11,817,327	12,110,349
Buckwheat ... acreage.	.....	.....	.....	848,389	837,164
Indian corn ... bush.	592,071,104	838,792,742	760,944,549	1,754,591,676	2,122,327,547
Indian corn ... acreage.	.....	.....	.....	62,368,504	72,087,752
Oats ... bush.	146,584,179	172,643,185	282,107,157	407,858,999	809,250,666
Oats ... acreage.	.....	.....	.....	16,144,593	28,320,677
Rye ... bush.	14,188,813	21,101,380	16,918,795	19,831,595	28,421,398
Rye ... acreage.	.....	.....	.....	1,842,233	2,171,604
Wheat ... bush.	100,485,944	173,104,924	287,745,626	459,483,137	468,373,968
Wheat ... acreage.	.....	.....	.....	35,430,338	33,579,514
Cotton ... bales.	2,469,093	5,387,052	3,011,996	5,755,359	7,472,511
Cotton ... acreage.	.....	.....	.....	14,480,019	20,175,270
Flax ... lbs. fiber.	7,709,676	4,720,145	27,133,034	1,565,546	241,389
Flax ... bush. seed.	562,312	566,867	1,730,444	7,170,951	10,250,410
Hemp ... tons.	34,871	74,493	12,746	5,025	11,511
Sugar, cane ... lbs.	297,092,400	277,178,400	104,451,600	214,646,400	301,284,395
Sugar, maple ... lbs.	34,253,436	40,120,205	28,443,645	36,576,061	32,952,927
Molasses, cane ... gals.	.....	14,963,996	6,598,323	16,578,273	25,409,228
Molasses, sorghum ... gals.	.....	6,749,123	16,050,089	28,444,202	24,235,219
Molasses, maple ... gals.	.....	1,597,589	921,057	1,796,048	2,258,376
Hay ... tons.	13,838,642	19,083,896	27,316,048	35,150,711	66,831,480
Hay ... acres mown.	.....	.....	.....	30,631,054	52,948,797
Rice ... lbs.	215,313,497	187,167,032	73,635,021	110,181,373	128,590,934
Rice ... acreage.	.....	.....	.....	174,173	161,312
Tobacco ... lbs.	199,752,655	434,209,461	262,735,341	472,661,157	488,256,646
Tobacco ... acreage.	.....	.....	.....	638,841	695,301
Potatoes, Irish ... bush.	65,797,896	111,148,867	143,337,473	169,458,539	217,546,362
Potatoes, sweet ... bush.	38,268,148	42,095,026	21,709,824	33,378,693	43,950,261
Apples ... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,105,689
Apricots ... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001,482
Cherries ... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,476,719
Peaches ... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,367,747
Pears ... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,064,375
Plums and prunes ... bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,554,392

* Values for 1870 are expressed in currency which was at a discount in gold. For purposes of comparison they should be reduced by one-fifth.
† Includes betterments and addition to stock.
‡ Not including estimated pulled wool or wool clipped on ranges.
§ Milk sold.
‖ Milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories.
¶ Includes all milk produced on farms.
** Made on farms only.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lists of Customs Districts and Ports of Entry and Delivery.

Districts.	*Ports of Entry.*	*Ports of Delivery.*
Maine:		
Aroostook	Houlton.	
Passamaquoddy	Eastport	Calais.
		Pembroke.
		Robbinston.
Machias	Machias.	
Frenchman Bay	Ellsworth	Union River.
	Mount Desert Ferry, subport of entry.	
Castine	Castine	Blue Hill.
		Deer Island.
		Bucksport.
Bangor	Bangor	Frankfort.
		Hampden.
Belfast	Belfast	Prospect.
		Rockport.
		Vinal Haven.
		North Haven.
		Camden.
Waldoboro	Waldoboro	Bristol.
		Damariscotta.
		Warren.
		Thomaston.
		Cushing.
		St. George.
Wiscasset	Wiscasset	Boothbay.
		Alma.
Bath	Bath	Hallowell.
		Pittston.
		Georgetown.
		Bowdoinham.
		Gardiner.
		Richmond.
Portland and Falmouth	Portland	North Yarmouth.
		Brunswick.
		Freeport.
		Harpswell.
Saco		Scarboro.
Kennebunk	Kennebunk	Wells.
		Kennebunk Port.
York	York.	
New Hampshire:		
Portsmouth	Portsmouth	New Castle.
		Dover.
		Exeter.
		Kittery, Me.
		Berwick.
Vermont:		
Vermont	Burlington.	
	Saint Albans, subport of entry.	
	Alburg, subport of entry.	
	East Alburg, subport of entry.	
	Swanton, subport of entry.	
	Highgate, subport of entry.	
	Franklin, subport of entry.	
	West Berkshire, subport of entry.	
	Windmill Point, subport of entry.	
	Richford, subport of entry.	
Memphremagog	Newport.	
	North Troy, subport of entry.	
	Derbyline, subport of entry.	
	Island Pond, subport of entry.	
	Canaan, subport of entry.	
	Beecher Falls, subport of entry.	
Massachusetts:		
Newburyport	Newburyport	Amesbury.
		Salisbury.
		Haverhill.
		Newbury.
		Ipswich.
Gloucester	Gloucester	Manchester
		Rockport.
Salem and Beverly	Salem	Danvers.
Marblehead	Marblehead	Lynn.

Districts.	*Ports of Entry.*	*Ports of Delivery.*
Boston and Charlestown	Boston	Medford.
		Cohasset.
		Hingham.
		Weymouth.
		Cambridge.
		Roxbury.
		Dorchester.
Plymouth	Plymouth	Scituate.
		Kingston.
		Duxbury.
		Marshfield.
Barnstable	Barnstable	Sandwich.
		Falmouth.
		Harwich.
		Wellfleet.
		Provincetown.
		Chatham.
		Dennis.
Nantucket	Nantucket.	
Edgartown	Edgartown.	
New Bedford	New Bedford	Westport.
		Rochester.
		Wareham.
Fall River	Fall River	Swansea.
		Somerset.
		Freetown.
		Berkley.
		Taunton.
Rhode Island:		
Newport	Newport	North Kingston.
		Tiverton.
Bristol and Warren	Bristol and Warren	Barrington.
Providence	Providence	Pawtuxet.
		East Greenwich.
Connecticut:		
Stonington	Stonington	Pawcatuck River.
New London	New London	Norwich.
		Groton.
		Lyme.
Hartford	Hartford	Saybrook.
		Enfield.
		Clinton.
		Westbrook.
		Old Saybrook.
		Essex.
		Chester.
		Haddam.
		East Haddam.
		Middletown.
		Chatham.
		Portland.
		Cromwell.
		Rocky Hill.
		Wethersfield.
		Glastonbury.
		East Hartford.
		Springfield, Mass.
		Vernon (Rockville).
New Haven	New Haven	Guilford.
		Branford.
		Milford.
		Derby.
Fairfield	Bridgeport	Norwalk.
	Stamfo -d, subport of entry.	Stratford.
		Greenwich.
New York:		
Sag Harbor	Sag Harbor	Greenport.
City of New York	New York	New Windsor.
	Jersey City	Newburg.
		Poughkeepsie.
		Esopus.
		Kinderhook.
		Albany.
		Hudson.
		Troy.
		Rhinebeck Landing.
		Cold Spring.
		Port Jefferson.
		Patchogue.
Champlain	Plattsburg	Whitehall.
		Fort Covington.
Oswegatchie	Ogdensburg.	
Cape Vincent	Cape Vincent.	
Oswego	Oswego.	
Genesee	River Genesee (Rochester).	
Niagara	Niagara Falls.	
Buffalo Creek	Buffalo.	

Districts.	*Ports of Entry.*	*Ports of Delivery.*
Dunkirk	Dunkirk	Barcelona.
		Silver Creek.
		Cattaraugus Creek.
		Syracuse.
New Jersey:		
Newark	Newark	Elizabeth.
Perth Amboy	Perth Amboy	New Brunswick.
		Middletown Point.
Little Egg Harbor	Tuckerton.	
Great Egg Harbor	Somers Point.	
Bridgeton	Bridgeton	Salem.
		Port Elizabeth.
Burlington	Trenton	Trenton.
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Camden, N. J.
		Chester.
Erie	Erie.	
Pittsburg	Pittsburg.	
Delaware:		
Delaware	Wilmington	New Castle.
		Port Penn.
		Delaware City.
Maryland:		
Eastern	Crisfield	Salisbury.
Baltimore	Baltimore	Cambridge.
		Easton.
		Havre de Grace.
Annapolis	Annapolis	Benedict.
		Lower Marlboro.
		Town Creek.
		Cedar Point.
		Nottingham.
		St. Marys.
District of Columbia:		
Georgetown	Washington.	
Virginia:		
Cherrystone	Cape Charles City (Eastville)	Snow Hill.
		Folly Landing.
Alexandria	Alexandria	Potomac.
Tappahannock	Tappahannock	Port Royal.
		Fredericksburg.
		Yeocomico.
Newport News	Newport News	Yorktown.
Norfolk and Portsmouth	Norfolk and Portsmouth	Suffolk.
		Smithfield.
Petersburg	Petersburg to City Point.	
Richmond	Richmond.	
	West Point, subport of entry and delivery.	
North Carolina:		
Albemarle	Edenton.	
Pamlico	Newbern.	
Beaufort	Beaufort.	
Wilmington	Wilmington.	
South Carolina:		
Georgetown	Georgetown.	
Charleston	Charleston.	
Beaufort	Beaufort.	
Georgia:		
Savannah	Savannah	Augusta.
Brunswick	Brunswick	Frederica.
		Darien.
St. Marys	St. Marys	Atlanta.
Florida:		
Fernandina	Fernandina.	
St. Johns	Jacksonville	
St. Augustine	St. Augustine.	
	Jensen, subport of entry.	
Key West	Key West.	
	Punta Gorda, subport of entry.	
	Palm Beach, subport of entry.	
	Miama, subport of entry.	
Tampa	Tampa.	
St. Marks	Cedar Keys	St. Marks.
		Magnolia.
		Ocala.
Apalachicola	Apalachicola.	
Pensacola	Pensacola.	
Alabama:		
Mobile	Mobile	Montgomery.
Mississippi:		
Pearl River	Shieldsboro (Bay St. Louis)	East Pascagoula.
		Pearlington.
		Ship Island.
Natchez	Natchez	Grand Gulf.
Vicksburg	Vicksburg.	

Districts.	*Ports of Entry.*	*Ports of Delivery.*
Louisiana:		
New Orleans	New Orleans	Wheeling, W. Va.
		Council Bluffs, Iowa.
		Cincinnati, Ohio.
		Louisville, Ky.
		St. Louis, Mo.
		Sioux City, Iowa.
		Memphis, Tenn.
		Evansville, Ind.
		Burlington, Iowa.
		Dubuque, Iowa.
		Leavenworth, Kans.
		Omaha, Nebr.
		Kansas City, Mo.
		St. Joseph, Mo.
		Shreveport, La.
		La Crosse, Wis.
		Chattanooga, Tenn.
		Portsmouth, Ohio.
		Paducah, Ky.
		Lincoln, Nebr.
Teche	Brashear (Morgan City).	
Texas:		
Galveston	Galveston	Sabine.
	Velasco, subport of entry.	Houston.
	Sabine Pass, subport of entry and delivery.	
Saluria	Eagle Pass	San Antonio.
		Matagorda.
		Copano.
		Lavaca.
Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi	Aransas.
	Laredo, subport of entry.	
	Rockport, subport of entry.	
Brazos de Santiago	Brownsville.	
Paso del Norte	El Paso.	
California:		
San Diego	San Diego.	
Los Angeles	Los Angeles.	
	Santa Barbara, subport of entry.	
San Francisco	San Francisco	Vallejo.
	Oakland, subport of entry.	San Luis Obispo.
Humboldt	Eureka	Crescent City.
Oregon and Washington:		
Southern District of Oregon	Coos Bay (Empire City)	Ellensburg.
		Port Oxford.
		Gardner.
Yaquina	Yaquina	Newport.
Oregon	Astoria.	
Willamette	Portland.	
Puget Sound	Port Townsend.	
	Spokane, subport of entry.	
	Seattle, subport of entry.	
	Tacoma, subport of entry.	
	Port Angeles, subport of entry.	
	New Whatcom, subport of entry.	
	Aberdeen, subport of entry.	
	Blaine, subport of entry.	
	Everett, subport of entry.	
	Sumas, subport of entry.	
	Northport, subport of entry.	
Alaska:		
Alaska	Sitka.	
	Wrangle, subport of entry.	
	Mary Island, subport of entry.	
	Juneau, subport of entry.	
	Kodiak, subport of entry.	
	Unalaska, subport of entry.	
	Circle City, subport of entry.	
	Cooks Inlet, subport of entry.	
	St. Michaels Island, subport of entry.	
	Unga, subport of entry.	
	Karluk, subport of entry.	
	Dyea, subport of entry.	
	Orca, subport of entry.	
	Skaguay, subport of entry.	
Montana and Idaho:		
Montana and Idaho	Great Falls	Bonners Ferry.
Minnesota:		
Minnesota	St. Paul.	
	Minneapolis, subport of entry.	
Duluth	Duluth.	
Wisconsin:		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Kenosha.
		Racine.
		Sheboygan.
		Green Bay.
		Depere.

Districts.	*Ports of Entry.*	*Ports of Delivery.*
Michigan:		
Michigan	Grand Haven	Cheboygan.
		Manistee.
		Ludington.
Huron	Port Huron.	
Detroit	Detroit.	
Superior	Marquette	Sault Ste. Marie.
	Superior, subport of entry.	Mackinaw.
	Ashland, subport of entry.	
	Gladstone, subport of entry.	
Port of delivery		Grand Rapids.
Indiana and Illinois:		
Chicago	Chicago	Waukegan.
		Michigan City.
		Cairo, Ill.
		Rock Island.
		Peoria.
		Galena.
Indiana:		
		Indianapolis.
Ohio:		
Miami	Toledo.	
Sandusky	Sandusky.	
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	Fairport.
	Conneaut, subport of entry.	
Port of delivery		Columbus.
Colorado:		
Ports of delivery		Denver.
		Pueblo.
		Durango.
		Leadville.
Arizona:		
Arizona	Nogales.	
North and South Dakota:		
North and South Dakota	Pembina, N. Dak	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Tennessee:		
Port of delivery		Nashville, Tenn.
Iowa:		
Port of delivery		Des Moines, Iowa.

PORTS AT WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE ENTERED FOR TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER PORTS WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880.

Boston, Mass.	Fernandina, Fla.	New Orleans, La.	St. Albans, Vt.
Baltimore, Md.	Galveston, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.
Bath, Me.	Gladstone, Mich.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Francisco, Cal.
Bangor, Me.	Island Pond, Vt.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Beecher Falls, Vt.	Key West, Fla.	Portland, Me.	Seattle, Wash.
Burlington, Vt.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Port Huron, Mich.	San Diego, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Marquette, Mich.	Portland, Ore.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Charleston, S. C.	Mobile, Ala.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Cleveland, Ohio.	New York, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.
Detroit, Mich.	Newport News, Va.	Richford, Vt.	Toledo, Ohio.
Duluth, Minn.	Newport, Vt.	Rochester, N. Y.	Vanceboro, Me.

PORTS TO WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE TRANSPORTED WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880.

Atlanta, Ga.	Enfield, Conn.	Nashville, Tenn.	Sandusky, Ohio.
Albany, N. Y.	Erie, Pa.	Newark, N. J.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Evansville, Ind.	Newport News, Va.	San Antonio, Tex.
Burlington, Vt.	Galveston, Tex.	New York, N. Y.	Springfield, Mass.
Boston, Mass.	Gladstone, Mich.	New Haven, Conn.	Savannah, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.	Grand Haven, Mich.	Norfolk, Va.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Bath, Me.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	New Orleans, La.	St. Louis, Mo.
Bangor, Me.	Hartford, Conn.	Oakland, Cal.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Ocala, Fla.	St. Paul, Minn.
Charleston, S. C.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Omaha, Nebr.	San Francisco, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Kansas City, Mo.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Key West, Fla.	Providence, R. I.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Leadville, Colo.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Seattle, Wash.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Louisville, Ky.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Portland, Me.	Tampa, Fla.
Detroit, Mich.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Tacoma, Wash.
Denver, Colo.	Marquette, Mich.	Port Huron, Mich.	Titusville, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Middletown, Conn.	Portland, Ore.	Toledo, Ohio.
Dubuque, Iowa.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Vanceboro, Me.
Durango, Colo.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Pueblo, Colo.	Vernon (Rockville), Conn.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Memphis, Tenn.	Richmond, Va.	Washington, D. C.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Mobile, Ala.	Rochester, N. Y.	Wilmington, Del.
		Wilmington, N. C.	

PORTS AT WHICH BONDED WAREHOUSES ARE ESTABLISHED.

Apalachicola, Fla.
Astoria, Ore.
Baltimore, Md.
Barnstable, Mass.
Boston, Mass.
Bangor, Me.
Boothbay, Me.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Bath, Me.
Burlington, Vt.
Bonners F'y, Idaho (Cl. 7)
Buffalo, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Castine, Me.
Chatham, Mass.
Charleston, S. C.
Cape Vincent, N. Y.
Duluth, Minn.
Detroit, Mich.
Dennis, Mass.
Denver, Colo.
Erie, Pa.
Ellsworth, Me.
Evansville, Ind.
Eastport, Me.
El Paso, Tex.
Eagle Pass, Tex.
Fall River, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Gloucester, Mass.
Galveston, Tex.
Grand Haven, Mich.
Hartford, Conn.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Key West, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Louisville, Ky.
Lincoln, Nebr.
Marquette, Mich.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New York, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Newark, N. J. (Class 7).
New London, Conn.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Oswego, N. Y.
Omaha, Nebr.
Portland, Me.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Port Huron, Mich.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Pembina, N. Dak.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Providence, R. I.
Provincetown, Mass.
Pensacola, Fla.
Plymouth, Mass.
Plattsburg, N. Y.
Rochester, N. Y.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Savannah, Ga.
San Diego, Cal.
Suspension Bridge, N. Y
Salem, Mass.
San Francisco, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wellfleet, Mass.

NOTE.—Goods in bond arriving at the ports of—

Albany, N. Y.
Alexandria, Va.
Brownsville, Tex.
Charleston, S. C.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mobile, Ala.
Nashville, Tenn.
Norfolk, Va.
Newbern, N. C.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Peoria, Ill.
Richmond, Va.
Sandusky, Ohio,
St. Augustine, Fla.
Washington, D. C.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilmington, Del.

are stored in the Custom-House premises at those ports.

WAR-REVENUE LAW OF 1898.

An Act to Provide Ways and Means to Meet War Expenditures, and for Other Purposes.

TAX ON BEER, ETC., AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, in lieu of the tax of $1 now imposed by law, a tax of $2 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law. And section 3339 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly: *Provided*, That a discount of 7½ per cent. shall be allowed upon all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of said tax: *Provided further*, That the additional tax imposed in this section on all fermented liquors stored in warehouse to which a stamp had been affixed shall be assessed and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes not paid by stamps.

SPECIAL TAXES.

SEC. 2. That from and after July 1, 1898, special taxes shall be, and hereby are, imposed annually as follows, that is to say:

(1.) Bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding the sum of $25,000 shall pay $50; when using or employing a capital exceeding $25,000, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000, $2, and in estimating capital surplus shall be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Every person, firm, or company, and every incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be a banker under this Act: *Provided*, That any savings-bank having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, shall not be subject to this tax.

(2.) Brokers shall pay $50. Every person, firm, or company whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank-notes, promissory notes, or other securities, for themselves or others, shall be regarded as a broker: *Provided*, That any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

(3.) Pawnbrokers shall pay $20. Every person, firm, or company whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker.

(4.) Commercial brokers shall pay $20. Every person, firm, or company whose business it is as a broker to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, produce, or merchandise, or to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded as a commercial broker under this Act.

(5.) Custom-house brokers shall pay $10. Every person, firm, or company whose occupation it is as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other custom-house papers, or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be regarded as a custom-house broker.

(6.) Proprietors of theaters, museums, and concert halls in cities having more than 25,000 population as shown by the last preceding United States census, shall pay $100. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theater: *Provided*, That when any such edifice is under lease at the passage of this Act the tax shall be paid by the lessee, unless otherwise stipulated between the parties to said lease.

(7.) The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus: *Provided*, That no special tax paid in one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall exempt exhibitions from the tax in another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be imposed for exhibitions within any one State, Territory, or District.

(8.) Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay $10: *Provided*, That a special tax paid in one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall not exempt exhibitions from the tax in another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be required for exhibitions within any one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(9.) Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay $5 for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, and that are open to the public with or without price, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or a billiard room, respectively.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND SNUFF.

SEC. 3. That there shall, in lieu of the tax now imposed by law, be levied and collected a tax of 2 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale; and upon cigars and cigarettes which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, namely, a tax of $3.60 per thousand on cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, and of $1 per thousand on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand; and a tax of $3.60 per thousand on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand; and $1.50 per thousand on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand: *Provided*, That in lieu of the 2, 3, and 4 ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing 1⅝ ounces, 2½ ounces, and 3½ ounces, respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing 1 ounce of smoking tobacco.

And there shall also be assessed and collected, with the exceptions hereinafter in this section provided for, upon all the articles enumerated in this section which were manufactured, imported, and removed from factory or custom-house before the passage of this Act bearing tax stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon, and canceled subsequent to April 14, 1898, and which articles were at the time of the passage of this Act held and intended for sale by any person, a tax equal to one-half the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or custom-house and the tax levied in this Act upon such articles.

Every person having on the day succeeding the date of the passage of this Act any of the above-described articles on hand for sale in excess of 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 20,000 cigars or cigarettes, and which have been removed from the factory where produced or the custom-house through which imported, bearing the rate of tax payable thereon at the time of such removal, shall make a full and true return under oath in duplicate of the quantity thereof, in pounds as to the tobacco and snuff and in thousands as to the cigars and cigarettes so held on that day, in such form and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. Such returns shall be made and delivered to the collector or deputy collector for the proper internal-revenue district within thirty days after the passage of this Act. One of said returns shall be retained by the collector and the other forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, together with the assessment list for the month in which the return is received, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess and collect the taxes found to be due, as other taxes not paid by stamps are assessed and collected.

And for the expense connected with the assessment and collection of the taxes provided by this Act there is hereby appropriated the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be required, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the employment of such deputy collectors and other employees in the several collection districts in the United States, and such clerks and employees in the Bureau of Internal Revenue as may, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be necessary for a period not exceeding one year, to be compensated for their services by such allowances as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to employ ten agents, to be known and designated as internal-revenue agents, in addition to the number now authorized in section 3152 of the Revised Statutes as amended, and the existing provisions of law in all other respects shall apply to the duties, compensation, and expenses of such agents.

TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

SEC. 4. That from and after July 1, 1898, special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers shall be and hereby are imposed annually as follows, the amount of such annual taxes to be computed in all cases on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year:

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6. Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay $12, and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay $24.

Dealers in tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $12.

Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco: *Provided*, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in manufactured tobacco and cigars for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6.

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay $12.

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay $24.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay $6.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $12.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $24.

And every person who carries on any business or occupation for which special taxes are imposed by this Act, without having paid the special tax herein provided, shall, besides being liable to the payment of such special tax, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. Until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished, the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal-revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes may be stamped or imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax, and shall be affixed to all packages containing such articles on which the tax imposed by this Act is paid. And any person having possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore issued for the payment of the tax upon fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes shall present the same to the collector of the district, who shall receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchasers, and issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided by this Act.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

SEC. 6. That on and after the first day of July, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and of indebtedness, and other documents, instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in Schedule A of this Act, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, shall be written or printed by any person or persons, or party who shall

make, sign, or issue the same, or for whose use or benefit the same shall be made, signed, or issued, the several taxes or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in the said schedule.

And there shall also be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect to the medicines, preparations, matters, and things mentioned and described in Schedule B of this Act, manufactured, sold, or removed for sale, the several taxes or sums of money set down in words or figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in Schedule B of this Act.

SEC. 7. That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the tax hereby imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said tax, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $100, at the discretion of the court, and such instrument, document, or paper, as aforesaid, shall not be competent evidence in any court.

SEC. 8. That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided, or may hereafter be provided, made, or used in pursuance of this Act, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression, or any part of the impression, of any such stamp, die, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid, upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any vellum, parchment, or paper with any such forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the taxes hereby imposed, or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose for sale, any vellum, parchment, paper, article, or thing having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use or permit the use of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been so provided, made, or used as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or remove, or cause or procure to be cut, torn, or removed, the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this Act from any vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place, or cause to be used, joined, fixed, or placed, to, with, or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes hereby imposed, any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of law, and which shall have been cut, torn, or removed from any other vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall willfully remove or cause to be removed, alter, or cause to be altered, the canceling or defacing marks of any adhesive stamp with intent to use the same, or to cause the use of the same, after it shall have been once used, or shall knowingly or willfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamp, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the further use thereof; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any washed, restored, or altered stamp which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and willfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offenses as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit the said counterfeit stamps and the articles upon which they are placed, and shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by this Act, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used. And if any person shall fraudulently make use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this Act without so effectually canceling and obliterating such stamp, except as before mentioned, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That any proprietor or proprietors of proprietary articles, or articles subject to stamp duty under Schedule B of this Act, shall have the privilege of furnishing, without expense to the United States, in suitable form, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his or their own dies or designs for stamps to be used thereon, to be retained in the possession of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for his or their separate use, which shall not be duplicated to any other person. And the proprietor furnishing such dies or designs shall be required to purchase stamps printed therefrom in quantities of not less than $2,000 face value at any one time. That in all cases where such stamp is used, instead of cancellation by initials and date, the said stamp shall be so affixed on the box, bottle, or package that in opening the same, or using the contents thereof, the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed; and in default thereof the party making default shall be liable to the same penalty imposed for neglect to affix said stamp as hereinbefore prescribed in this Act. Any person who shall fraudulently obtain or use any of the aforesaid stamps or designs therefor, and any person forging or counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the forging or counterfeiting, any representaton, likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of the said last-mentioned stamp, or any engraver or printer who shall sell or give away said stamps, or selling the same, or, being a merchant, broker, peddler, or person dealing, in whole or in part, in similar goods, wares, merchandise, manufactures, preparations, or articles, or those designed for similar objects or purposes, shall have knowingly or fraudulently in his, her, or their possession any such forged, counterfeited likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of the said last-mentioned stamp, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 10. That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, or shall accept or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, with design to evade the payment of any stamp tax, any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note for the payment of money, liable to any of the taxes imposed by this Act, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax hereby charged thereon, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $200, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. That the acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp, indicating the tax upon the same as the law requires for inland bills of exchange or promissory notes; and no bill of exchange

shall be paid or negotiated without such stamp; and if any person shall pay or negotiate, or offer in payment, or receive or take in payment, any such draft or order, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 12. That in any collection district where, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the facilities for the procurement and distribution of adhesive stamps are or shall be insufficient, the Commissioner, as aforesaid, is authorized to furnish, supply, and deliver to the collector of any district, and to any assistant treasurer of the United States or designated depositary thereof, or any postmaster, a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps, without prepayment therefor, and may in advance require of any collector, assistant treasurer of the United States, or postmaster a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps which may be placed in his hands and remain unaccounted for, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. And it shall be the duty of such collector to supply his deputies with, or sell to other parties within his district who may make application therefor, adhesive stamps, upon the same terms allowed by law or under the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is hereby authorized to make such other regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the security of the United States and the better accommodation of the public, in relation to the matters hereinbefore mentioned, as he may judge necessary and expedient. And the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safe-keeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

SEC. 13. That any person or persons who shall register, issue, sell, or transfer, or who shall cause to be issued, registered, sold, or transferred, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever mentioned in Schedule A of this Act, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax chargeable thereon, and canceled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $50, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court; and such instrument, document, or paper, not being stamped according to law, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect: *Provided*, That hereafter, in all cases where the party has not affixed to any instrument the stamp required by law thereon at the time of issuing, selling, or transferring the said bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock or of indebtedness, and he or they, or any party having an interest therein, shall be subsequently desirous of affixing such stamp to said instrument, or, if said instrument be lost, to a copy thereof, he or they shall appear before the collector of internal revenue of the proper district, who shall, upon the payment of the price of the proper stamp required by law, and of a penalty of $10, and, where the whole amount of the tax denoted by the stamp required shall exceed the sum of $50, on payment also of interest, at the rate of 6 per cent., on said tax from the day on which such stamp ought to have been affixed, affix the proper stamp to such bond, debenture, certificate of stock or of indebtedness or copy, and note upon the margin thereof the date of his so doing, and the fact that such penalty has been paid; and the same shall thereupon be deemed and held to be as valid, to all intents and purposes, as if stamped when made or issued: *And provided further*, That where it shall appear to said collector, upon oath or otherwise, to his satisfaction, that any such instrument has not been duly stamped, at the time of making or issuing the same, by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without any willful design to defraud the United States of the stamp, or to evade or delay the payment thereof, then and in such case, if such instrument, or, if the original be lost, a copy thereof, duly certified by the officer having charge of any records in which such original is required to be recorded, or otherwise duly proven to the satisfaction of the collector, shall, within twelve calendar months after the making or issuing thereof, be brought to the said collector of internal revenue to be stamped, and the stamp tax chargeable thereon shall be paid, it shall be lawful for the said collector to remit the penalty aforesaid and to cause such instrument to be duly stamped. And when the original instrument, or a certified or duly proven copy thereof, as aforesaid, duly stamped so as to entitle the same so be recorded, shall be presented to the clerk, register, recorder, or other officer having charge of the original record, it shall be lawful for such officer, upon the payment of the fee legally chargeable for the recording thereof, to make a new record thereof, or to note upon the original record the fact that the error or omission in the stamping of said original instrument has been corrected pursuant to law; and the original instrument or such certified copy, or the record thereof, may be used in all courts and places in the same manner and with like effect as if the instrument had been originally stamped: *And provided further*, That in all cases where the party has not affixed the stamp required by law upon any such instrument issued, registered, sold, or transferred at a time when and at a place where no collection district was established, it shall be lawful for him or them, or any party having an interest therein, to affix the proper stamp thereto, or, if the original be lost, to a copy thereof. But no right acquired in good faith before the stamping of such instrument, or copy thereof, as herein provided, if such record be required by law, shall in any manner be affected by such stamping as aforesaid.

SEC. 14. That hereafter no instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped, which has been signed or issued without being duly stamped, or with a deficient stamp, nor any copy thereof, shall be recorded or admitted, or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of tax, shall have been affixed thereto, as prescribed by law: *Provided*, That any bond, debenture, certificate of stock, or certificate of indebtedness issued in any foreign country shall pay the same tax as is required by law on similar instruments when issued, sold, or transferred in the United States; and the party to whom the same is issued, or by whom it is sold or transferred, shall, before selling or transferring the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the tax required.

SEC. 15. That it shall not be lawful to record or register any instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped unless a stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed and canceled in the manner prescribed by law; and the record, registry, or transfer of any such instruments upon which the proper stamp or stamps aforesaid shall not have been affixed and canceled as aforesaid shall not be used in evidence.

SEC. 16. That no instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of a particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the tax charged on any such instrument, paper, or document, provided a legal documentary stamp or stamps denoting a tax of equal amount shall have been duly affixed and used thereon.

SEC. 17. That all bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued by the officers of the United States Government, or by the officers of any State, county, town, municipal corporation, or other corporation exercising the taxing power, shall be, and hereby are, exempt from the stamp taxes required by this Act: *Provided*, That it is the intent hereby to exempt from the stamp taxes imposed by this Act such State, county, town, or other municipal corporations in the exercise only of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental, taxing, or municipal capacity: *Provided further*, That stock and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associa-

tions whose capital stock does not exceed $10,000, and building and loan associations or companies that make loans only to their shareholders, shall be exempt from the tax herein provided.

SEC. 18. That on and after the first day of July, 1898, no telegraph company, or its agent or employee, shall transmit to any person any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the tax imposed by this Act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of $10: *Provided*, That only one stamp shall be required on each dispatch or message, whether sent through one or more companies: *Provided*, That the messages or dispatches of the officers and employees of any telegraph or telephone company concerning the affairs and service of the company, and like messages or dispatches of the officials and employees of railroad companies sent over the wires on their respective railroads, shall be exempt from this requirement: *Provided further*, That messages of officers and employees of the Government on official business shall be exempt from the taxes herein imposed upon telegraphic and telephonic messages.

SEC. 19. That all the provisions of this Act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp taxes shall extend to and include (except where manifestly inapplicable) all the articles or objects enumerated in Schedule B, subject to stamp taxes, and apply to the provisions in relation thereto.

SEC. 20. That on and after the first day of July, 1898, any person, firm, company, or corporation that shall make, prepare, and sell, or remove for consumption or sale, drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles, or things, including perfumery and cosmetics, upon which a tax is imposed by this Act, as provided for in Schedule B, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the tax before mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor upon any medicine sold to or for the use of any person which may be mixed or compounded for said person according to the written recipe or prescription of any practicing physician or surgeon, or which may be put up or compounded for said person by a druggist or pharmacist selling at retail only. The stamp taxes provided for in Schedule B of this Act shall apply to all medicinal articles compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade-mark, or proprietary medicine in general, or which are advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment, or as having any special claim to merit, or to any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect.

SEC. 21. That any manufacturer or maker of any of the articles for sale mentioned in Schedule B, after the same shall have been so made, and the particulars hereinbefore required as to stamps have been complied with, or any other person who shall take off, remove, or detach, or cause, or permit, or suffer to be taken off, or removed, or detached, any stamp, or who shall use any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with the intent to evade the stamp duties, shall for every such article, respectively, in respect of which any such offense shall be committed, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and every such article or commodity as aforesaid shall also be forfeited.

SEC. 22. That any maker or manufacturer of any of the articles or commodities mentioned in Schedule B, as aforesaid, or any other person who shall sell, send out, remove, or deliver any article or commodity, manufactured as aforesaid, before the tax thereon shall have been fully paid by affixing thereon the proper stamp, as in this Act provided, or who shall hide or conceal, or cause to be hidden or concealed, or who shall remove or convey away, or deposit, or cause to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place, any such article or commodity, to evade the tax chargeable thereon, or any part thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity: *Provided*, That articles upon which stamp taxes are required by this Act may, when intended for exportation, be manufactured and sold or removed without having stamps affixed thereto, and without being charged with tax as aforesaid; and every manufacturer or maker of any article as aforesaid, intended for exportation, shall give such bonds and be subject to such rules and regulations to protect the revenue against fraud as may be from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 23. That every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles or commodities provided for in Schedule B, or his foreman, agent, or superintendent, shall at the end of each and every month make, sign, and file with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides a declaration in writing that no such article or commodity has, during such preceding month or time when the last declaration was made, been removed, or carried, or sent, or caused or suffered or known to have been removed, carried, or sent from the premises of such manufacturer or maker other than such as have been duly taken account of and charged with the stamp tax, on pain of such manufacturer or maker forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration $100; and if any such manufacturer or maker, or his foreman, agent, or superintendent, shall make any false or untrue declaration, such manufacturer or maker, or foreman, agent, or superintendent making the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 24. That the stamp taxes prescribed in this Act on the articles provided for in Schedule B shall attach to all such articles and things sold or removed for sale on and after the said first day of July, 1898. Every person, except as otherwise provided in this Act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in said Schedule B, whether the article so offered or exposed is of foreign manufacture and imported or of domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and shall be subject to all the taxes, liabilities, and penalties imposed by law for the sale of articles without the use of the proper stamp denoting the tax paid thereon; and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to the import duty imposed on the same, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this Act: *Provided further*, That internal-revenue stamps required by existing law on imported merchandise shall be affixed thereto and canceled at the expense of the owner or importer before the withdrawal of such merchandise for consumption, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the affixing and canceling of such stamps, not inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 25. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this Act suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, article, or thing to which the same may be affixed, and he is authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of said stamps, as substitute for or in addition to the method provided in this Act, as he may deem expedient. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this Act by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this authority shall expire on the first day of July, 1899. That the adhesive stamps used in the payment of the tax levied in Schedules A and B of this Act shall be furnished for sale by the several collectors of internal

revenue, who shall sell and deliver them at their face value to all persons applying for the same, except officers or employees of the internal-revenue service: *Provided*, that such collectors may sell and deliver such stamps in quantities of not less than $100 of face value, with a discount of 1 per cent., except as otherwise provided in this Act. And he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make all needful rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of this Act.

SCHEDULE A.

STAMP TAXES.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued after the first day of July, anno Domini 1898, by any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents: *Provided*, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. And any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale, or who shall in pursuance of any such sale deliver any such stock, or evidence of the sale of any such stock, or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, for each $100 in value of said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 1 cent; and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 1 cent: *Provided*, That on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale. And every such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, or who shall, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, deliver any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum, or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale, or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bill of exchange (inland), draft, certicate of deposit drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank-notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents. And from and after the first day of July, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as well to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States, and the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

Bill of exchange (foreign) or letter of credit (including orders by telegraph or otherwise for the payment of money issued by express or other companies or any person or persons), drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay for a sum not exceeding $100, 4 cents; and for each $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 4 cents.

If drawn in sets of two or more: For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bill may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, 2 cents; and for each $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents.

Bills of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

Express and freight: It shall be the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue to the shipper or consignor, or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received for carriage and transportation, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles, or not so inclosed or included; and there shall be duly attached and canceled, as is in this Act provided, to each of said bills of lading, manifests, or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof, a stamp of the value of 1 cent: *Provided*, That but one bill of lading shall be required on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of shipment. Any failure to issue such bill of lading, manifest, or other memorandum, as herein provided, shall subject such railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person to a penalty of $50 for each offense, and no such bill of lading, manifest, or other memorandum shall be used in evidence unless it shall be duly stamped as aforesaid.

Telephone messages: It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operating any telephone line or lines to make within the first fifteen days of each month a sworn statement to the collector of internal revenue in each of their respective districts, stating the number of

messages or conversations transmitted over their respective lines during the preceding month for which a charge of 15 cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversations the said person, firm, or corporation shall pay a tax of 1 cent: *Provided*, That only one payment of said tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines of one or more persons, firms, or corporations shall be used for the transmission of each of said messages or conversations.

Bond: For indemnifying any person or persons, firm, or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 50 cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any association, company, or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Certificate: Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port-warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certificate of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this Act, 10 cents.

Charter party: Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons, for or relating to the charter of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any renewal or transfer thereof, if the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons, $3.

Exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons, $5.

Exceeding 600 tons, $10.

Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale, not otherwise provided for in this Act, 10 cents.

Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof in excess of $500, 50 cents.

Dispatch, telegraphic: Any dispatch or message, 1 cent.

Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents.

Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 in value, $1.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance (life): Policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall hereafter be made upon any life or lives, for each $100 or fractional part thereof, 8 cents on the amount insured: *Provided*, That on all policies, for life insurance only, issued on the industrial or weekly-payment plan of insurance, the tax shall be 40 per cent. of the amount of the first weekly premium. And it shall be the duty of each person, firm, or corporation issuing such policies to make within the first 15 days of every month a sworn statement to the collector of internal revenue in each of their respective districts of the total amount of first weekly premiums received on such policies issued by the said person, firm, or corporation during the preceding month, and upon the total amount so received the said person, firm, or corporation shall pay the said tax of 40 per cent.: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any fraternal, beneficiary society, or order, or farmers' purely local co-operative company or association, or employees' relief associations, operated on the lodge system, or local co-operation plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit.

Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits), whether against peril by sea or on inland waters, or by fire or lightning, or other peril, made by any person, association, or corporation, upon the amount of premium charged, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies carried on by the members thereof solely for the protection of their own property and not for profit shall be exempted from the tax herein provided.

Insurance (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee): Each policy of insurance, or bond or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability, issued, or executed, or renewed by any person, association, company, or corporation, transacting the business of accident, fidelity, employer's liability, plate glass, steam boiler, burglary, elevator, automatic sprinkler, or other branch of insurance (except life, marine, inland, and fire insurance), and each bond undertaking or recognizance, conditioned for the performance of the duties of any office or position, or for the doing or not doing of anything therein specified, or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity or legality of bonds or other obligations issued by any State, county, municipal, or other public body or organization, or guaranteeing titles to real estate or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any fidelity, guarantee, or surety company upon the amount of premium charged, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof—

If for a period of time not exceeding one year, 25 cents.

If for a period of time exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents.

If for a period exceeding three years, $1.

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port—

If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons, $1.

Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons, $3.

Exceeding 600 tons, $5.

Mortgage or pledge, of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable, or movable, whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money, lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, either by express stipulation or otherwise; on any of the foregoing exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $1,500, 25 cents; and on each $500 or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,500, 25 cents: *Provided*, That upon each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, con-

tract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument.

Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if costing not exceeding $30, $1.

Costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3.

Costing more than $60, $5.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, to receive or collect rent, to sell or transfer any stock, bonds, scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified, 25 cents: *Provided*, That no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service.

Protest: Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest, 25 cents.

Warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard, except receipts for agricultural products deposited by the actual grower thereof in the regular course of trade for sale, 25 cents: *Provided*, That the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

SCHEDULE B.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except natural spring waters and carbonated natural spring waters), essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for the making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent or trade-mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, as follows: Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 5 cents, one-eighth of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 5 cents and shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 10 cents, two-eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 10 cents and shall not exceed at the retail price or value the sum of 15 cents, three-eighths of 1 cent.

Where each packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 15 cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent. And for each additional 25 cents of retail price or value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent.

Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles: For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, vaseline, petrolatum, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar substance or article, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied, as perfumes or as applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, or otherwise used, made, prepared, and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed at the retail price or value the sum of 5 cents, one-eighth of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 5 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 10 cents, two-eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 10 cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 15 cents, three-eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 15 cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent. And for each additional 25 cents of retail price or value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent.

Chewing gum or substitute therefor: For and upon each box, carton, jar, or other package containing chewing gum of not more than $1 of actual retail value, 4 cents; if exceeding $1 of retail value, for each additional $1 or fractional part thereof, 4 cents; under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, 1 cent.

Upon each bottle containing more than one pint, 2 cents.

That all articles and preparations provided for in this schedule which are in the hands of manufacturers or of wholesale or retail dealers on the first day of July, 1898, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp taxes herein provided for, but it shall be deemed a compliance with this Act as to such articles on hand in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers as aforesaid who are not the manufacturers thereof to affix the proper adhesive tax stamp at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, is sold at retail.

SEC. 26. There shall be an allowance of drawback on articles mentioned in Schedule B of this Act on which any internal-revenue tax shall have been paid, equal in amount to the stamp tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported, to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal taxes not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no allowance of drawback shall be made for any such articles exported prior to July 1, 1898. The evidence that any such tax has been paid as aforesaid shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the person claiming the allowance of drawback, and the amount shall be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed from time to time by said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

EXCISE TAXES ON PERSONS, FIRMS, COMPANIES, AND CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN REFINING PETROLEUM AND SUGAR.

SEC. 27. That every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations, and companies in their respective business in excess of said sum of $250,000.

And a true and accurate return of the amount of gross receipts as aforesaid shall be made and rendered monthly by each of such associations, corporations, companies, or persons to the collector of the district in which any such association, corporation, or company may be located, or in which such person has his place of business. Such return shall be verified under oath by the person making the same, or, in case of corporations, by the president or chief officer thereof. Any person or officer failing or refusing to make return as aforesaid, or who shall make a false or fraudulent return, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 and not exceeding $10,000 for each failure or refusal to make return as aforesaid and for each and every false or fraudulent return.

SEC. 28. That from and after the first day of July, 1898, a stamp tax of 1 cent shall be levied and collected on every seat sold in a palace or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing the same.

LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 29. That any person or persons having in charge or trust, as administrators, executors, or trustees, any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property, where the whole amount of such personal property as aforesaid shall exceed the sum of $10,000 in actual value, passing, after the passage of this Act, from any person possessed of such property, either by will or by the intestate laws of any State or Territory, or any personal property or interest therein, transferred by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bargainer, to any person or persons, or to any body or bodies, politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are, made subject to a duty or tax, to be paid to the United States, as follows—that is to say: Where the whole amount of said personal property shall exceed in value $10,000 and shall not exceed in value the sum of $25,000 the tax shall be:

First. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother, or sister to the person who died possessed of such property as aforesaid, at the rate of 75 cents for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest in such property.

Second. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at the rate of $1.50 for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Third. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother, of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at the rate of $3 for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Fourth. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at the rate of $4 for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Fifth. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, at the rate of $5 for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest: *Provided*, That all legacies or property passing by will, or by the Laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed as aforesaid shall be exempt from tax or duty.

Where the amount or value of said property shall exceed the sum of $25,000, but shall not exceed the sum or value of $100,000, the rates of duty or tax above set forth shall be multiplied by one and one-half; and where the amount or value of said property shall exceed the sum of $100,000, but shall not exceed the sum of $500,000, such rates of duty shall be multiplied by two; and where the amount or value of said property shall exceed the sum of $500,000, but shall not exceed the sum of $1,000,000, such rates of duty shall be multiplied by two and one-half; and where the amount or value of said property shall exceed the sum of $1,000,000, such rates of duty shall be multiplied by three.

SEC. 30. That the tax or duty aforesaid shall be a lien and charge upon the property of every person who may die as aforesaid for twenty years, or until the same shall, within that period, be fully paid to and discharged by the United States; and every executor, administrator, or trustee, before payment and distribution to the legatees, or any parties entitled to beneficial interest therein, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector of the district of which the deceased person was a resident the amount of the duty or tax assessed upon such legacy or distributive share, and shall also make and render to the said collector or deputy collector a schedule, list, or statement, in duplicate, of the amount of such legacy or distributive share, together with the amount of duty which has accrued, or shall accrue, thereon, verified by his oath or affirmation, to be administered and certified thereon by some magistrate or officer having lawful power to administer such oaths, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which schedule, list, or statement shall contain the names of each and every person entitled to any beneficial interest therein, together with the clear value of such interest, the duplicate of which schedule, list, or statement shall be by him immediately delivered, and the tax thereon paid to such collector; and upon such payment and delivery of such schedule, list, or statement said collector or deputy collector shall grant to such person paying such duty or tax a receipt or receipts for the same in duplicate, which shall be prepared as hereinafter provided. Such receipt or receipts, duly signed and delivered by such collector or deputy collector, shall be sufficient evidence to entitle such executor, administrator, or trustee to be credited and allowed such payment by every tribunal which, by the laws of any State or Territory, is or may be empowered to decide upon and settle the accounts of executors and administrators. And in case such executor, administrator, or trustee shall refuse or neglect to pay the aforesaid duty or tax to the collector or deputy collector, as aforesaid, within the time hereinbefore provided, or shall neglect or refuse to deliver to said collector or deputy collector the duplicate of the schedule, list, or statement of such legacies, property, or personal estate, under oath, as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to deliver the schedule, list, or statement of such legacies, property, or personal estate, under oath, as aforesaid, or shall deliver to said collector or deputy collector a false schedule or statement of such legacies, property, or personal estate, or give the names and relationship of the persons entitled to beneficial interests therein untruly, or shall not truly and correctly set forth and state therein the clear value of such beneficial interest, or where no administration upon such property or personal estate shall have been granted or allowed under existing laws, the collector or deputy

collector shall make out such lists and valuation as in other cases of neglect or refusal, and shall assess the duty thereon; and the collector shall commence appropriate proceedings before any court of the United States, in the name of the United States, against such person or persons as may have the actual or constructive custody or possession of such property or personal estate, or any part thereof, and shall subject such property or personal estate, or any portion of the same, to be sold upon the judgment or decree of such court, and from the proceeds of such sale the amount of such tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses of every description to be allowed by such court, shall be first paid, and the balance, if any, deposited according to the order of such court, to be paid under its direction to such person or persons as shall establish title to the same. The deed or deeds, or any proper conveyance of such property or personal estate, or any portion thereof, so sold under such judgment or decree, executed by the officer lawfully charged with carrying the same into effect shall vest in the purchaser thereof all the title of the delinquent to the property or personal estate sold under and by virtue of such judgment or decree, and shall release every other portion of such property or personal estate from the lien or charge thereon created by this Act. And every person or persons who shall have in his possession, charge, or custody any record, file, or paper containing, or supposed to contain, any information concerning such property or personal estate as aforesaid, passing from any person who may die as aforesaid, shall exhibit the same at the request of the collector or deputy collector of the district, and to any law officer of the United States, in the performance of his duty under this Act, his deputy or agent, who may desire to examine the same. And if any such person, having in his possession, charge, or custody any such records, files, or papers, shall refuse or neglect to exhibit the same on request as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of $500: *Provided*, That in all legal controversies where such deed or title shall be the subject of judicial investigation, the recital in said deed shall be prima facie evidence of its truth, and that the requirements of the law had been complied with by the officers of the Government.

SEC. 31. That all administrative, special, or stamp provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed, are hereby made applicable to this Act.

LOANS.

SEC. 32. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000; and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this Act.

SEC. 33. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan, and in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted: *Provided further*, That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same.

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.

SEC. 34. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than $1,500,000 in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said Act.

MIXED FLOUR.

SEC. 35. That for the purposes of this Act the words "mixed flour" shall be understood to mean the food product made from wheat mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material, or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat.

SEC. 36. That every person, firm, or corporation, before engaging in the business of making, packing, or repacking mixed flour, shall pay a special tax at the rate of $12 per annum, the same to be paid and posted in accordance with the provisions of sections 3242 and 3239 of the Revised Statutes, and subject to the fines and penalties therein imposed for any violation thereof.

SEC. 37. That every person, firm, or corporation making, packing, or repacking mixed flour shall plainly mark or brand each package containing the same with the words "mixed flour" in plain black letters not less than two inches in length, together with the true weight of such package, the names of the ingredients composing the same, the name of the maker or packer, and the place where made or packed. In addition thereto, such maker or packer shall place in each package a card not smaller than two inches in width by three inches in length, upon which shall be printed the words "mixed flour," together with the names of the ingredients composing the same, and the name of the maker or packer, and the place where made or packed. Any person, firm, or corporation making, packing, or repacking mixed flour hereunder, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year.

SEC. 38. That all sales and consignments of mixed flour shall be in packages not before used for that purpose; and every person, firm, or corporation knowingly selling or offering for sale any mixed flour in other than marked and branded packages, as required by the provisions of this Act relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour, or who packs in any package or packages any mixed

flour in any manner contrary to the provisions relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour of this Act, or who falsely marks or brands any package or packages containing mixed flour, or unlawfully removes such marks or brands, shall, for each such offense, be punished by a fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SEC. 39. That in addition to the branding and marking of mixed flour as herein provided, there shall be affixed to the packages containing the same a label in the following words: "Notice.—The (manufacturer or packer, as the case may be) of the mixed flour herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to use this package or label again or to remove the contents without destroying the revenue stamp thereon, under the penalty prescribed by law in such cases." Every person, firm, or corporation failing or neglecting to affix such label to any package containing mixed flour made or packed by him or them, or who removes from any such package any label so affixed, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $50 for each label so removed.

SEC. 40. That barrels or other packages in which mixed flour may be packed shall contain not to exceed 196 pounds; that upon the manufacture and sale of mixed flour there shall be levied a tax of 4 cents per barrel or other package containing 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds; 2 cents on every half-barrel or other package containing 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds; 1 cent on every quarter-barrel or other package containing 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds; and ½ cent on every one-eighth barrel or other package containing 24½ pounds or less, to be paid by the person, firm, or corporation making or packing said flour. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps, and the provisions of existing laws governing the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement, and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff shall, so far as applicable, be made to apply to stamps provided in this section: *Provided*, That when mixed flour, on the manufacture and sale of which the tax herein imposed has been paid, is sold and then repacked without the addition of any other material, such repacked flour shall not be liable to any additional tax; but the packages containing such repacked flour shall be branded or marked as required by the provisions of section 37 of this Act, and shall contain the card provided for in section 37 hereof, and in addition thereto the person, firm, or corporation repacking mixed flour shall place on the packages containing the same a label in the following words: "Notice.—The contents of this package have been taken from a regular statutory package, upon which the tax has been duly paid." Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than $250 and not more than $500, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year.

SEC. 41. That whenever any person, firm, or corporation sells, consigns, or removes for sale, consignment, or consumption any mixed flour upon which the tax required by this Act has not been paid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for a period of not more than one year after such sale, consignment, or removal, upon satisfactory proof, to estimate the amount of tax which should have been paid, and to make an assessment therefor and certify the same to the collector of the proper district. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by this Act for an unauthorized sale or removal.

SEC. 42. That all mixed flours, imported from foreign countries, shall, in addition to any import duties imposed thereon, pay an internal-revenue tax equal in amount to the tax imposed under section 40 of this Act, such tax to be represented by coupon stamps, and the packages containing such imported mixed flour shall be marked, branded, labeled, and stamped as in the case of mixed flour made or packed in the United States. Any person, firm, or corporation purchasing or receiving for sale or repacking any such mixed flour which has not been branded, labeled, or stamped as required by this Act, or which is contained in packages which have not been marked, branded, labeled, or stamped as required by this Act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500.

SEC. 43. That any person, firm, or corporation knowingly purchasing or receiving for sale or for repacking and resale any mixed flour from any maker, packer, or importer who has not paid the tax herein provided shall, for each offense, be fined not less than $50, and forfeit to the United States all the articles so purchased or received, or the full value thereof.

SEC. 44. That mixed flour may be removed from the place of manufacture or from the place where packed for export to a foreign country without payment of tax or affixing stamps or label thereto, under such regulation and the filing of such bond and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. Every person, firm, or corporation who shall export mixed flour shall plainly mark on each package containing the same the words "mixed flour," and the names of the ingredients composing the same, the name of the maker or packer, and the place where made or packed, in accordance with the provisions of sections 36 to 45, inclusive, of this Act.

SEC. 45. That whenever any package containing mixed flour is emptied it shall be the duty of the person in whose possession it is to destroy the stamp thereon. Any person disposing of such package without first having destroyed the stamp or mark or marks thereon shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding the sum of $25.

SEC. 46. That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by section 36 to section 45, both inclusive, of this Act may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 47. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour, being section 35 to section 49, both inclusive, of this Act, and the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying said last-mentioned provisions of this Act into effect, is hereby authorized to employ such additional clerks and agents as may be necessary for that purpose, not to exceed twenty in number.

SEC. 48. That any person, firm, or corporation found guilty of a second or any subsequent violation of any of the provisions of section 36 to section 45, both inclusive, relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour as aforesaid, of this Act shall, in addition to the penalties herein imposed, be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 49. That the provisions of this Act relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour shall take effect and be in force sixty days from and after the date of the passage of this Act; and all packages of mixed flour found on the premises of any person, firm, or corporation on said day, who has made, packed, or repacked the same, on which the tax herein authorized has not been paid, shall be deemed taxable under the provisions of section 36 to section 45, both inclusive, of this Act, and shall be taxed and have affixed thereon such marks, brands, labels, and stamps as required by the provisions of said sections or by the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under authority of this Act.

TEA.

SEC. 50. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon tea when imported from foreign countries a duty of 10 cents per pound.

SEC. 51. That this Act shall take effect on the day next succeeding the date of its passage except as otherwise specially provided for.

TARIFF OF 1897.

FROM THE OFFICIAL TEXT.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE REVENUE FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND TO ENCOURAGE THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

SCHEDULE A.

CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

1. ACIDS: Acetic or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, 2 cents per pound; boracic acid, 5 cents per pound; chromic acid and lactic acid, 3 cents per pound; citric acid, 7 cents per pound; salicylic acid, 10 cents per pound; sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; tannic acid or tannin, 50 cents per pound; gallic acid, 10 cents per pound; tartaric acid, 7 cents per pound; all other acids not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

2. All alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters and toilet preparations of all kinds, containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this Act, 60 cents per pound and 45 per centum ad valorem.

3. Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

4. Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

5. Ammonia, carbonate of, 1½ cents per pound; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; sulphate of, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

6. Argols or crude tartar or wine lees crude, containing not more than 40 per centum of bitartrate of potash, 1 cent per pound; containing more than 40 per centum of bitartrate of potash, 1½ cents per pound; tartars and lees crystals, or partly refined argols, containing not more than 90 per centum of bitartrate of potash, and tartrate of soda or potassa, or Rochelle salts, 4 cents per pound; containing more than 90 per centum of bitartrate of potash, 5 cents per pound; cream of tartar and patent tartar, 6 cents per pound.

7. Blacking of all kinds, 25 per centum ad valorem.

8. Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime, one-fifth of 1 cent per pound.

9. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

10. Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, 20 per centum ad valorem.

11. Borax, 5 cents per pound; borates of lime or soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing more than 36 per centum of anhydrous boracic acid, 4 cents per pound; borates of lime or soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing not more than 36 per centum of anhydrous boracic acid, 3 cents per pound.

12. Camphor, refined, 6 cents per pound.

13. Chalk (not medicinal nor prepared for toilet purposes), when ground, precipitated naturally or artificially, or otherwise prepared, whether in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or disks, or otherwise, including tailors', billiard, red, or French chalk, 1 cent per pound. Manufactures of chalk not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

14. Chloroform, 20 cents per pound.

15. Coal-tar dyes or colors, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem; all other products or preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes and not medicinal, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

16. Cobalt, oxide of, 25 cents per pound.

17. Collodion and all compounds of pyroxylin, whether known as celluloid or by any other name, 50 cents per pound; rolled or in sheets, unpolished, and not made up into articles, 60 cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles, and articles of which collodion or any compound of pyroxylin is the component material of chief value, 65 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem.

18. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, 50 per centum ad valorem.

19. Copperas or sulphate of iron, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

20. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process, and not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem.

21. Ethers: Sulphuric, 40 cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether, 25 cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, $2 per pound; ethers of

all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, $1 per pound. *Provided*, That no article of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 25 per centum ad valorem.

22. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound; extracts of quebracho and of hemlock bark, one-half of 1 cent per pound; extracts of sumac, and of woods other than dyewoods, not specially provided for in this Act, five-eighths of 1 cent per pound.

23. Gelatine, glue, isinglass, or fish glue, and prepared fish bladders or fish sounds, valued at not above 10 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound; valued at above 10 cents per pound and not above 35 cents per pound, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 35 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

24. Glycerine, crude, not purified, 1 cent per pound; refined, 3 cents per pound.

25. Indigo, extracts or pastes of, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; carmined, 10 cents per pound.

26. Ink and ink powders, 25 per centum ad valorem.

27. Iodine, resublimed, 20 cents per pound.

28. Iodoform, $1 per pound.

29. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, 4½ cents per pound.

30. Chicle, 10 cents per pound.

31. Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, 3 cents per pound; calcined, medicinal, 7 cents per pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-fifth of 1 cent per pound.

32. OILS: Alizarin assistant, sulpho-ricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid, by whatever name known, whether liquid, solid, or in paste, in the manufacture of which 50 per centum or more of castor oil is used, 30 cents per gallon; in the manufacture of which less than 50 per centum of castor oil is used, 15 cents per gallon; all other alizarin assistant, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

33. Castor oil, 35 cents per gallon.

34. Cod-liver oil, 15 cents per gallon.

35. Cotton-seed oil, 4 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds weight.

36. Croton oil, 20 cents per pound.

37. Flaxseed, linseed, and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, 20 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds weight.

38. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

39. Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, 10 cents per gallon.

40. Olive oil, not specially provided for in this Act, 40 cents per gallon; in bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages, 50 cents per gallon.

41. Peppermint oil, 50 cents per pound.

42. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this Act, 8 cents per gallon.

43. Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9 per centum and over of morphia, $1 per pound; morphia or morphine, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of opium, $1 per ounce; aqueous extract of opium, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this Act, 40 per centum ad valorem; opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, $6 per pound; but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

44. PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES: Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, 75 cents per ton; manufactured, $5.25 per ton.

45. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 8 cents per pound.

46. Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

47. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable substance, by whatever name known, including bone-black and lamp-black, dry, or ground in oil or water, 25 per centum ad valorem.

48. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 4½ cents per pound.

49. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, not specially provided for, when crude or not powdered, washed, or pulverized, one-eighth of 1 cent per pound; if powdered, washed, or pulverized, three-eighths of 1 cent per pound; if ground in oil or water, 1½ cents per pound.

50. Orange mineral, 3⅜ cents per pound.

51. Red lead, 2⅞ cents per pound.

52. Ultramarine blue, whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, 3¼ cents per pound.

53. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, 35 per centum ad valorem; spirit varnishes, $1.32 per gallon and 35 per centum ad valorem.

54. Vermilion red, and other colors containing quicksilver, dry, or ground in oil or water, 10 cents per pound; when not containing quicksilver but made of lead or containing lead, 5 cents per pound.

55. White lead, white paint and pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, 2⅞ cents per pound.

56. Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; ground in oil or putty, 1 cent per pound.

57. Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, 1 cent per pound; ground in oil, 1¾ cents per pound; sulfid of zinc white, or white sulphide of zinc, 1¼ cents per pound; chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, 1 cent per pound.

58. All paints, colors, pigments, lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, whether crude or dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil or with solutions other than oil, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem; all paints, colors, and pigments commonly known as artists' paints or colors, whether in tubes, pans, cakes, or other forms, 30 per centum ad valorem.

59. Paris green and London purple, 15 per centum ad valorem.

60. Lead: Acetate of, white, 3¼ cents per pound; brown, gray, or yellow, 2¼ cents per pound; nitrate of, 2½ cents per pound; litharge, 2¾ cents per pound.

61. Phosphorus, 18 cents per pound.

62. POTASH: Bichromate and chromate of, 3 cents per pound.

63. Caustic or hydrate of, refined, in sticks or rolls, 1 cent per pound; chlorate of, 2½ cents per pound.

64. Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of, 25 cents per pound.

65. Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, one-half cent per pound.

66. Prussiate of, red, 8 cents per pound; yellow, 4 cents per pound; cyanide of potassium, 12½ per centum ad valorem.

67. PREPARATIONS: Medicinal preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this Act, 55 cents per pound; but in no case shall the same pay less than 25 per centum ad valorem.

68. Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem; calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per centum ad valorem.

69. Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court-plaster, 35 per centum ad valorem.

70. Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, and not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

71. Santonin, and all salts thereof containing 80 per centum or over of santonin, $1 per pound.

72. SOAP: Castile soap, 1¼ cents per pound; fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, 15 cents per pound: all other soaps not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

73. SODA: Bicarbonate of soda, or supercarbonate of soda, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing 50 per centum or more of bicarbonate of soda, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

74. Bichromate and chromate of soda, 2 cents per pound.

75. Crystal carbonate of soda, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate, or sesquicarbonate of soda, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; chlorate of soda, 2 cents per pound.

76. Hydrate of, or caustic soda, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; nitrite of soda, 2½ cents per pound; hypo-sulphite and sulphide of soda, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

77. Sal soda, or soda crystals, not concentrated, two-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

78. Soda ash, three-eighths of 1 cent per pound; arseniate of soda, 1¼ cents per pound.

79. Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

80. Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or niter cake, $1.25 per ton.

81. Sea moss, 10 per centum ad valorem.

82. Sponges, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of sponges, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 40 per centum ad valorem.

83. Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, 30 cents per ounce.

84. Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, $8 per ton.

85. Sumac, ground, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

86. Vanillin, 80 cents per ounce.

SCHEDULE B.

EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

87. BRICK AND TILE: Fire-brick, weighing not more than 10 pounds each, not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, $1.25 per ton; glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated, 45 per centum ad valorem; brick, other than fire-brick, not glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, 25 per centum ad valorem; if glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, 45 per centum ad valorem.

88. Tiles, plain unglazed, one color, exceeding two square inches in size, 4 cents per square foot; glazed, encaustic, ceramic mosaic, vitrified, semi-vitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamental, hand-painted, gold-decorated, and all other earthenware tiles, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 8 cents per square foot; exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 10 cents per square foot and 25 per centum ad valorem.

89. CEMENT, LIME, AND PLASTER: Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, 8 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 20 per centum ad valorem.

90. Lime, 5 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package.

91. Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, $2.25 per ton; pearl hardening for paper-makers' use, 20 per centum ad valorem.

92. Pumice stone, wholly or partially manufactured, $6 per ton; unmanufactured, 15 per centum ad valorem.

93. CLAYS OR EARTHS: Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, $1 per ton; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, $2 per ton; china clay or kaolin, $2.50 per ton; limestone rock asphalt containing not more than 15 per centum of bitumen, 50 cents per ton; asphaltum and bitumen, not specially provided for in this Act, crude, if not dried, or otherwise advanced in any manner, $1.50 per ton; if dried or otherwise advanced in any manner, $3 per ton; bauxite, or beauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state, $1 per ton; fullers' earth, unwrought and unmanufactured, $1.50 per ton; wrought or manufactured, $3 per ton.

94. EARTHENWARE AND CHINA: Common yellow, brown, or gray earthenware, plain, embossed, or salt-glazed common stoneware, and crucibles, all the foregoing not decorated in any manner, 25 per centum ad valorem; Rockingham earthenware not decorated, 40 per centum ad valorem.

95. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including clock cases with or without movements, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases, and statuettes, painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per centum ad valorem; if plain white and without superadded ornamentation of any kind, 55 per centum ad valorem.

96. All other china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, and manufactures thereof, or of which the same is the component material of chief value, by whatever name known, not specially provided for in this Act, if painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per centum ad valorem; if not ornamented or decorated, 55 per centum ad valorem.

97. Articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, or carbon, not specially provided for in this Act, if not decorated in any manner, 35 per centum ad valorem; if decorated, 45 per centum ad valorem.

98. Gas retorts, $3 each; lava tips for burners, 10 cents per gross and 15 per centum ad valorem; carbons for electric lighting, 90 cents per 100; filter tubes, 45 per centum ad valorem; porous carbon pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections, 20 per centum ad valorem.

99. GLASS AND GLASSWARE: Plain green or colored, molded or pressed, and flint, lime, or lead glass bottles, vials, jars, and covered or uncovered demijohns and carboys, any of the foregoing, filled or unfilled, not otherwise specially provided for, and whether their contents be dutiable or free (except such as contain merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based in whole or in part upon the value thereof, which shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to their contents), shall pay duty as follows: If holding more than one pint, 1 cent per pound; if holding not more than one pint and not less than one-fourth of a pint, 1½ cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, 50 cents per gross: *Provided*, That none of the above articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per centum ad valorem.

100. Glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner, or otherwise ornamented, decorated, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers), and any articles of which such glass is the component material of chief value, and porcelain, opal, and other blown glassware; all the foregoing, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, 60 per centum ad valorem.

101. Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 1⅜ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1⅞ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 2⅜ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 2⅞ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 30 by 40 inches square, 3⅜ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 40 by 60 inches square, 3¾ cents per pound; above that, 4⅜ cents per pound: *Provided*, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall contain 50 square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

102. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; above

that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot; above that, 20 cents per square foot.

103. Fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, or the same containing a wire netting within itself, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, three-fourths of 1 cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1¼ cents per square foot; all above that, 1¾ cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: *Provided*, That all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.

104. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 8 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 10 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 22½ cents per square foot; all above that, 35 cents per square foot.

105. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, cylinder and crown glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size 144 square inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 11 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 13 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 25 cents per square foot; all above that, 38 cents per square foot.

106. But no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

107. Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown, or common window glass, silvered or unsilvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 5 per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

108. Spectacles, eyeglasses, and goggles, and frames for the same, or parts thereof, finished or unfinished, valued at not over 40 cents per dozen, 20 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 40 cents per dozen and not over $1.50 per dozen, 45 cents per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $1.50 per dozen, 50 per centum ad valorem.

109. Lenses of glass or pebble, ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquill glasses, wholly or partly manufactured, with the edges unground, 45 per centum ad valorem; if with their edges ground or beveled, 10 cents per dozen pairs and 45 per centum ad valorem.

110. Strips of glass not more than 3 inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, and glass slides for magic lanterns, 45 per centum ad valorem.

111. Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and optical instruments, and frames or mountings for the same; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

112. Stained or painted glass windows, or parts thereof, and all mirrors, not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all glass or manufactures of glass or paste, or of which glass or paste is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

113. Fusible enamel, 25 per centum ad valorem.

114. MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF: Marble in block, rough or squared only, 65 cents per cubic foot; onyx in block, rough or squared, $1.50 per cubic foot; marble or onyx, sawed or dressed, over 2 inches in thickness, $1.10 per cubic foot; slabs or paving tiles of marble or onyx, containing not less than 4 superficial inches, if not more than 1 inch in thickness, 12 cents per superficial foot; if more than 1 inch and not more than 1½ inches in thickness, 15 cents per superficial foot; if more than 1½ inches and not more than 2 inches in thickness, 18 cents per superficial foot; if rubbed in whole or in part, 3 cents per superficial foot in addition; mosaic cubes of marble, onyx, or stone, not exceeding 2 cubic inches in size, if loose, 1 cent per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material, 20 cents per superficial foot and 35 per centum ad valorem.

115. Manufactures of agate, alabaster, chalcedony, chrysolite, coral, carnelian, garnet, jasper, jet, malachite, marble, onyx, rock crystal, or spar, including clock cases with or without movements, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

116. Stone: Burr stones, manufactured or bound up into millstones, 15 per centum ad valorem.

117. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this Act, 12 cents per cubic foot.

118. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, not specially provided for in this Act, hewn, dressed, or polished, 50 per centum ad valorem.

119. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, $1.75 per ton.

120. Slate: Slates, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slates, and all other manufactures of slate not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE C.

METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

121. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton: *Provided*, That in levying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith; basic slag, ground or unground, $1 per ton.

122. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, $4 per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

123. Bar iron, square iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch wide nor less than three-eighths of 1 inch thick, round iron not less than seven-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

124. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be subject to a duty of five-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided further*, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of $12 per ton.

125. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, TT columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

126. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at 1 cent per pound or less, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 2 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2 cents and not above 4 cents per pound, 1 cent per pound; valued at over 4 cents per pound, 25 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all sheets or plates of iron or steel thinner than No.

10 wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.

127. Iron or steel anchors, or parts thereof, 1½ cents per pound; forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, of whatever shape or whatever degree or stage of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem; anti-friction ball forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, 45 per centum ad valorem.

128. Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, not otherwise provided for in this Act, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, 8 inches or less in width, and less than three-eighths of 1 inch thick and not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel, flared, splayed, or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, shall pay one-tenth of 1 cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the hoop or band iron or steel from which they are made; steel bands or strips, untempered, suitable for making band saws, 3 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; if tempered, or tempered and polished, 6 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

129. Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

130. Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, seven-twentieths of 1 cent per pound; railway fish-plates or splice-bars, made of iron or steel, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

131. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of whatever dimensions, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 25 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge, 1 1-10 cents per pound; thinner than No. 32 wire gauge, 1 2-10 cents per pound; corrugated or crimped, 1 1-10 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all sheets of common or black iron or steel not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.

132. All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc, spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, shall pay two-tenths of 1 cent per pound more duty than if the same were not so galvanized or coated.

133. Sheets of iron or steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, 2 cents per pound: *Provided*, That plates or sheets of iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which have been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which are cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay two-tenths of 1 cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet iron or steel.

134. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, 1½ cents per pound.

135. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for in this Act, all of the above valued at 1 cent per pound or less, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 1 4-10 cents per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 4-10 cents and not above 1 8-10 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 8-10 cents and not above 2 2-10 cents per pound, seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2 2-10 cents and not above 3 cents per pound, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 3 cents per pound and not above 4 cents per pound, 1 2-10 cents per pound; valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound, 1 3-10 cents per pound; valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound, 2 cents per pound; valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound, 2 4-10 cents per pound; valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound, 2 8-10 cents per pound; valued above 16 cents per pound, 4 7-10 cents per pound.

136. WIRE: Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise, valued at 4 cents or less per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued over 4 cents per pound, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than No. 6 wire gauge shall be classed and dutiable as wire: *Provided further*, That all iron or steel wire rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured shall pay an additional duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound.

137. Round iron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge, 1¼ cents per pound; smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, 1½ cents per pound; smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, 2 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all the foregoing valued at more than 4 cents per pound shall pay 40 per centum ad valorem. Iron or steel or other wire not specially provided for in this Act, including such as is commonly known as hat wire, or bonnet wire, crinoline wire, corset wire, needle wire, piano wire, clock wire, and watch wire, whether flat or otherwise, and corset clasps, corset steels and dress steels, and sheet steel in strips, twenty-five one-thousandths of an inch thick or thinner, any of the foregoing, whether uncovered, or covered with cotton, silk, metal, or other material, valued at more than 4 cents per pound, 45 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles manufactured from iron, steel, brass, or copper wire shall pay the rate of duty imposed upon the wire used in the manufacture of such articles, and in addition thereto 1¼ cents per pound, except that wire rope and wire strand shall pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture thereof, and in addition thereto 1 cent per pound; and on iron or steel wire coated with zinc, tin, or any other metal, two-tenths of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire from which it is made.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

138. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron or steel.

139. All metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, Clapp-Griffith, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by a combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal, either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what are known as malleable-iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

140. No article not specially provided for in this Act, which is wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, plate, hoop,

band, or scroll iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate, terne plate, sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate, or sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

141. On all iron or steel bars or rods of whatever shape or section which are cold rolled, cold drawn, cold hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-fourth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act on bars or rods of whatever section or shape which are hot rolled; and on all strips, plates, or sheets of iron or steel of whatever shape, other than the polished, planished, or glanced sheet-iron or sheet steel hereinbefore provided for, which are cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smoothed only, hereinbefore provided for, there shall be paid 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act upon plates, strips, or sheets of iron or steel of common or black finish; and on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid one-half of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate provided in this Act for steel saw plates.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

142. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, 1⅞ cents per pound.

143. Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, valued at not more than 6 cents per pound, 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.

144. Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, 1½ cents per pound.

145. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, whether of iron or steel, 1½ cents per pound.

146. Card-clothing manufactured from tempered steel wire, 45 cents per square foot; all other, 20 cents per square foot.

147. Cast-iron pipe of every description, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

148. Castings of iron, vessels, plates, stove-plates, andirons, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight tenths of 1 cent per pound.

149. Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this Act, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

150. Cast hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, 2 cents per pound.

151. Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of 1 inch in diameter, 1½ cents per pound; less than three-fourths of 1 inch and not less than three-eighths of 1 inch in diameter, 1⅝ cents per pound; less than three-eighths of 1 inch in diameter and not less than five-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, 1⅞ cents per pound; less than five-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, 3 cents per pound; but no chain or chains of any description shall pay a lower rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem.

152. Lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, not thinner than No. 16 wire gauge, 2 cents per pound; welded cylindrical furnaces made from plate metal, 2½ cents per pound; all other iron or steel tubes, finished, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

153. CUTLERY: Penknives or pocket-knives, clasp-knives, pruning-knives, and budding-knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and erasers or manicure knives, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents per dozen and not exceeding 50 cents per dozen, 1 cent per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents per dozen and not exceeding $1.25 per dozen, 5 cents per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $1.25 per dozen and not exceeding $3 per dozen, 10 cents per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $3 per dozen, 20 cents per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That blades, handles, or other parts of either or any of the foregoing articles, imported in any other manner than assembled in finished knives or erasers, shall be subject to no less rate of duty than herein provided for penknives, pocket-knives, clasp-knives, pruning-knives, manicure knives, and erasers valued at more than 50 cents and not more than $1.50 per dozen. Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than $1.50 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at $1.50 per dozen and less than $3 per dozen, $1 per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at $3 per dozen or more, $1.75 per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem. Scissors and shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 50 cents per dozen, 15 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents and not more than $1.75 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $1.75 cents per dozen, 75 cents per dozen and 25 per centum ad valorem.

154. Swords, sword-blades, and side-arms, 35 per centum ad valorem.

155. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, artists', and shoe knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished, with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, or ivory, 16 cents each; with handles of deer horn, 12 cents each; with handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxylin material, 5 cents each; with handles of any other material than those above mentioned, 1½ cents each, and in addition, on all the above articles, 15 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem.

156. Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, 2½ inches in length and under, 30 cents per dozen; over 2½ inches in length and not over 4½ inches, 50 cents per dozen; over 4½ inches in length and under 7 inches, 75 cents per dozen; 7 inches in length and over, $1 per dozen.

157. FIREARMS: Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, and parts thereof, 25 per centum ad valorem.

158. Double-barreled sporting breech-loading shotguns, combination shotguns and rifles, valued at not more than $5, $1.50 each, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $5 and not more than $10, $4 each, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem each; valued at more than $10, $6 each; double barrels for sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles further advanced in manufacture than rough-bored only, $3 each; stocks for double-barreled sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles wholly or partially manufactured, $3 each; and in addition thereto on all such guns and rifles valued at more than $10 each, and on such stocks and barrels, 35 per centum ad valorem; on all other parts of such guns or rifles, and fittings for such stocks or barrels, finished or unfinished, 50 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all double-barrel sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles imported without a lock or locks or other fittings shall be subject to a duty of $6 each and 35 per centum ad valorem; single-barreled breech-loading shotguns, or parts thereof, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, $1 each and 35 per centum ad valorem. Revolving pistols or parts thereof, 75 cents each and 25 per centum ad valorem.

159. Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 40 per centum ad valorem.

160. NAILS, SPIKES, TACKS, AND NEEDLES: Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

161. Horseshoe nails, hob nails, and all other

wrought iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this Act, 2¼ cents per pound.

162. Wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, not less than 1 inch in length and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, one-half of 1 cent per pound; less than 1 inch in length and lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, 1 cent per pound.

163. Spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel, 1 cent per pound.

164. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000, 1½ cents per 1,000; exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000, 1½ cents per pound.

165. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, including latch needles, $1 per 1,000 and 25 per centum ad valorem; crochet needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles not specially provided for in this Act, and bodkins of metal, 25 per centum ad valorem

166. PLATES: Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, 25 per centum ad valorem.

167. Rivets of iron or steel, 2 cents per pound.

168. SAWS: Cross-cut saws, 6 cents per linear foot; mill saws, 10 cents per linear foot; pit and drag saws, 8 cents per linear foot; circular saws, 25 per centum ad valorem; steel band saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished, 10 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; hand, back, and all other saws, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

169. Screws, commonly called wood screws, made of iron or steel, more than 2 inches in length, 4 cents per pound; over 1 inch and not more than 2 inches in length, 6 cents per pound; over one-half inch and not more than 1 inch in length, 8½ cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, 12 cents per pound.

170. Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, composed in chief value of iron, steel, or other metal, in frames or otherwise, 50 per centum ad valorem.

171. Wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 1½ cents per pound; and ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, 1¼ cents per pound: *Provided*, That when wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

172. Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form, 8 cents per pound; in plates, sheets, bars, and rods, 13 cents per pound.

173. Antimony, as regulus or metal, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

174. Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, 25 per centum ad valorem.

175. Bronze powder, 12 cents per pound; bronze or Dutch metal or aluminum, in leaf, 6 cents per package of 100 leaves.

176. Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, 2½ cents per pound; sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, 2 cents per pound.

177. GOLD AND SILVER: Gold leaf, $1.75 per package of 500 leaves.

178. Silver leaf, 75 cents per package of 500 leaves.

179. Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal, 5 cents per pound; bullions and metal threads, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, 5 cents per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullions, or metal threads, 60 per centum ad valorem.

180. Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded, or otherwise, including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels, 5½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

181. LEAD: Lead-bearing ore of all kinds, 1½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein: *Provided*, That on all importations of lead-bearing ores the duties shall be estimated at the port of entry, and a bond given in double the amount of such estimated duties for the transportation of the ores by common carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling or smelting establishments, whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the ores at such establishments they shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of Government officers, who shall be stationed at such establishments, and who shall submit the samples thus obtained to a Government assayer, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a proper assay of the sample, and report the result to the proper customs officers, and the import entries shall be liquidated thereon, except in case of ores that shall be removed to a bonded warehouse to be refined for exportation as provided by law. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

182. Lead dross, lead bullion, or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead in any form not specially provided for in this Act, old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured; all the foregoing, 2½ cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire, 2½ cents per pound.

183. Metallic mineral substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem; monazite sand and thorite, 6 cents per pound.

184. Mica, unmanufactured, or rough trimmed only, 6 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; mica, cut or trimmed, 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

185. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is a component material of chief value, in pigs, ingots, bars, or sheets, 6 cents per pound.

186. Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 12 cents per gross.

187. Penholder tips, penholders, or parts thereof, and gold pens, 25 per centum ad valorem.

188. Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins; any of the foregoing composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal, not plated, and not commonly known as jewelry, 35 per centum ad valorem.

189. Quicksilver, 7 cents per pound. The flasks, bottles, or other vessels in which quicksilver is imported shall be subject to the same rate of duty as they would be subjected to if imported empty.

190. Type metal, 1½ cents per pound for the lead contained therein; new types, 25 per centum ad valorem.

191. Watch movements, whether imported in cases or not, if having not more than 7 jewels, 35 cents each; if having more than 7 jewels and not more than 11 jewels, 50 cents each; if having more than 11 jewels and not more than 15 jewels, 75 cents each; if having more than 15 jewels and not more than 17 jewels, $1.25 each; if having more than 17 jewels, $3 each, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 25 per centum ad valorem; watch cases and parts of watches, including watch dials, chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof, clocks and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for in this Act, whether separately packed or otherwise, not composed wholly or in part of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, or earthenware, 40 per centum ad valorem; all jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks, 10 per centum ad valorem.

192. Zinc in blocks or pigs, 1½ cents per pound; in sheets, 2 cents per pound; old and worn-out, fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound.

193. Articles or wares not specially provided for

in this Act, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum, or other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 45 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE D.

WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

194. Timber hewn, sided, or squared (not less than 8 inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, 1 cent per cubic foot.

195. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, $1 per 1,000 feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this Act, $2 per 1,000 feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished 50 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per 1,000 feet board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.50 per 1,000 feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving: *Provided*, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave-bolts, shingle-bolts, or heading-bolts, exported to the United States, or a discriminating charge upon boom sticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency.

196. Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, 20 per centum ad valorem.

197. Kindling wood in bundles not exceeding one-quarter of a cubic foot each, three-tenths of 1 cent per bundle; if in larger bundles, three-tenths of 1 cent for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or fractional part thereof.

198. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, 15 per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood, and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

199. Clapboards, $1.50 per 1,000.

200. Hubs for wheels, posts, heading-bolts, stave-bolts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn, sawed, or bored, 20 per centum ad valorem; fence posts, 10 per centum ad valorem.

201. Laths, 25 cents per 1,000 pieces.

202. Pickets, palings, and staves of wood, of all kinds, 10 per centum ad valorem.

203. Shingles, 30 cents per 1,000.

204. Casks, barrels, and hogsheads (empty), sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes (empty), and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

205. Boxes, barrels, or other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos, 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That the thin wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops, and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture.

206. Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, 10 per centum ad valorem; osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow, 40 per centum ad valorem.

207. Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, 2 cents per 1,000 and 15 per centum ad valorem; butchers' and packers' skewers of wood, 40 cents per 1,000.

208. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE E.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

209. Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, ninety-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test, thirty-five one-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1 cent and ninety-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

210. Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

211. Saccharine, $1.50 per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem.

212. Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this Act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise.

SCHEDULE F.

TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

213. Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per centum of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, $1.85 per pound; if stemmed, $2.50 per pound; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this Act, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

214. The term wrapper tobacco as used in this Act means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers, and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco. Collectors of customs shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco, unless the invoices of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for classification of any imported leaf tobacco, at least one bale, box, or package in every ten, and at least one in every invoice, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and at least ten hands shall be examined in each examined bale, box, or package.

215. All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, 55 cents per pound.

216. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of to-

bacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, 55 cents per pound.

217. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, $4.50 per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

SCHEDULE G.

Agricultural Products and Provisions.

218. Animals, Live: Cattle, if less than one year old, $2 per head; all other cattle if valued at not more than $14 per head, $3.75 per head; if valued at more than $14 per head, 27½ per centum ad valorem.

219. Swine, $1.50 per head.

220. Horses and mules, valued at $150 or less per head, $30 per head; if valued at over $150, 25 per centum ad valorem.

221. Sheep, one year old or over, $1.50 per head; less than one year old, 75 cents per head.

222. All other live animals, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

223. Breadstuffs and Farinaceous Substances: Barley, 30 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

224. Barley malt, 45 cents per bushel of 34 pounds.

225. Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, 2 cents per pound.

226. Buckwheat, 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

227. Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

228. Corn meal, 20 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

229. Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 1½ cents per pound.

230. Oats, 15 cents per bushel.

231. Oatmeal and rolled oats, 1 cent per pound; oat hulls, 10 cents per 100 pounds.

232. Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound; uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, 1¼ cents per pound; rice flour and rice meal, and rice broken which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

233. Rye, 10 cents per bushel; rye flour, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

234. Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.

235. Wheat flour, 25 per centum ad valorem.

236. Dairy Products: Butter, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

237. Cheese, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

238. Milk, fresh, 2 cents per gallon.

239. Milk, preserved or condensed, or sterilized by heating or other processes, including weight of immediate coverings, 2 cents per pound; sugar of milk, 5 cents per pound.

240. Farm and Field Products: Beans, 45 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

241. Beans, peas, and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or similar packages, 2½ cents per pound, including the weight of all tins, jars, and other immediate coverings; all vegetables, prepared or preserved, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for in this Act, and fish paste or sauce, 40 per centum ad valorem.

242. Cabbages, 3 cents each.

243. Cider, 5 cents per gallon.

244. Eggs, not specially provided for in this Act, 5 cents per dozen.

245. Eggs, yolk of, 25 per centum ad valorem; albumen, egg or blood, 3 cents per pound; dried blood, when soluble, 1½ cents per pound.

246. Hay, $4 per ton.

247. Honey, 20 cents per gallon.

248. Hops, 12 cents per pound; hop extract and lupulin, 50 per centum ad valorem.

249. Onions, 40 cents per bushel; garlic, 1 cent per pound.

250. Peas, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages, and seed peas, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas, dried, not specially provided for, 30 cents per bushel; split peas, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas in cartons, papers, or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.

251. Orchids, palms, dracænas, crotons, and azaleas, tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, illies, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers, and natural flowers of all kinds, preserved or fresh, suitable for decorative purposes, 25 per centum ad valorem.

252. Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings of myrobolan plum, mahaleb or mazard cherry, three years old or less, 50 cents per 1,000 plants and 15 per centum ad valorem; stocks, cuttings, or seedlings of pear, apple, quince, and the St. Julien plum, three years old or less, and evergreen seedlings, $1 per 1,000 plants and 15 per centum ad valorem; rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots, 2½ cents each; stocks, cuttings, and seedlings of all fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen, shrubs and vines, manetti, multiflora, and brier rose, and all trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

253. Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

254. Seeds: Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of 50 pounds; flaxseed or linseed and other oil seeds not specially provided for in this Act, 25 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; poppy-seed, 15 cents per bushel; but no drawback shall be allowed upon oil cake made from imported seed, nor shall any allowance be made for dirt or other impurities in any seed; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

255. Straw, $1.50 per ton.

256. Teazles, 30 per centum ad valorem.

257. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

258. Fish: Fish known or labeled as anchovies, sardines, sprats, brislings, sardels, or sardellen, packed in oil or otherwise, in bottles, jars, tin boxes, or cans, shall be dutiable as follows: When in packages containing 7½ cubic inches or less, 1½ cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than 7½ and not more than 21 cubic inches, 2½ cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than 21 and not more than 33 cubic inches, 5 cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than 33 and not more than 70 cubic inches, 10 cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; if in other packages, 40 per centum ad valorem. All other fish (except shellfish), in tin packages, 30 per centum ad valorem; fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel, and not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

259. Fresh-water fish not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

260. Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half of 1 cent per pound; herrings, fresh, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

261. Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice, or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; fish, skinned or boned, 1¼ cents per pound; mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted, 1 cent per pound.

262. Fruits and Nuts: Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe, 25 cents per bushel; apples, peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated evaporated, or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, 2 cents per pound; berries, edible, in their natural condition, 1 cent per quart; cranberries, 25 per centum ad valorem.

263. Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, not specially provided for in this Act, 1 cent per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; if containing over 10 per centum of alcohol and not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem, and in addition $2.50 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of 10 per centum; jellies of all kinds, 35 per centum ad valorem; pineapples preserved in their own juice, 25 per centum ad valorem.

264. Figs, plums, prunes, and prunelles, 2 cents per pound; raisins and other dried grapes, 2½ cents per pound; dates, one-half of 1 cent per pound; currants, Zante or other, 2 cents per

pound; olives, green or prepared, in bottles, jars, or similar packages, 25 cents per gallon; in casks or otherwise than in bottles, jars, or similar packages, 15 cents per gallon.

265. Grapes in barrels or other packages, 20 cents per cubic foot of capacity of barrels or packages.

266. Oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks, or pomelos, 1 cent per pound.

267. Orange peel or lemon peel, preserved, candied, or dried, and cocoanut meat or copra, desiccated, shredded, cut, or similarly prepared, 2 cents per pound; citron or citron peel, preserved, candied, or dried, 4 cents per pound.

268. Pineapples, in barrels and other packages, 7 cents per cubic foot of the capacity of barrels or packages; in bulk, $7 per 1,000.

269. Nuts: Almonds, not shelled, 4 cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, 6 cents per pound.

270. Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, 3 cents per pound; shelled, 5 cents per pound.

271. Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, one-half of 1 cent per pound; shelled, 1 cent per pound.

272. Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this Act, 1 cent per pound.

273. MEAT PRODUCTS: Bacon and hams, 5 cents per pound.

274. Fresh beef, veal, mutton, and pork, 2 cents per pound.

275. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

276. Extract of meat, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, 15 cents per pound, but the dutiable weight of the extract of meat and of the fluid extract of meat shall not include the weight of the package in which the same is imported.

277. Lard, 2 cents per pound.

278. Poultry, live, 3 cents per pound; dressed, 5 cents per pound.

279. Tallow, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

280. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS: Chicory-root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground, 1 cent per pound; chicory-root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this Act, 2½ cents per pound.

281. Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not over 15 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound; valued above 15 and not above 24 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; valued above 24 and not above 35 cents per pound, 5 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; valued above 35 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem. The weight and value of all coverings, other than plain wooden, shall be included in the dutiable weight and value of the foregoing merchandise; powdered cocoa, unsweetened, 5 cents per pound.

282. Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, 3½ cents per pound.

283. Dandelion-root and acorns prepared, and articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for in this Act, 2½ cents per pound.

284. Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, 12 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 8 cents per 100 pounds: *Provided*, That imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than $100.

285. Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, 1½ cents per pound.

286. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 2 cents per pound.

287. Spices: Mustard, ground or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, 10 cents per pound; capsicum or red pepper, or Cayenne pepper, 2½ cents per pound; sage, 1 cent per pound; spices not specially provided for in this Act, 3 cents per pound.

288. Vinegar, 7½ cents per proof gallon. The standard proof for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires 35 grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize 1 ounce troy of vinegar.

SCHEDULE H.

SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

SPIRITS.

289. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this Act, $2.25 per proof gallon.

290. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least 1 proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations: *And provided further*, That any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any sized cask, bottle, jug, or other package, of or from any country, dependency, or province under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs, or other packages of distilled spirits, wine, or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such country, dependency, or province, shall be forfeited to the United States; and any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquor imported in a cask of less capacity than 10 gallons from any country shall be forfeited to the United States.

291. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

292. Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this Act, $2.25 per proof gallon.

293. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than $1.50 per gallon.

294. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, $1.50 per gallon.

WINES.

295. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, $8 per dozen; containing not more than 1 pint each and more than one-half pint, $4 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $2 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to $8 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of 1 quart, at the rate of $2.50 per gallon; but no separate or additional duty shall be levied on the bottles.

296. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger

cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14 per centum or less of absolute alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; if containing more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol, 50 cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of 1 dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 pint, $1.60 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: *And provided further*, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than 1 dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least 1 dozen bottles or jugs, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

297. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 20 cents per gallon.

298. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 20 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon; solid or condensed, 40 per centum ad valorem.

299. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices not specially provided for in this Act, containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon; if containing more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto $2.07 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein.

300. Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other similar beverages containing no alcohol, in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, 18 cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than 1½ pints, 28 cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than 1½ pints each, 50 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles or other coverings at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

301. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this Act, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than 1 pint, 20 cents per dozen bottles. If containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 30 cents per dozen bottles; but no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than 1 quart, 24 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.

SCHEDULE I.

Cotton Manufactures.

302. Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, 3 cents per pound on all numbers up to and including No. 15, one-fifth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 15 and up to and including No. 30, and one-fourth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 30; colored, bleached, dyed, combed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, 6 cents per pound on all numbers up to and including No. 20, and on all numbers exceeding No. 20 and up to No. 80, one-fourth of 1 cent per number per pound; on No. 80 and above, three-tenths of 1 cent per number per pound; cotton card laps, roping, sliver, or roving, 45 per centum ad valorem.

303. Spool thread of cotton, including crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons on spools or reels, containing on each spool or reel not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 6 cents per dozen; exceeding 100 yards on each spool or reel, for every additional 100 yards or fractional part thereof in excess of 100, 6 cents per dozen spools or reels; if otherwise than on spools or reels, one-half of 1 cent for each 100 yards or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That in no case shall the duty be assessed upon a less number of yards than is marked on the spools or reels.

304. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1 cent per square yard; if bleached, 1¼ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 2 cents per square yard.

305. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 1¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1¾ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1¾ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 2¾ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 3¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 7 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem.

306. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 2¼ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 3¾ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3¾ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 4¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed,

colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 11 cents per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem: dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem.

307. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 2¾ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 2¾ cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4¼ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 4¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4¾ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

308. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 6 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 6¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 7 cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 15 cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 17½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

309. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; if bleached and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 6 cents per square yard; exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 6½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, 6½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 8 cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 14 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 16 cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 20 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

310. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or otherwise, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

311. Cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, whether known as silk-striped sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise, of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 8 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no such cloth shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem. Cotton cloth, filled or coated, 3 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem.

312. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise and whether finished or unfinished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty on the cloth contained therein as is imposed on cotton cloths of the same description, weight, and count of threads to the square inch; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem. If such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or have drawn threads, they shall pay a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than 55 per centum ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliquéed, or trimmed wholly or in part with lace or with tucking or insertion, they shall not pay a less rate of duty than 60 per centum ad valorem.

313. Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure, whether known as lappets or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, shall pay, in addition to the duty herein provided for other cotton cloth of the same description, or condition, weight, and count of threads to the square inch, 1 cent per square yard if valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard, and 2 cents per square yard if valued at more than 7 cents per square yard.

314. Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That any outside garment provided for in this paragraph having india rubber as a component material shall pay a duty of 15 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem.

315. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut; any of the foregoing composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 9 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem; if bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 12 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, weighing 7 ounces or over per square yard, shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem: *Provided further*, That manufactures or articles in any form, including such as are commonly known as bias dress facings or skirt bindings, made or cut from plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, or other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, shall be subject to the foregoing rates of duty and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*

further, That none of the articles or fabrics provided for in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 47½ per centum ad valorem.

316. Curtains, table covers, and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value, 50 per centum ad valorem.

317. Stockings, hose, and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

318. Stockings, hose, and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose, and half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose, or half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than $1 per dozen pairs, 50 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than $1 per dozen pairs and not more than $1.50 per dozen pairs, 60 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than $1.50 per dozen pairs and not more than $2 per dozen pairs, 70 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than $2 per dozen pairs and not more than $3 per dozen pairs, $1.20 per dozen pairs; valued at more than $3 per dozen pairs and not more than $5 per dozen pairs, $2 per dozen pairs; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $5 per dozen pairs, 55 per centum ad valorem.

319. Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including stockings, hose, and half-hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, valued at not more than $1.50 per dozen, 60 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $1.50 per dozen and not more than $3 per dozen, $1.10 per dozen, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $3 per dozen and not more than $5 per dozen, $1.50 per dozen, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $5 per dozen and not more than $7 per dozen, $1.75 per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than $7 per dozen and not more than $15 per dozen, $2.25 per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; valued above $15 per dozen, 50 per centum ad valorem.

320. Bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, cords, garters, lining for bicycle tires, ribbons, suspenders and braces, tapes, tubing, and webs or webbing, any of the foregoing articles made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, and not embroidered by hand or machinery, 45 per centum ad valorem; spindle banding, woven, braided, or twisted lamp, stove, or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 10 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; loom harness or healds made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 50 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; boot, shoe, and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 25 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; labels, for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 50 cents per pound and 30 per centum ad valorem.

321. Cotton table damask, 40 per centum ad valorem; cotton duck, 35 per centum ad valorem.

322. All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE J.

Flax, Hemp, and Jute, and Manufactures of.

323. Flax straw, $5 per ton.

324. Flax, not hackled or dressed, 1 cent per pound.

325. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," 3 cents per pound.

326. Tow of flax, $20 per ton.

327. Hemp, and tow of hemp, $20 per ton; hemp, hackled, known as "line of hemp," $40 per ton.

328. Single yarns made of jute, not finer than 5 lea or number, 1 cent per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; if finer than 5 lea or number, 35 per centum ad valorem.

329. Cables and cordage, composed of istle, Tampico fiber, manila, Sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of these or any of them, 1 cent per pound; cables and cordage made of hemp, tarred or untarred, 2 cents per pound.

330. Threads, twines, or cords, made from yarn not finer than 5 lea or number, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, 13 cents per pound; if made from yarn finer than 5 lea or number, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound additional for each lea or number, or part of a lea or number, in excess of 5.

331. Single yarns in the gray, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, not finer than 8 lea or number, 7 cents per pound; finer than 8 lea or number and not finer than 80 lea or number, 40 per centum ad valorem; single yarns, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, finer than 80 lea or number, 15 per centum ad valorem.

332. Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines shall pay the same duty per pound as is imposed in this schedule upon the thread, twine, or cord of which they are made, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem.

333. Floor mattings, plain, fancy, or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances not otherwise provided for, including what are commonly known as Chinese, Japanese, and India straw mattings, valued at not exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard; valued at exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem.

334. Carpets, carpeting, mats and rugs, made of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, 5 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem; valued above 15 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem.

335. Hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, ramie, or jute, 20 cents per pound.

336. Tapes composed wholly or in part of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels, spools, or otherwise, and designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes, 40 per centum ad valorem.

337. Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum or corticene, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth) under 12 feet in width, not specially provided for herein, 8 cents per square yard and 15 per centum ad valorem; oilcloth for floors and linoleum or corticene, 12 feet and over in width, inlaid linoleum or corticene, and cork carpets, 20 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem; waterproof cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, 10 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem.

338. Shirt collars and cuffs, composed of cotton, 45 cents per dozen pieces and 15 per centum ad valorem; composed in whole or in part of linen, 40 cents per dozen pieces and 20 per centum ad valorem.

339. Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; handkerchiefs, napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; wearing apparel, handkerchiefs, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings; all of the fore-

going composed wholly or in chief value of flax, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, and not elsewhere specially provided for in this Act, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, 60 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no wearing apparel or other article or textile fabric, when embroidered by hand or machinery, shall pay duty at a less rate than that imposed in any schedule of this Act upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed.

340. Lace window curtains, pillow shams, and bed sets, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, when counting 5 points or spaces between the warp threads to the inch, 1 cent per square yard; when counting more than 5 such points or spaces to the inch, one-half of 1 cent per square yard in addition for each such point or space to the inch in excess of 5; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 20 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

341. Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, by whatever name known, not exceeding 60 inches in width, weighing not less than 6 ounces per square yard and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, five-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if exceeding 30 and not exceeding 55 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

342. All pile fabrics of which flax is the component material of chief value, 60 per centum ad valorem.

343. Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

344. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 15 ounces per square yard, six-tenths of 1 cent per square yard.

345. Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished, not hemmed, or hemmed only, 50 per centum ad valorem; if hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or with drawn threads, but not embroidered or initialed, 55 per centum ad valorem.

346. Woven fabrics or articles not specially provided for in this Act, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard, when containing not more than 60 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1¾ cents per square yard; containing more than 60 and not more than 120 threads to the square inch, 2¾ cents per square yard; containing more than 120 and not more than 180 threads to the square inch, 6 cents per square yard; containing more than 180 threads to the square inch, 9 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the foregoing articles in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem. Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than 4½ ounces per square yard and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 35 per centum ad valorem.

347. All manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE K.

Wool, and Manufactures of Wool.

348. All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:

349. Class 1, that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool, or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes 2 and 3.

350. Class 2, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

351. Class 3, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

352. The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this Act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.

353. Whenever wools of class 3 shall have been improved, by the admixture of merino or English blood, from their present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class 1 or as class 2, as the case may be.

354. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than 8 per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected.

355. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back or on the skin. Wools of the first and second classes washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool.

356. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, of class 1 and class 2, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted, or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as imported in eighteen hundred and ninety and prior thereto are hereby excepted. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like ani-

mals of any class which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. When the duty assessed upon any wool equals three times or more that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, the duty shall not be doubled on account of the wool being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this Act invoiced or entered as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty; and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this Act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

357. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be 11 cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class 12 cents per pound.

358. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 4 cents per pound.

359. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

360. The duty on wools on the skin shall be 1 cent less per pound than is imposed in this schedule on other wools of the same class and condition, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

361. Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, 30 cents per pound.

362. Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, 20 cents per pound.

363. Woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, 10 cents per pound.

364. Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this Act.

365. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per centum ad valorem.

366. On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not above 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 50 per centum ad valorem: valued at over 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 55 per centum ad valorem.

367. On blankets, and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this Act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this Act: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

368. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 7 cents per square yard; valued at more than 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 8 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

369. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, the duty shall be 11 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

370. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per centum ad valorem.

371. Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces and other trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed; any of the foregoing made of wool, or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, 50 cents per pound and 60 per centum ad valorem.

372. Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

373. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

374. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

375. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or descrip-

tion, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

376. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

377. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

378. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

379. Carpets of every description woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, 10 cents per square foot, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

380. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

381. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

382. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.

383. Whenever, in any schedule of this Act, the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, whether manufactured by the woolen, worsted, felt, or any other process.

SCHEDULE L.

Silks and Silk Goods.

384. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 40 cents per pound.

385. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, except spun silk, 30 per centum ad valorem; spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams, valued at not exceeding $1 per pound, 20 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $1 per pound and not exceeding $1.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $1.50 per pound and not exceeding $2 per pound, 40 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $2 per pound and not exceeding $2.50 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $2.50 per pound, 60 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 35 per centum ad valorem.

386. Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, $1.50 per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; plushes, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, $1 per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

387. Woven fabrics in the piece, not specially provided for in this Act, weighing not less than 1½ ounces per square yard and not more than 8 ounces per square yard, and containing not more than 20 per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, 50 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, 60 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per centum and not more than 30 per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, 65 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, 80 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per centum and not more than 45 per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, 90 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, $1.10 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn and containing not more than 30 per centum in weight of silk, if black (except selvedges), 75 cents per pound, and if other than black, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 and not more than 45 per centum in weight of silk, if black (except selvedges), $1.10 per pound, and if other than black, $1.30 per pound; if containing more than 45 per centum in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk, if black (except selvedges), $1.50 per pound, and if other than black, $2.25 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn, and the weight is not increased by dyeing beyond the original weight of the raw silk, $3 per pound; if in the gum, $2.50 per pound; if boiled off, or dyed in the piece, or printed, $3 per pound; if weighing less than 1½ ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum, or if dyed in the thread or yarn, $2.50 per pound; if weighing less than 1½ ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if boiled off, $3 per pound; if dyed or printed in the piece, $3.25 per pound; if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, $4.50 per pound; but in no case shall any of the foregoing fabrics in this paragraph pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

388. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in part of silk, whether in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty as is imposed on goods in the piece of the same description, weight, and condition as provided for in this schedule; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or have drawn threads, or are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliquéed, or are made or trimmed wholly or in part with lace, or with tucking or insertion, they shall pay a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than 60 per centum ad valorem.

389. Bandings, including hat bands, beltings, bindings, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, composed wholly or in part of silk, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, 50 per centum ad valorem.

390. Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffon or other flouncings, nets or nettings and veilings, neck rufflings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tamboured or appliquéed; clothing ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured in whole or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer; all of the above-named articles made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and silk goods ornamented with beads or spangles, of whatever material composed, 60 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That any wearing apparel or other articles provided for in this paragraph (except gloves), when composed in part of india rubber, shall be subject to a duty of 60 per centum ad valorem.

391. All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including such as have india rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this Act, and all Jacquard figured goods in the piece, made on looms, of which silk is the component material of chief value, dyed in the yarn, and containing two or more colors in the filling, 50 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all manufactures of which wool is a component material shall be classified and assessed for duty as manufactures of wool.

392. In ascertaining the weight of silk under the provisions of this schedule, the weight shall be taken in the condition in which found in the goods, without deduction therefrom for any dye, coloring matter, or other foreign substance or material.

SCHEDULE M.

PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.

393. PULP AND PAPER: Mechanically ground wood pulp, one-twelfth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight; bleached, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight: *Provided*, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on pulp wood exported to the United States, the amount of such export duty shall be added, as an additional duty, to the duties herein imposed upon wood pulp when imported from such country or dependency.

394. Sheathing paper and roofing felt, 10 per centum ad valorem.

395. Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, 1½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

396. Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above 2 cents per pound, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2 cents and not above 2½ cents per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2½ cents per pound and not above 3 cents per pound, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 3 cents, and not above 4 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 4 cents and not above 5 cents per pound, eight tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 5 cents per pound, 15 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon pulp wood exported to the United States, there shall be imposed upon printing paper when imported from such country or dependency an additional duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord so imposed, and proportionately for fractions of a dollar of such export duty.

397. Papers commonly known as copying paper, stereotype paper, paper known as bibulous paper, tissue paper, pottery paper, and all similar papers, white, colored, or printed, weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, on a basis of 20 by 30 inches, and whether in reams or any other form, 6 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if weighing over 6 pounds and not over 10 pounds to the ream, and letter copying books, whether wholly or partly manufactured, 5 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; crêpe paper and filtering paper, 5 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

398. Surface-coated papers not specially provided for in this Act, 2½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if printed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatine or flock, 3 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; parchment papers, 2 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; plain basic photographic papers for albumenizing, sensitizing, or baryta coating, 3 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper, or paper otherwise surface-coated for photographic purposes, 30 per centum ad valorem.

399. MANUFACTURES OF PAPER: Paper envelopes, plain, 20 per centum ad valorem; if bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, or decorated, 35 per centum ad valorem.

400. Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, bound or unbound (except cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered, or otherwise, music and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in or forming a part of printed books, not specially provided for in this Act), on paper or other material not exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 20 cents per pound; on paper or other material exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch, and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, and exceeding 35 square inches, but not exceeding 400 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 8 cents per pound; exceeding 400 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 35 per centum ad valorem; prints exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch, and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, and not exceeding 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 5 cents per pound; lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, on cardboard or other material, exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 6 cents per pound; lithographic cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered or blank, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, if printed in less than 8 colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not including labels, flaps, and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 20 cents per pound. Labels, flaps, and bands, if printed entirely in bronze printing, 15 cents per pound; labels, flaps, and bands printed in eight or more colors, but not including labels, flaps, and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 30 cents per pound; labels, flaps, and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 50 cents per pound. Books of paper or other material for children's use, containing illuminated lithographic prints, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound.

401. Writing, letter, note, hand-made, drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet, and typewriter paper, weighing not less than 10 pounds and not more than 15 pounds to the ream, 2 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; weighing more than 15 pounds to the ream, 3½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; but if any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated in any manner, it shall pay 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates: *Provided*, That in computing the duty on such paper every 180,000 square inches shall be taken to be a ream.

402. Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards, and all other paper not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem; all Jacquard designs of one line paper, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished, 35 per centum ad valorem; all Jacquard designs cut on Jacquard cards, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished, 35 per centum ad valorem.

403. Books of all kinds, including blank books and pamphlets, and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

404. Photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per centum ad valorem.

405. All fancy boxes made of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, or if covered with surface-coated paper, 45 per centum ad valorem.

406. Playing-cards, in packs not exceeding fifty-four cards, and at a like rate for any number in excess, 10 cents per pack and 20 per centum ad valorem.

407. Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE N.

SUNDRIES.

408. Beads of all kinds, not threaded or strung, 35 per centum ad valorem; fabrics, nets or nettings, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings, and other articles not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatine, metal, or other material, but not composed in part of wool, 60 per centum ad valorem.

409. Braids, plaits, laces, and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, 15 per centum ad valorem; if bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, 20 per centum ad valorem; hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, whether wholly or

partly manufactured, but not trimmed, 35 per centum ad valorem; if trimmed, 50 per centum ad valorem. But the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

410. Brushes, brooms, and feather dusters of all kinds, and hair pencils in quills or otherwise, 40 per centum ad valorem.

411. Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared, 7½ cents per pound.

412. BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS: Trousers buckles made wholly or partly of iron or steel, or parts thereof, valued at not more than 15 cents per 100, 5 cents per 100; valued at more than 15 cents per 100 and not more than 50 cents per 100, 10 cents per 100; valued at more than 50 cents per 100, 15 cents per 100; and in addition thereto on each and all of the above buckles or parts of buckles, 15 per centum ad valorem.

413. Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per centum ad valorem.

414. Buttons or parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished, shall pay duty at the following rates, the line button measure being one-fortieth of one inch, namely: Buttons known commercially as agate buttons, metal trousers buttons (except steel), and nickel bar buttons, one-twelfth of 1 cent per line per gross; buttons of bone, and steel trousers buttons, one-fourth of 1 cent per line per gross; buttons of pearl or shell, 1½ cents per line per gross; buttons of horn, vegetable ivory, glass, or metal, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of 1 cent per line per gross, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 15 per centum ad valorem; shoe buttons made of paper, board, papier-mâché, pulp, or other similar material, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not exceeding 3 cents per gross, 1 cent per gross; buttons not specially provided for in this Act, and all collar or cuff buttons and studs, 50 per centum ad valorem.

415. Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 92 per centum of fixed carbon, and shale, 67 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, 15 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel: *Provided*, That on all coal imported into the United States, which is afterwards used for fuel on board vessels propelled by steam and engaged in trade with foreign countries, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and which are registered under the laws of the United States, a drawback shall be allowed equal to the duty imposed by law upon such coal, and shall be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; coke, 20 per centum ad valorem.

416. Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes, 8 cents per pound; manufactured corks over three-fourths of an inch in diameter measured at larger end, 15 cents per pound; three-fourths of an inch and less in diameter, measured at larger end, 25 cents per pound; cork, artificial, or cork substitutes, manufactured from cork waste and and not otherwise provided for, 8 cents per pound.

417. Dice, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, 50 per centum ad valorem.

418. Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles, of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

419. Emery grains and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, 1 cent per pound; emery wheels, emery files, and manufactures of which emery is the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem.

420. EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES: Fire-crackers of all kinds, 8 cents per pound, the weight to include all coverings, wrappings, and packing material.

421. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

422. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at 20 cents or less per pound, 4 cents per pound; valued above 20 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound.

423. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, per gross of 144 boxes, containing not more than 100 matches per box, 8 cents per gross; when imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each, 1 cent per 1,000 matches.

424. Percussion caps, 30 per centum ad valorem; cartridges, 35 per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, $2.36 per 1,000 caps.

425. Feathers and downs of all kinds, including bird skins or parts thereof with the feathers on, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, 15 per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial or ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

426. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carroted, 20 per centum ad valorem.

427. Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, 50 per centum ad valorem.

428. Gun wads of all descriptions, 20 per centum ad valorem.

429. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

430. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, 10 per centum ad valorem.

431. Haircloth known as "crinoline" cloth, 10 cents per square yard; haircloth known as "hair seating," and hair press cloth, 20 cents per square yard.

432. Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued at not more than $5 per dozen, $2 per dozen; valued at more than $5 per dozen, and not more than $10 per dozen, $3 per dozen; valued at more than $10 per dozen and not more than $20 per dozen, $5 per dozen; valued at more than $20 per dozen, $7 per dozen; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 20 per centum ad valorem.

433. Indurated fiber ware and manufactures of wood or other pulp, and not otherwise specially provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem.

434. JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES: Articles commonly known as jewelry, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for in this Act, including precious stones set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames, 60 per centum ad valorem.

435. Diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, and not set, 10 per centum ad valorem; imitations of diamonds or other precious stones, composed of glass or paste, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not engraved, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, and not mounted or set, 20 per centum ad valorem.

436. Pearls in their natural state, not strung or set, 10 per centum ad valorem.

437. LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF: Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, 15 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That upon all leather exported, made from imported hides, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

438. Band or belting leather, sole leather, dressed upper and all other leather, calfskins tanned or tanned and dressed, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins (including lamb and kid skins) dressed and finished, chamois and other skins and bookbinders,

calfskins, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per centum ad valorem; patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather, weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins, 30 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; if weighing over 10 pounds and not over 25 pounds per dozen, 30 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; if weighing over 25 pounds per dozen, 20 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte-action leather, 35 per centum ad valorem; leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished, 50 cents per gross pairs and 20 per centum ad valorem; boots and shoes made of leather, 25 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, that leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall be classified as manufactures of leather, and pay duty accordingly.

439. Gloves: Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

440. Women's or children's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over 14 inches in length, $1.75 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, $2.25 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, $2.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (sheep), $3 per dozen pairs.

441. Women's or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over 14 inches in length, $2.50 per dozen pairs; over 14, and not over 17 inches in length, $3.50 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, $4.50 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, $4 per dozen pairs.

442. Women's or childen's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over 14 inches in length, $3 per dozen pairs; over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, $3.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, $4.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, $4 per dozen pairs.

443. Women's or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 17 inches in length, $2.50 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, $3.50 per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, $4 per dozen pairs.

444. Women's or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 14 inches in length, $3 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, $3.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, $4.75 per dozen pairs; men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, $4 per dozen pairs.

445. In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid the following cumulative duties: On all leather gloves, when lined, $1 per dozen pairs; on all pique or prix seam gloves, 40 cents per dozen pairs; on all gloves stitched or embroidered, with more than three single strands or cords, 40 cents per dozen pairs.

446. Glove tranks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay 75 per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

447. Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts of either, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, 45 per centum ad valorem.

448. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES: Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladders, cork, catgut or whip gut or worm gut, or wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

449. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, india rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem; but the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

450. Manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished; manufactures of fur, gelatine, gutta-percha, human hair, ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl and shell, plaster of Paris, papier-mâché, and vulcanized india rubber known as "hard rubber," or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and shells engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured, 35 per centum ad valorem.

451. Masks, composed of paper or pulp, 35 per centum ad valorem.

452. Matting made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 6 cents per square yard; mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 4 cents per square foot.

453. Musical instruments, or parts thereof, pianoforte actions and parts thereof, strings for musical instruments, not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes; strings for musical instruments, composed wholly or in part of steel or other metal, all the foregoing, 45 per centum ad valorem.

454. Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem; but the term "statuary" as used in this Act shall be understood to include only such statuary as is cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as is the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only.

455. Peat moss, $1 per ton.

456. Pencils of paper or wood, filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, 45 cents per gross and 25 per centum ad valorem; slate pencils covered with wood, 35 per centum ad valorem; all other slate pencils, 3 cents per 100.

457. Pencil leads not in wood, 10 per centum ad valorem.

458. Photographic dry plates or films, 25 per centum ad valorem.

459. Pipes and smokers' articles: Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than 40 cents per gross, 15 cents per gross; other tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of clay, 50 cents per gross and 25 per centum ad valorem; other pipes and pipe bowls of whatever material composed, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this Act, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, 60 per centum ad valorem.

460. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins, 20 per centum ad valorem.

461. Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, such as is used exclusively for making men's hats, 10 per centum ad valorem.

462. Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades covered with material other than paper, 50 per centum ad valorem. Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun-shades, and walking-canes, finished or unfinished, 40 per centum ad valorem.

463. Waste, not specially provided for in this Act, 10 per centum ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

464. Acids: Arsenic or arsenious, benzoic, carbolic, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, oxalic, phosphoric, phthalic, picric or nitropicric, prussic, silicic, and valerianic.

465. Aconite.

466. Acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground.

467. Agates, unmanufactured.

468. Albumen, not specially provided for.

469. Alizarin, natural or artificial, and dyes derived from alizarin or from anthracin.

470. Amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum.

471. Ambergris.
472. Aniline salts.
473. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed: *And provided further*, That certificate of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what are recognized breeds and pure-bred animals under the provisions of this paragraph. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision. Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, may be brought back to the United States within six months free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
474. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoölogical collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.
475. Annatto, roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of.
476. Antimony ore, crude sulphite of.
477. Apatite.
478. Arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured.
479. Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.
480. Arseniate of aniline.
481. Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal, and valued at not more than 6 cents per gross.
482. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act.
483. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks and staves when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: *And provided further*, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal-revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.
484. Asbestos, unmanufactured.
485. Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.
486. Asafetida.
487. Balm of Gilead.
488. Barks, cinchona or other from which quinine may be extracted.
489. Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite.
490. Beeswax.
491. Binding twine: All binding twine manufactured from New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, Sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound: *Provided*, That articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound.
492. Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.
493. Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments.
494. Birds and land and water fowls.
495. Bismuth.
496. Bladders and all integuments and intestines of animals and fish sounds, crude, dried, or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.
497. Blood, dried, not specially provided for.
498. Bolting cloths composed of silk, imported expressly for milling purposes, and so permanently marked as not to be available for any other use.
499. Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.
500. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.
501. Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than 20 years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign Governments.
502. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.
503. Books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than 2 copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.
504. Books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, all the foregoing if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.
505. Brass, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal, all the foregoing, fit only for remanufacture.
506. Brazil paste.
507. Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured.
508. Breccia, in block or slabs.
509. Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared.
510. Broom corn.
511. Bullion, gold or silver.
512. Burgundy pitch.
513. Cadmium.
514. Calamine.
515. Camphor, crude.
516. Castor or castoreum.

517. Cat gut, whip gut, or worm gut, unmanufactured.
518. Cerium.
519. Chalk, crude, not ground, precipitated, or otherwise manufactured.
520. Chromate of iron or chromic ore.
521. Civet, crude.
522. Clay: Common blue clay in casks suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.
523. Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this Act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded.
524. Coal tar, crude, pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, toluol, naphthalin, xylol, phenol, cresol, toluidin, xylidin, cumidin, binitrotoluol, binitrobenzol, benzidin, tolidin, dianisidin, naphthol, naphthylamin, diphenylamin, benzaldehyde, benzyl chloride, resorcin, nitrobenzol, and nitrotoluol; all the foregoing not medicinal and not colors or dyes.
525. Cobalt and cobalt ore.
526. Cocculus indicus.
527. Cochineal
528. Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of.
529. Coffee.
530. Coins, gold, silver, and copper.
531. Coir, and coir yarn.
532. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms, not manufactured or specially provided for in this Act.
533. Old copper, fit only for manufacture, clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially provided for in this Act.
534. Copper, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement.
535. Coral, marine, uncut, and unmanufactured.
536. Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured.
537. Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks.
538. Cryolite, or kryolith.
539. Cudbear.
540. Curling stones, or quoits, and curling-stone handles.
541. Curry, and curry powder.
542. Cutch.
543. Cuttlefish bone.
544. Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.
545. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, including miners', glaziers', and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust or bort.
546. Divi-divi.
547. Dragon's blood.
548. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible, and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process, and not specially provided for in this Act.
549. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: *Provided, however*, That this shall not be held to include the eggs of game birds or eggs of birds not used for food, the importation of which is prohibited except specimens for scientific collections, nor fish roe preserved for food purposes.
550. Emery ore.
551. Ergot.
552. Fans, common palm-leaf, plain and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and palm leaf in its natural state, not colored, dyed, or otherwise advanced or manufactured.
553. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.
554. Fibrin, in all forms.
555. Fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, caught in the Great Lakes or other fresh waters by citizens of the United States.
556. Fish skins.
557. Flint, flints, and flint stones, unground.
558. Fossils.
559. Fruits or berries, green, ripe, or dried, and fruits in brine, not specially provided for in this Act.
560. Fruit-plants, tropical and semitropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.
561. Furs, undressed.
562. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner and not specially provided for in this Act.
563. Gambier.
564. Glass enamel, white, for watch and clock dials.
565. Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles, and eyeglasses, and suitable only for such use: *Provided, however*, That such disks exceeding 8 inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.
566. Grasses and fibers: Istle or Tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, Sisal grass, sunn, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed or manufactured in any manner, and not specially provided for in this Act.
567. Gold-beaters' molds and gold-beaters' skins.
568. Grease, and oils (excepting fish oils), such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, and not specially provided for in this Act.
569. Guano, manures, and all substances used only for manure.
570. Gutta-percha, crude.
571. Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.
572. Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock.
573. Hide rope.
574. Hones and whetstones.
575. Hoofs, unmanufactured.
576. Hop roots for cultivation.
577. Horns and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.
578. Ice.
579. India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse india rubber which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture.
580. Indigo.
581. Iodine, crude.
582. Ipecac.
583. Iridium.
584. Ivory tusks in their natural state or cut vertically across the grain only, with the bark left intact, and vegetable ivory in its natural state.
585. Jalap.
586. Jet, unmanufactured.
587. Joss stick, or Joss light.
588. Junk, old.
589. Kelp.
590. Kieserite.
591. Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.
592. Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.
593. Lac spirits.
594. Lactarene.
595. Lava, unmanufactured.
596. Leeches.
597. Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour orange juice.
598. Licorice root, unground.
599. Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.
600. Lime, citrate of.
601. Lithographic stones, not engraved.
602. Litmus, prepared or not prepared.
603. Loadstones.
604. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.
605. Magnesite, crude or calcined, not purified.
606. Magnesium, not made up into articles.
607. Manganese, oxide and ore of.
608. Manna.
609. Manuscripts.
610. Marrow, crude.
611. Marshmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured.

612. Medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions.

613. Meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.

614. Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act.

615. Mineral salts obtained by evaporation from mineral waters, when accompanied by a duly authenticated certificate and satisfactory proof, showing that they are in no way artifically prepared, and are only the product of a designated mineral spring.

616. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise.

617. Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

618. Musk, crude, in natural pods.

619. Myrobolans.

620. Needles, hand sewing, and darning.

621. Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, issued within 6 months of the time of entry, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

622. Nuts: Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels; cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated, or prepared in any manner.

623. Nux vomica.

624. Oakum.

625. Oil cake.

626. Oils: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise-seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cocoanut, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine or jasimine, juglandium, juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enfleurage grease, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes fit only for such use and valued at not more than 60 cents per gallon, ottar of roses, palm, rosemary or anthoes, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: *Provided*, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be levied, paid, and collected a duty upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported equal to the duty imposed by such country.

627. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or dried.

628. Orchil, or orchil liquid.

629. Ores of gold, silver, copper, or nickel, and nickel matte; sweepings of gold and silver.

630. Osmium.

631. Palladium.

632. Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags (other than wool), waste, including jute waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, and waste bagging, including old gunny cloth and old gunny bags, fit only to be converted into paper.

633. Paraffine.

634. Parchment and vellum.

635. Pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, polished, or otherwise manufactured, or advanced in value from the natural state.

636. Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

637. Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

638. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same, specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

639. Phosphates, crude.

640. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds, imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden.

641. Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.

642. Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof, composed of platinum, for chemical uses.

643. Plumbago.

644. Potash, crude, or "black salts"; carbonate of potash, crude or refined; hydrate of, or caustic potash, not including refined in sticks or rolls; nitrate of potash or saltpeter, crude; sulphate of potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash.

645. Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time, of persons emigrating to the United States: but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale, nor shall it be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel; but such articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions, and not for any other person, and not for sale, and which have been used by them abroad, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion extend such period for a further term of six months in case application shall be made therefor.

646. Pulu.

647. Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

648. Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

649. Regalia and gems, statuary, and specimens or casts of sculpture, where specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale; but the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.

650. Rennets, raw or prepared.

651. Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.

652. Sago, crude.

653. Salacin.

654. Salep, or salop.

655. Sausages, bologna.

656. Seeds: Anise, caraway, cardamom, cauliflower, coriander, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mangel-wurzel, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bean, sugar beet, sorghum or sugar cane for seed; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and not otherwise provided for; all flower and grass seeds; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.

657. Sheep dip, not including compounds or preparations that can be used for other purposes.

658. Shotgun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough-bored.

659. Shrimps and other shell fish.

660. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.
661. Silk cocoons and silk waste.
662. Silkworms' eggs.
663. Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.
664. Skins of all kinds, raw (except sheepskins with the wool on), and hides not specially provided for in this Act.
665. Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate.
666. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for scientific public collections, and not for sale.
667. Spices: Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds; cinnamon and chips of; cloves and clove stems; mace; nutmegs; pepper, black or white, and pimento; all the foregoing when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied.
668. Spunk.
669. Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware.
670. Stamps; foreign postage or revenue stamps, canceled or uncanceled.
671. Stone and sand: Burrstone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured; cliff stone, unmanufactured; rotten stone, tripoli, and sand, crude or manufactured, not otherwise provided for in this Act.
672. Storax, or styrax.
673. Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.
674. Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per centum of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.
675. Sulphuric acid which at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit does not exceed the specific gravity of one and three hundred and eighty thousandths, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes: *Provided*, That upon all sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid imported into such country from the United States, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.
676. Tamarinds.
677. Tapioca, cassava or cassady.
678. Tar and pitch of wood.
679. Tea and tea plants.
680. Teeth, natural, or unmanufactured.
681. Terra alba, not made from gypsum or plaster rock.
682. Terra japonica.
683. Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.
684. Tobacco stems.
685. Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.
686. Turmeric.
687. Turpentine, Venice.
688. Turpentine, spirits of.
689. Turtles.
690. Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.
691. Uranium, oxide and salts of.
692. Vaccine virus.
693. Valonia.
694. Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.
695. Wax, vegetable or mineral.
696. Wafers, unleavened or not edible.
697. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of, such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: *Provided*, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than $100 in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return.
698. Whalebone, unmanufactured.
699. Wood: Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulp woods, fire-wood, handle-bolts, shingle bolts, gun-blocks for gun stocks rough-hewn or sawed or planed on one side, hop-poles, ship-timber and ship-planking; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.
700. Woods: Cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough, or hewn only; briar-root or briar-wood and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, rattan, reeds unmanufactured, India malacca joints, and sticks of partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not specially provided for in this Act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing-rods, or walking-canes.
701. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made.
702. Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, sciences, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, antiquities and artistic copies thereof in metal or other material, imported in good faith for exhibition at a fixed place by any State or by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts, science, or education, or for a municipal corporation, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association, or for a municipal corporation for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: *Provided*, That the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.
703. Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, except stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.
704. Yams.
705. Zaffer.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries, and their colonies, producing and exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude; brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne and all other

sparkling wines; still wines, and vermouth; paintings and statuary; or any of them, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, to enter into negotiations with the governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above mentioned articles, or any of them, with a view to the arrangement of commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and whenever the Government of any country, or colony, producing and exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States, or make concessions in favor of the products or manufactures thereof, which, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to suspend, during the time of such agreement or concession, by proclamation to that effect, the imposition and collection of the duties mentioned in this Act on such article or articles so exported to the United States from such country or colony, and thereupon and thereafter the duties levied, collected, and paid upon such article or articles shall be as follows, namely:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.75 per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, $6 per dozen; containing not more than 1 pint each and more than one-half pint, $3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to $6 per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of 1 quart, at the rate of $1.90 per gallon.

Still wines, and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of 1 dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 pint, $1.25 cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

The President shall have power, and it shall be his duty, whenever he shall be satisfied that any such agreement in this section mentioned is not being fully executed by the Government with which it shall have been made, to revoke such suspension and notify such Government thereof.

And it is further provided that with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country, or colony of such Government, producing and exporting directly or indirectly to the United States coffee, tea and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States, which, in view of the introduction of such coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, into the United States, as in this Act hereinbefore provided for, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this Act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, of the products of such country or colony, for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, the products or exports, direct or indirect, from such designated country, as follows:

On coffee, 3 cents per pound.

On tea, 10 cents per pound.

On tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, 50 cents per pound; vanilla beans, $2 per pound; vanilla beans commercially known as cuts, $1 per pound.

SEC. 4. That whenever the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with foreign countries, shall, within the period of two years from and after the passage of this Act, enter into commercial treaty or treaties with any other country or countries concerning the admission into any such country or countries of the goods, wares, and merchandise of the United States, and their use and disposition therein, deemed to be for the interests of the United States, and in such treaty or treaties, in consideration of the advantages accruing to the United States therefrom, shall provide for the reduction during a specified period, not exceeding five years, of the duties imposed by this Act, to the extent of not more than 20 per centum thereof, upon such goods, wares, or merchandise as may be designated therein of the country or countries with which such treaty or treaties shall be made as in this section provided for; or shall provide for the transfer during such period from the dutiable list of this Act to the free list thereof of such goods, wares, and merchandise, being the natural products of such foreign country or countries and not of the United States; or shall provide for the retention upon the free list of this Act during a specified period, not exceeding five years, of such goods, wares, and merchandise now included in said free list as may be designated therein; and when any such treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Senate and approved by Congress, and public proclamation made accordingly, then and thereafter the duties which shall be collected by the United States upon any of the designated goods, wares, and merchandise from the foreign country with which such treaty has been made shall, during the period provided for, be the duties specified and provided for in such treaty, and none other.

SEC. 5. That when any country, dependency, or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this Act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by remanufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid, in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this Act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined, and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

SEC. 6. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this Act, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this Act, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 7. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this Act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Act as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more

materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this Act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

SEC. 8. That all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall, respectively, be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words in a conspicuous place, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled they shall not be delivered to the importer. Should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate a quantity, number, or measurement in excess of the quantity, number, or measurement actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

SEC. 9. That section 3341 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3341. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared, for the payment of such tax, suitable stamps denoting the amount of tax required to be paid on the hogsheads, barrels, and halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and eighths of a barrel of such fermented liquors (and shall also cause to be prepared suitable permits for the purpose hereinafter mentioned), and shall furnish the same to the collectors of internal revenue, who shall each be required to keep on hand at all times a sufficient supply of permits and a supply of stamps equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, if there be any brewery or brewery warehouse in his district; and such stamps shall be sold, and permits granted and delivered by such collectors, only to the brewers of their district, respectively.

"Such collectors shall keep an account of the number of permits delivered and of the number and value of the stamps sold by them to each brewer."

SEC. 10. That section 3394 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, further amended so as to read as follows:

"Upon cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $1 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $1 per 1,000: *Provided*, That all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped with tobacco, shall be classed as cigars, and all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped in paper or any substance other than tobacco, shall be classed as cigarettes.

"And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide dies and adhesive stamps for cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000: *Provided*, That such stamps shall be in denominations of 10, 20, 50, and 100, and the laws and regulations governing the packing and removal for sale of cigarettes, and the affixing and canceling of the stamps on the packages thereof, shall apply to cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000.

"None of the packages of smoking tobacco and fine-cut chewing tobacco and cigarettes prescribed by law shall be permitted to have packed in, or attached to, or connected with, them, any article or thing whatsoever, other than the manufacturers' wrappers and labels, the internal revenue stamp and the tobacco or cigarettes, respectively, put up therein, on which tax is required to be paid under the internal revenue laws; nor shall there be affixed to, or branded, stamped, marked, written, or printed upon, said packages, or their contents, any promise or offer of, or any order or certificate for, any gift, prize, premium, payment, or reward."

SEC. 11. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer, or which shall bear a name or mark which is calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

SEC. 12. That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: *Provided*, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

SEC. 13. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 14. That the sixteenth section of an Act entitled "An Act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June 26th, 1884, be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. That all articles of foreign or domestic production needed and actually withdrawn from bonded warehouses and bonded manufacturing warehouses for supplies (not including equipment) of vessels of the United States engaged in foreign trade, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be so withdrawn from said bonded warehouses, free of duty or of internal revenue tax, as the case may be, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but no such articles shall be landed at any port of the United States."

SEC. 15. That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, and without having an internal revenue stamp

affixed thereto, shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class six: *Provided*, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands, and labels used in putting up the same, may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

No articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct shipment and exportation or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the collector of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportation, or ladening for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel. All labor performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the collector of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn monthly return, verified by the customs officers in charge, shall be made by the manufacturer containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse, and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse at an exterior port for the sole purpose of immediate export therefrom.

The provisions of Revised Statutes 3433 shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this Act, and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

SEC. 16. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever, for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket, or any advertisement of any lottery. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles and the package in which they are contained in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as hereinafter prescribed, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 17. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employé of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 18. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal or any deputy marshal in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing mentioned in the two preceding sections, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

SEC. 19. That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 20. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being otherwise unmanufactured in whole or in part, which is now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 21. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint Croix River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being otherwise unmanufactured in whole or in part, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 22. That a discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall

be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

SEC. 23. That no goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 24. That the preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 25. That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 26. That any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding $500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 27. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

SEC. 28. That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise, in whole or in part subject to duty, has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 29. That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That such manufacturers shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. Ores or metals in any crude form requiring smelting or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which they have been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting or refining, or both, may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted or refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production: *Provided*, That each day a quantity of refined metal equal to 90 per centum of the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall be set aside, and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption, and the exportation of the 90 per centum of metals hereinbefore provided for shall entitle the ores and metals imported under the provisions of this section to admission without payment of the duties thereon: *Provided further*, That in respect to lead ores imported under the provisions of this section the refined metal set aside shall either be re-exported or the regular duties paid thereon within six months from the date of the receipt of the ore. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

SEC. 30. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per centum of such duties: *Provided*, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: *And provided further*, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either, or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 31. That all goods, wares, articles, and mer-

chandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

SEC. 32. That sections 7 and 11 of the Act entitled "An Act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10th, 1890, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. That the owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise which has been actually purchased may, at the time when he shall make and verify his written entry of such merchandise, but not afterwards make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, or pro forma invoice, or statement in form of an invoice, which he shall produce with his entry, as in his opinion may raise the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported; but no such addition shall be made upon entry to the invoice value of any imported merchandise obtained otherwise than by actual purchase; and the collector within whose district any merchandise may be imported or entered, whether the same has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, shall cause the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise to be appraised; and if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof shall exceed the value declared in the entry, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of 1 per centum of the total appraised value thereof for each 1 per centum that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry; but the additional duties shall only apply to the particular article or articles in each invoice that are so undervalued, and shall be limited to 50 per centum of the appraised value of such article or articles. Such additional duties shall not be construed to be penal, and shall not be remitted, nor payment thereof in any way avoided, except in cases arising from a manifest clerical error, nor shall they be refunded in case of exportation of the merchandise, or on any other account, nor shall they be subject to the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That if the appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 50 per centum, except when arising from a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be held to be presumptively fraudulent, and the collector of customs shall seize such merchandise and proceed as in case of forfeiture for violation of the customs laws, and in any legal proceeding that may result from such seizure the undervaluation as shown by the appraisal shall be presumptive evidence of fraud, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant to rebut the same, and forfeiture shall be adjudged unless he shall rebut such presumption of fraudulent intent by sufficient evidence. The forfeiture provided for in this section shall apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles in each invoice which are undervalued: *Provided further*, That all additional duties, penalties, or forfeitures applicable to merchandise entered by a duly certified invoice shall be alike applicable to merchandise entered by a pro forma invoice or statement in the form of an invoice, and no forfeiture or disability of any kind incurred under the provisions of this section shall be remitted or mitigated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The duty shall not, however, be assessed in any case upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value.

SEC. 11. That when the actual market value; as defined by law, of any article of imported merchandise, wholly or partly manufactured and subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a duty based in whole or in part on value, cannot be otherwise ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, such officer shall use all available means in his power to ascertain the cost of production of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, and at the place of manufacture; such cost of production to include the cost of materials and of fabrication, all general expenses covering each and every outlay of whatsoever nature incident to such production, together with the expense of preparing and putting up such merchandise ready for shipment, and an addition of not less than 8 nor more than 50 per centum upon the total cost as thus ascertained; and in no case shall such merchandise be appraised upon original appraisal or reappraisement at less than the total cost of production as thus ascertained. It shall be lawful for appraising officers, in determining the dutiable value of such merchandise, to take into consideration the wholesale price at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States, due allowance being made for estimated duties thereon, the cost of transportation, insurance, and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the United States, and a reasonable commission, if any has been paid, not exceeding 6 per centum.

SEC. 33. That on and after the day when this Act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this Act, and to no other duty, upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof: *Provided*, That when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

SEC. 34. That sections 1 to 24, both inclusive, of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the 28th day of August, 1894, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, said repeal to take effect on and after the passage of this Act; but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this Act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause, before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offenses committed and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this Act, under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this Act, may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed. All Acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures, embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this Act, shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this Act may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section 3058 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act approved February 23d, 1887, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or in any manner affect the sections numbered 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the 28th day of August, 1894.

Approved July 24th, 1897.

Percentage of Total Foreign Commerce, 1895–1898.

BY COUNTRIES.

Order of Magnitude, 1897.	Countries.	Per Cent of — Total Imports and Exports 1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Imports 1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Exports 1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	United Kingdom	35.49	34.64	35.87	35.18	21.74	21.80	21.96	17.67	47.94	45.97	45.97	43.93
2	Germany	11.24	11.56	13.02	12.16	11.07	12.09	14.54	11.34	11.40	11.10	11.91	12.59
3	France	6.93	6.83	6.89	8.02	8.41	8.50	8.84	8.56	5.59	5.33	5.48	7.75
4	British North America	5.91	6.15	5.89	6.34	5.06	5.29	5.33	5.23	6.68	6.92	6.28	6.90
5	Brazil	6.10	5.13	4.49	4.06	10.77	9.11	9.03	10.02	1.88	1.62	1.18	1.07
6	West Indies	6.52	5.10	3.47	3.17	9.41	7.47	4.86	5.21	3.92	3.01	2.47	2.15
7	Netherlands	3	3.16	3.52	4.15	2.07	1.71	1.68	2.03	3.84	4.42	4.86	5.22
8	Belgium	2.30	2.46	2.60	3.05	1.38	1.76	1.84	1.42	3.12	3.07	3.15	3.87
9	Mexico	1.99	2.22	2.31	2.18	2.13	2.24	2.42	3.08	1.86	2.20	2.23	1.72
10	Italy	2.42	2.48	2.23	2.36	2.85	2.84	2.50	3.30	2.02	2.17	2.05	1.89
11	Japan	1.84	2	2.05	2.47	3.24	3.26	3.14	4.10	.57	.87	1.26	1.66
12	China	1.57	1.74	1.78	1.65	2.81	2.82	2.67	3.30	.45	.78	1.13	.81
13	British East Indies	1.57	1.42	1.34	1.75	2.90	2.61	2.69	4.42	.35	.36	.37	.38
14	British Australasia	.89	1.22	1.28	1.15	.63	.97	.77	.91	1.12	1.44	1.66	1.27
15	Hawaiian Islands	.75	.95	1.01	1.25	1.08	1.51	1.79	2.79	.46	.45	.45	.48
16	Dutch East Indies	.58	.99	.97	.85	1.06	1.92	2.04	2.36	.14	.18	.20	.10
17	Argentina	.79	.92	.94	.67	1.05	1.19	1.41	.96	.55	.68	.61	.52
18	Central American States	1.18	1.02	.91	.68	1.58	1.15	1.11	1.18	.82	.89	.76	.43
19	British Africa	.39	.78	.80	.70	.11	.22	.20	.14	.64	1.28	1.23	.98
20	Spain	.94	.94	.80	.75	.49	.53	.48	.58	1.35	1.30	1.04	.83
21	Switzerland	.97	.85	.77	.63	2.05	1.81	1.81	1.85	....	....	.01	.02
22	Venezuela	.90	.81	.71	.57	1.38	1.24	1.25	1.25	.46	.43	.32	.22
23	Austria-Hungary	.56	.60	.67	.56	.89	.98	1.07	.76	.26	.28	.38	.46
24	Denmark	.25	.40	.58	.70	.05	.04	.05	.03	.43	.74	.97	1.03
25	Colombia	.41	.50	.47	.46	.51	.64	.62	.84	.32	.38	.36	.27
26	Sweden and Norway	.47	.50	.44	.48	.35	.43	.33	.43	.58	.57	.52	.51
27	Russia, Baltic, etc.	.46	.51	.43	.49	.26	.27	.23	.46	.64	.70	.57	.51
28	Turkey in Africa *	.25	.50	.41	.32	.50	1.03	.94	.83	.02	.02	.03	.06
29	Hong Kong	.33	.36	.38	.38	.11	.18	.12	.12	.53	.53	.58	.50
30	Guianas	.36	.40	.37	.37	.46	.57	.62	.74	.26	.25	.20	.19
31	Chili	.47	.49	.35	.33	.61	.60	.49	.61	.35	.39	.25	.20
32	Portugal	.30	.33	.26	.32	.23	.29	.29	.42	.37	.36	.24	.28
33	Uruguay	.26	.28	.26	.16	.37	.42	.46	.29	.16	.17	.11	.10
34	Philippine Islands	.31	.30	.25	.21	.65	.64	.57	.62	.01	.02	.01	...
35	Turkey in Asia	.21	.20	.23	.14	.42	.42	.52	.38	.02	.01	.01	.02
36	Russia, Black Sea	.16	.16	.16	.15	.23	.19	.17	.28	.10	.14	.15	.09
37	Turkey in Europe	.14	.16	.15	.12	.29	.34	.36	.34	.01	...	.01	.01
38	Aden †	.13	.13	.14	.15	.19	.21	.19	.33	.07	.06	.09	.05
39	Peru	.07	.10	.11	.11	.05	.09	.09	.12	.08	.11	.10	.10
40	Portuguese Africa ‡	...	...	.10	.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	.16	.23
41	Bermuda	.08	.09	.08	.07	.06	.07	.08	.07	.10	.11	.08	.08
42	Ecuador	.10	.09	.07	.09	.11	.10	.07	.12	.09	.08	.07	a .08
43	Other Africa	.06	.15	.07	.07	.11	.10	.07	.11	.02	.18	.06	b .05
44	Greece	.03	.05	.05	.09	.04	.09	.10	.15	.02	.02	.01	.01
45	British Honduras	.04	.05	.04	.04	.02	.03	.03	.03	.05	.06	.05	.05
46	French Oceanica	.03	.03	.04	.02	.03	.03	.05	.03	.03	.02	.03	c .03
47	Russia, Asiatic	.04	.06	.03	§ .05	.06	.05	.03	.02	.03	.06	.04	.05
48	Other Asia	.03	.02	.03	§ .05	.01	.02	.01	...	.05	.02	.05	.04
49	French Africa	.04	.04	.03	.06	.04	.06	.03	.08	.04	.03	.03	.05
50	Madagascar	.02	.03	.03	‖ .02	.01	...	...	** .01	.02	.06	.04	.02
51	Gibraltar	.03	.03	.02	.02	...	...	...	...	.05	.05	.03	.02
52	Canary Islands ‡	...	...	.02	.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	.03	.03
53	Azores & Madeira Islands	.02	.01	.02	.02	..	...	..	...	.03	.02	.03	.03
54	Miquelon, Langley, etc.	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02
	All other countries	.05	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05	.03	.05	.08	.07	.07	.04
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Egypt and Tripoli.
† For the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 in "all other British."
‡ For the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 in "all other Africa."
§ Including Korea.
‖ Including Spanish Africa, Liberia, and German Africa.
** Including Canary Islands, Spanish Africa, Liberia, and German Africa.
a Including Bolivia, Falkland Islands, and Paraguay.
b Including Spanish Africa, Liberia, and German Africa.
c Including Philippine Islands, Tonga, etc., Spanish Oceanica, German Oceanica, Auckland, etc.

Total Values of Imports and Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise by Countries, for the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 1897 and 1898.

COUNTRIES.	Twelve Months ending June			
	Imports		Exports	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Europe.				
Austria-Hungary	$8,158,328	$4,716,510	$4,023,011	$5,697,912
Azores, and Madeira Islands	12,535	23,797	298,809	377,715
Belgium	14,082,414	8,741,826	33,071,555	47,606,311
Denmark	356,355	211,837	10,194,857	12,697,421
France	67,530,231	52,730,003	57,594,541	95,452,612
Germany	111,210,614	69,696,907	125,246,088	155,069,972
Gibraltar	26,462	32,519	332,245	304,829
Greece	732,702	910,390	110,763	127,559
Greenland, Iceland, etc.	40,056	144,227	.....	225
Italy	19,067,352	20,300,291	21,502,423	23,270,858
Malta, Gozo, etc.	8,647	13,476	29,520	64,352
Netherlands	12,824,126	12,535,110	51,045,011	64,274,622
Portugal	2,234,291	2,605,323	2,520,058	3,532,057
Roumania	.....	12	42,065	111,154
Russia, Baltic, etc.	1,865,967	2,649,966	5,995,204	6,333,317
Russia, Black Sea	1,333,692	1,889,723	1,607,072	1,002,765
Servia	12,646	12,095	.....	.....
Spain	3,631,973	3,575,385	10,912,745	10,228,545
Sweden and Norway	2,500,118	2,673,880	5,463,641	6,313,786
Switzerland	13,849,782	11,380,835	70,871	263,970
Turkey in Europe	2,766,094	2,119,337	54,767	139,075
United Kingdom	167,947,820	109,138,365	483,270,398	540,860,152
Total Europe	$430,192,205	$306,091,814	$813,385,644	$973,609,289
North America.				
Bermuda	621,831	466,780	854,832	998,941
British Honduras	226,683	156,875	569,767	555,179
British North America—				
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.	5,751,302	4,262,641	4,247,724	4,537,513
Quebec, Ontario, etc.	30,919,400	22,774,918	57,139,661	74,965,989
British Columbia	3,633,669	4,604,853	3,541,436	4,202,483
Newfoundland and Labrador	413,421	375,355	1,099,904	1,205,275
Total British North America	$40,722,792	$32,017,767	$66,028,725	$84,911,260
Central American States—				
Costa Rica	3,439,374	2,597,661	1,367,472	1,578,343
Guatemala	1,862,589	1,837,459	3,047,181	1,205,280
Honduras	847,220	844,533	724,991	702,171
Nicaragua	1,262,701	1,095,513	1,190,695	1,086,680
Salvador	1,112,534	891,314	1,619,568	747,684
Total Central American States	$8,524,428	$7,266,480	$7,939,907	$5,320,158
Mexico	18,511,572	19,000,137	23,421,064	21,205,234
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	139,808	161,030	167,449	205,005
West Indies—				
British	12,285,885	10,664,410	7,943,299	8,382,740
Danish	367,289	327,759	521,765	707,622
Dutch	96,343	174,243	652,341	544,463
French	9,944	30,888	1,679,625	1,617,248
Haiti	1,460,220	1,127,675	3,832,388	2,968,579
Santo Domingo	2,369,424	2,131,046	1,098,635	1,151,258
Spanish—Cuba	18,406,815	15,232,477	8,259,776	9,561,656
Puerto Rico	2,181,024	2,414,356	1,968,888	1,505,946
Total West Indies	$37,176,944	$32,102,854	$25,976,717	$26,439,512
Total North America	$105,924,053	$91,171,923	$124,958,461	$139,635,289
South America.				
Argentina	10,772,627	5,915,875	6,384,984	6,429,070
Bolivia	.....	.....	5,155	19,675
Brazil	69,039,389	61,750,369	12,441,065	13,317,056
Chili	3,792,434	3,736,622	2,590,539	2,351,727
Colombia	4,730,933	5,185,295	3,807,165	3,277,507
Ecuador	566,526	765,590	734,868	855,193
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	800	1,010

COUNTRIES.	Twelve Months ending June			
	Imports		Exports	
South America—Continued.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Guianas—				
British	$3,661,956	$3,058,896	$1,565,936	$1,792,912
Dutch	1,036,688	1,455,749	384,336	381,322
French	8,137	16,009	113,674	132,595
Paraguay	.....	.....	740	699
Peru	722,089	725,362	1,108,436	1,302,695
Uruguay	3,515,054	1,772,310	1,213,426	1,214,248
Venezuela	9,543,572	7,711,449	3,417,522	2,746,261
Total South America	$107,389,405	$92,098,526	$33,768,646	$33,821,971
Asia.				
Aden	1,503,802	2,017,756	991,397	593,345
China	20,403,862	20,326,388	11,924,433	9,992,894
East Indies—				
British	20,567,122	27,238,459	3,844,911	4,695,855
Dutch	15,604,866	14,529,335	2,094,109	1,201,574
French	.....	.....	135,183	152,147
Portuguese	519	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	923,842	746,517	6,060,039	6,265,200
Japan	24,009,756	25,224,102	13,255,478	20,502,136
Korea	.....	.....	509	125,936
Russia, Asiatic	201,421	111,050	413,942	618,015
Turkey in Asia	4,009,027	2,325,078	74,899	243,190
All other Asia	70,380	76,352	480,005	433,976
Total Asia	$87,294,597	$92,595,037	$39,274,905	$44,824,268
Oceanica.				
Auckland, Fiji, etc	.....	.....	19,776	4,743
British Australasia	5,900,144	5,578,898	17,460,283	15,603,763
French Oceanica	378,144	185,121	330,364	300,446
German Oceanica	4,594	.....	11,102	8,950
Hawaiian Islands	13,687,799	17,187,370	4,690,075	5,906,361
Spanish Oceanica	5,047	8,811	.....	4,503
Tonga, Samoa, etc	40,971	68,605	46,576	34,862
Philippine Islands	4,383,740	3,830,415	94,597	127,804
Total Oceanica	$24,400,439	$26,859,220	$22,652,773	$21,991,381
Africa.				
British Africa	1,468,994	875,338	13,096,643	12,027,142
Canary Islands	49,909	26,283	297,878	274,827
French Africa	254,755	476,836	302,010	668,186
German Africa	96	.....	320	2,319
Liberia	7,023	6,670	11,443	12,683
Madagascar	17,088	15,365	473,353	226,738
Portuguese Africa	23,253	15,343	1,869,933	2,898,058
Spanish Africa	.....	33	4,740	29,674
Turkey in Africa—				
Egypt	7,027,005	5,033,295	323,761	686,005
Tripoli	119,238	59,470	37	130,910
All other Africa	562,352	685,006	573,009	401,210
Total Africa	$9,529,713	$7,193,639	$16,953,127	$17,357,752
Grand Total	$764,730,412	$616,005,159	$1,050,993,556	$1,231,329,950

RECAPITULATION.

Europe	$430,192,205	$306,091,814	$813,385,644	$973,699,289
North America	105,924,053	91,171,923	124,958,461	139,635,289
South America	107,389,405	92,093,526	33,768,646	33,821,971
Asia	87,294,597	92,595,037	39,274,905	44,824,268
Oceanica	24,400,439	26,859,220	22,652,773	21,991,381
Africa	9,529,713	7,193,639	16,953,127	17,357,752

Agricultural Exports.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF THE LEADING PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC AGRICULTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1865 TO 1898.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	ANIMALS				PROVISIONS			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total.	Bacon and Hams.	Pork.	Lard.	Total Hog Products.
1865	$159,179	$72,198	$12,771	$244,148	$10,536,608	$6,850,808	$9,134,858	$26,522,274
1866	323,637	87,214	15,454	426,305	6,269,796	4,788,484	5,970,651	17,028,931
1867	268,226	69,842	40,092	378,170	3,291,176	3,597,690	6,634,556	13,523,422
1868	330,183	83,936	18,447	432,566	5,476,998	3,267,652	9,427,831	18,172,481
1869	(a)	(a)	(a)	917,046	7,482,060	3,422,928	7,443,948	18,348,936
1870	439,987	95,193	189,753	724,933	6,123,113	3,253,137	5,933,397	15,309,647
1871	403,491	86,888	61,390	551,769	8,126,683	4,302,320	10,563,020	22,992,023
1872	565,719	79,592	548,153	1,193,464	21,126,592	4,122,308	20,177,619	45,426,519
1873	695,957	107,698	787,402	1,591,057	35,022,137	5,097,035	21,245,815	61,274,987
1874	1,150,857	159,735	1,625,837	2,936,429	33,383,908	5,808,712	19,308,019	58,500,639
1875	1,103,085	183,898	739,215	2,026,198	28,612,613	5,671,495	22,900,522	57,184,630
1876	1,110,703	171,101	670,042	1,951,846	39,664,456	5,744,022	22,429,485	67,837,963
1877	1,593,080	234,480	699,180	2,526,740	49,512,412	6,296,414	25,562,665	81,371,491
1878	3,895,818	334,499	267,259	4,497,576	51,752,068	4,913,657	30,022,133	86,687,858
1879	8,379,200	1,032,938	700,262	10,162,400	51,074,473	4,807,568	22,856,673	78,738,674
1880	13,341,195	832,647	421,089	14,657,931	70,987,623	5,930,252	27,920,567	84,838,242
1881	14,304,103	782,932	572,138	15,639,173	61,161,205	8,272,285	35,226,575	104,660,065
1882	7,800,227	603,773	509,651	8,913,656	46,675,774	7,201,270	28,975,902	82,852,946
1883	8,341,431	1,154,856	272,516	9,768,803	38,155,952	6,192,268	26,618,018	70,966,238
1884	17,855,495	850,146	627,480	19,333,121	39,684,845	4,762,715	25,305,953	69,753,513
1885	12,906,690	512,538	579,183	13,998,441	37,083,948	5,203,943	22,598,219	64,883,110
1886	10,958,954	329,844	674,297	11,963,095	31,640,211	5,123,411	20,361,786	57,125,408
1887	9,172,136	254,725	564,753	9,991,614	33,314,670	5,611,327	22,703,921	61,659,918
1888	11,577,578	280,490	193,017	12,051,085	32,175,638	4,373,114	22,751,105	59,299,852
1889	16,616,917	366,181	356,764	17,339,862	34,651,847	4,735,077	27,329,173	66,716,097
1890	31,261,131	243,077	909,012	32,413,250	47,056,760	4,768,894	33,455,520	85,281,174
1891	30,445,249	261,109	1,146,630	31,852,988	45,650,674	4,843,701	34,414,323	84,908,698
1892	35,099,095	161,105	364,081	35,624,281	47,092,650	4,822,295	33,201,621	85,116,566
1893	26,032,428	126,394	397,162	26,555,954	45,714,566	4,196,263	34,643,993	84,554,822
1894	33,461,922	832,703	14,753	34,309,438	48,183,905	5,159,868	40,089,896	[illegible]
1895	30,603,796	2,630,686	72,424	33,306,906	48,736,860	4,199,060	36,821,508	89,757,428
1896	34,560,672	3,076,384	227,297	37,864,353	36,112,610	4,017,200	33,589,851	83,719,661
1897	36,357,451	1,531,645	295,998	38,185,094	50,157,168	3,302,030	29,126,485	82,675,683
1898	37,827,500	1,213,886	110,487	39,151,873	65,368,443	5,722,036	39,710,672	110,801,151

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	PROVISIONS							
	Beef Products.	All Other Meat Products.	Dairy Products.	Total Value of Provisions.	Cotton, Raw.	Breadstuffs.	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.	Total.
1865	$8,324,685	$142,683	$19,026,199	$54,015,841	$6,836,400	$53,941,231	$41,625,226	$156,062,846
1866	5,255,038	65,082	7,304,679	29,053,730	281,385,223	41,249,054	29,456,145	382,170,457
1867	4,474,968	147,968	9,077,902	27,224,030	201,470,423	41,288,804	19,620,159	289,981,616
1868	6,236,228	76,710	7,593,169	31,078,598	152,820,733	69,024,059	22,898,823	276,254,779
1869	4,792,987	181,140	7,003,718	30,326,781	162,633,052	53,724,154	20,552,943	237,236,930
1870	5,754,639	313,757	9,614,262	30,992,305	227,027,624	72,250,933	21,100,420	352,696,215
1871	6,350,701	208,362	9,697,710	30,748,796	218,327,109	79,381,187	19,908,797	347,917,658
1872	8,344,015	697,067	9,338,533	61,306,159	190,684,505	84,586,273	24,136,166	354,906,637
1873	9,515,952	575,407	11,545,314	62,911,660	227,243,069	98,743,151	22,649,135	433,178,072
1874	11,091,996	818,246	13,070,394	83,511,275	211,223,580	161,198,864	30,399,181	439,369,329
1875	9,390,159	735,112	15,290,164	83,100,065	190,638,625	111,458,265	25,241,549	412,404,702
1876	9,920,682	1,068,535	13,498,128	92,525,308	192,659,262	131,181,555	22,737,383	440,855,354
1877	15,387,091	4,571,702	17,249,302	118,579,676	171,118,508	117,806,476	28,825,521	438,856,921
1878	11,678,467	5,315,177	13,163,635	104,845,137	130,031,484	181,777,841	24,801,165	515,055,203
1879	14,154,398	8,843,564	13,121,056	119,857,692	162,304,270	210,355,523	25,157,334	527,837,324
1880	13,012,197	10,654,342	13,983,420	132,488,201	211,535,905	288,036,835	16,379,107	663,097,979
1881	10,325,673	10,047,360	22,775,742	156,809,840	217,695,746	270,332,519	18,737,043	709,214,331
1882	14,687,225	7,356,314	17,124,035	122,020,530	199,812,644	182,670,528	19,067,721	532,485,079
1883	15,333,162	9,311,993	13,605,696	109,217,119	217,328,721	203,040,850	19,438,966	533,793,559
1884	23,224,506	5,758,277	15,617,492	114,353,788	197,015,204	132,544,715	17,765,760	511,012,583
1885	22,429,788	5,710,219	14,309,339	107,332,456	201,962,458	130,370,821	22,025,786	505,689,962
1886	18,505,935	4,117,407	10,676,468	90,625,216	205,085,642	125,846,558	27,158,457	460,678,968
1887	15,517,882	5,768,194	9,837,302	92,783,296	206,222,057	135,768,662	25,948,277	500,713,906
1888	18,440,694	4,402,141	10,916,018	93,058,705	223,016,760	127,191,687	21,936,084	477,253,696
1889	22,980,241	3,627,080	10,717,026	104,122,444	237,775,270	123,876,661	18,901,068	532,052,305
1890	30,151,026	7,750,450	13,081,856	136,264,506	250,968,792	154,925,927	21,479,556	593,053,031
1891	35,088,315	9,156,678	9,863,780	139,017,471	290,612,898	128,121,656	21,033,759	610,738,772
1892	34,433,169	10,450,531	10,358,893	140,362,159	258,461,241	299,363,117	20,670,045	754,480,883
1893	31,379,021	12,806,255	9,571,493	138,491,591	188,771,445	200,312,654	22,891,899	576,933,573
1894	28,259,863	13,996,971	9,580,227	145,270,643	210,869,289	166,777,229	24,078,234	581,311,833
1895	27,478,651	9,765,443	6,632,857	133,634,379	204,900,990	114,604,780	25,798,908	512,246,023
1896	30,989,208	10,515,051	6,299,570	131,503,590	190,056,460	141,356,993	24,571,362	525,352,758
1897	33,690,472	11,117,534	9,654,395	137,138,084	230,890,971	197,857,219	24,711,444	628,782,812
1898	32,906,484	13,716,147	9,095,759	165,519,441	230,442,215	333,897,119	22,171,580	853,172,56

Total Values of Exports of Products of Domestic Agriculture, Mining, Forest, Fisheries, Manufacture, Etc.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE OTHER THAN MANUFACTURES — Agriculture — Values.	P. ct.	Mining — Values.	P. ct.	Forest — Values.	P. ct.	Fisheries — Values.	P. ct.	Misc'lan's — Values.	P. ct.	Total — Values.	P. ct.
1860.....	$256,560,972	81.13	$999,465	0.31	$10,299,959	3.26	$4,156,480	1.31	$3,879,655	1.23	$275,896,531	87.24
1870.....	361,188,483	79.35	5,026,111	1.10	14,897,963	3.27	2,835,508	.62	2,980,512	.66	386,928,577	85.00
1875.....	430,306,570	76.95	6,469,181	1.15	19,165,907	3.43	4,874,660	.87	5,742,506	1.03	466,558,824	83.43
1876.....	456,113,515	76.67	7,122,989	1.20	18,076,668	3.04	5,806,445	.98	6,160,550	1.03	493,280,167	82.92
1877.....	459,734,148	72.63	8,770,769	1.39	19,943,290	3.14	5,737,879	.91	4,861,219	.77	499,047,305	78.84
1878.....	536,192,873	77.07	6,732,119	.97	17,750,396	2.55	6,484,182	.92	4,833,164	.70	571,942,734	82.21
1879.....	546,476,703	78.12	6,405,813	.92	16,336,943	2.34	6,282,368	.90	7,021,186	1.00	582,523,013	83.28
1880.....	685,961,091	83.25	5,863,232	.71	17,321,268	2.11	5,255,402	.64	6,689,345	.81	721,090,338	87.52
1881.....	730,394,943	82.63	7,401,282	.84	19,486,051	2.20	5,556,439	.63	6,854,013	.78	769,692,728	87.08
1882.....	552,219,819	75.31	8,175,692	1.11	25,580,264	3.50	6,197,752	.85	6,276,859	.85	598,445,386	81.62
1883.....	619,269,449	77.00	10,446,719	1.30	28,636,199	3.56	6,276,375	.78	5,366,807	.67	669,995,549	83.31
1884.....	536,315,318	73.98	15,022,255	2.07	26,222,959	3.62	5,614,111	.77	5,417,322	.75	588,591,965	81.19
1885.....	530,172,966	72.96	15,797,885	2.18	22,014,839	3.03	5,955,122	.82	5,554,607	.76	579,495,419	79.75
1886.....	484,954,595	72.82	13,654,286	2.05	20,961,708	3.15	5,138,806	.77	4,713,156	.71	529,422,551	79.50
1887.....	523,073,798	74.41	11,758,662	1.67	21,126,273	3.01	5,155,775	.73	5,173,310	.73	566,287,818	80.55
1888.....	500,840,086	75.23	17,993,895	2.53	23,991,092	3.51	5,518,552	.82	5,218,392	.76	553,562,017	80.95
1889.....	532,141,490	72.87	19,947,518	2.73	26,997,127	3.70	7,106,388	.97	5,414,579	.74	591,607,102	81.01
1890.....	629,820,808	74.51	22,207,755	2.64	29,473,084	3.49	7,458,385	.88	5,141,420	.61	694,191,452	82.13
1891.....	642,751,344	73.69	22,054,970	2.53	28,715,713	3.29	6,208,577	.71	3,612,364	.41	703,342,968	80.63
1892.....	799,328,232	78.69	20,692,885	2.04	27,957,423	2.75	5,403,567	.53	3,838,947	.38	857,221,074	84.39
1893.....	615,382,986	74.05	20,020,026	2.41	28,127,113	3.38	5,541,378	.67	3,936,164	.47	673,007,667	80.98
1894.....	628,363,038	72.28	20,449,598	2.35	28,000,629	3.22	4,261,920	.49	4,400,944	.52	685,4[illegible]	78.86
1896.....	553,210,026	69.73	18,509,814	2.33	28,576,235	3.61	5,328,807	.67	4,171,974	.52	609,796,856	76.86
5981.....	569,879,297	66.02	20,045,654	2.32	33,718,204	3.91	6,850,392	.79	4,135,762	.48	634,629,309	73.52
1897.....	683,471,139	66.23	20,804,573	2.01	40,489,321	3.92	6,477,951	.63	3,479,228	.34	754,722,212	73.13
1898.....	853,172,566	70.30	19,410,707	1.60	37,900,171	3.13	5,538,925	.46	3,551,206	.30	921,420,648	77.13

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Domestic Manufactures. Values.	Per Cent.	Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise. Values.
1860.....	$40,345,892	12.76	$316,242,423
1870.....	68,279,764	15.00	455,208,341
1875.....	92,678,814	16.57	559,237,638
1876.....	101,637,548	17.08	594,917,715
1877.....	133,933,549	21.16	632,980,854
1878.....	123,807,196	17.79	695,749,930
1879.....	117,015,729	16.72	699,538,742
1880.....	102,856,015	12.48	823,946,353
1881.....	114,233,219	12.92	883,925,947
1882.....	134,794,346	18.38	733,239,732
1883.....	134,228,083	16.69	804,223,632
1884.....	136,372,887	18.81	724,964,852
1885.....	147,187,527	20.25	726,682,946

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Domestic Manufactures. Values.	Per Cent.	Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise. Values.
1886.....	$136,541,978	20.50	$665,964,529
1887.....	136,735,105	19.45	703,022,923
1888.....	130,300,087	19.05	683,862,104
1889.....	138,675,507	18.99	730,282,609
1890.....	151,102,276	17.87	845,293,828
1891.....	168,927,315	19.37	872,270,283
1892.....	158,510,937	15.61	1,015,732,011
1893.....	158,023,118	19.02	831,030,785
1894.....	183,728,808	21.14	869,204,937
1895.....	183,595,743	23.14	793,392,599
1896.....	228,571,178	26.48	863,200,487
1897.....	277,285,391	26.87	1,032,007,603
1898.....	288,871,449	24.06	1,210,291,913

Consumption of Imports, and Duties.

TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON, 1844-1898.

Year ending June 30—	Values				Amounts of Duty Collected.	Average Ad-Valorem Rates of Duty on—		Duty Collected.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per Cent. of Free.		Dutiable. P. ct.	Free and Dutiable. P. ct.	P. Cap.
1844.....	$16,684,902	$79,705,646	$96,390,548	17.31	$29,395,762	35.13	28.65	$1.53
1845.....	15,664,548	89,934,993	105,599,541	14.83	30,978,558	32.57	27.37	1.56
1846.....	18,647,378	91,401,481	110,048,859	16.94	30,484,716	31.45	25.85	1.48
1847.....	15,838,500	100,419,095	116,257,595	13.62	28,137,922	26.86	22.98	1.33
1848.....	14,946,012	125,705,826	140,651,838	10.63	33,034,306	24.97	22.22	1.51
1849.....	13,710,610	118,854,498	132,565,108	10.34	31,027,772	24.73	21.97	1.38
1850.....	15,982,458	148,051,575	164,034,033	9.74	40,181,813	25.85	23.16	1.73
1851.....	17,910,930	182,565,378	200,476,308	8.93	48,626,600	25.44	23.07	2.03
1852.....	21,649,731	173,737,583	195,387,314	11.08	47,577,633	25.96	22.94	1.92
1853.....	24,732,613	225,424,532	250,157,145	9.89	58,467,814	25.93	23.37	2.28
1854.....	22,552,835	253,535,495	276,088,330	8.17	64,931,607	25.61	23.52	2.46
1855.....	29,913,974	201,736,366	231,650,340	12.91	54,119,676	26.82	23.36	1.99
1856.....	49,603,470	246,047,468	295,650,938	16.77	64,084,400	26.05	21.68	2.28
1857.....	49,942,107	283,569,188	333,511,295	14.98	63,664,863	22.45	19.09	2.20
1858.....	55,292,929	187,385,484	242,678,413	22.78	42,046,722	22.44	17.33	1.41
1859.....	66,856,406	249,966,964	316,823,370	21.10	48,894,683	19.56	15.43	1.59
1860.....	68,391,038	267,891,447	336,282,485	20.34	52,692,421	19.67	15.67	1.68
1861.....	67,421,022	207,235,303	274,656,325	24.55	39,038,269	18.84	14.21	1.22
1862.....	49,842,947	128,487,253	178,330,200	27.95	46,509,214	36.19	26.08	1.42
1863.....	30,026,756	195,348,524	225,375,280	13.32	63,729,203	32.62	28.28	1.91
1864.....	38,162,565	262,950,757	301,113,322	12.67	96,465,957	36.69	32.03	2.83
1865.....	40,097,208	169,559,317	209,656,525	19.12	80,635,169	47.56	38.46	2.33
1866.....	57,121,369	366,349,277	423,470,646	13.49	177,056,523	48.33	41.81	4.96
1867.....	17,031,130	361,125,553	378,158,683	4.50	168,503,750	46.67	44.56	4.65
1868.....	15,147,618	329,661,302	344,808,920	4.40	160,532,779	48.63	46.49	4.34
1869.....	21,692,532	372,756,642	394,449,174	5.50	176,557,584	47.22	44.65	4.68
1870.....	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,513,974	47.08	42.23	4.96
1871.....	40,619,064	459,597,058	500,216,122	8.12	202,446,673	43.95	38.94	5.12
1872.....	47,683,747	512,735,287	560,419,034	8.51	212,619,105	41.35	37.00	5.23
1873.....	178,399,796	484,746,861	663,146,657	26.90	184,929,042	38.07	26.95	4.43
1874.....	151,694,834	415,748,693	567,443,527	26.73	160,522,285	38.53	26.88	3.74
1875.....	146,465,463	379,795,113	526,260,576	27.83	154,554,963	40.62	28.20	3.51
1876.....	140,561,381	324,024,926	464,586,307	30.26	145,178,603	44.74	30.19	3.22
1877.....	140,840,149	298,989,240	439,829,389	32.02	128,428,343	42.89	26.68	2.77
1878.....	141,339,059	297,083,409	438,422,468	32.24	127,195,159	42.75	27.13	2.67
1879.....	142,550,159	296,742,215	439,292,374	32.45	133,395,436	44.97	28.97	2.73
1880.....	208,049,180	419,506,091	627,555,271	33.15	182,747,654	43.48	29.07	3.64
1881.....	202,557,412	448,061,588	650,619,000	31.13	193,800,880	43.20	29.75	3.78
1882.....	210,721,981	505,491,967	716,213,948	29.42	216,138,916	42.66	30.11	4.12
1883.....	206,913,289	493,916,384	700,829,673	29.52	210,637,293	42.45	29.92	3.92
1884.....	211,280,265	456,295,124	667,575,389	31.15	190,282,836	41.61	28.44	3.47
1885.....	192,912,234	386,667,820	579,580,054	33.28	178,151,601	45.86	30.59	3.17
1886.....	211,530,759	413,778,055	625,308,814	33.83	189,410,448	45.55	30.13	3.30
1887.....	233,093,659	450,325,322	683,418,981	34.11	214,222,310	47.10	31.02	3.67
1888.....	244,104,852	468,143,774	712,248,626	34.27	216,042,256	45.63	29.99	3.60
1889.....	256,574,630	484,856,768	741,431,398	34.61	220,576,989	45.13	29.50	3.62
1890.....	266,103,048	507,571,764	773,674,812	34.39	226,540,037	44.41	29.12	3.62
1891.....	388,064,404	466,455,173	854,519,577	45.41	216,885,701	46.28	25.25	3.39
1892.....	458,074,604	355,526,741	813,601,345	56.30	174,124,270	48.71	21.26	2.66
1893.....	444,172,064	400,282,519	844,454,583	52.60	199,143,678	49.58	23.49	2.97
1894.....	378,968,717	257,645,703	636,614,420	59.53	129,558,892	50.06	20.25	1.90
1895.....	376,890,100	354,271,990	731,162,090	51.55	149,450,608	41.75	20.23	2.14
1896.....	368 897,523	390,796,561	759,694,084	48.56	157,013,506	40.18	20.67	2.20
1897.....	361,902,414	407,348,616	798,251,030	48.39	172,760,361	42.41	21.89	2.37
1898.....	291,534,005	295,619,695	587,153,700	49.65	145,438,385	49.20	24.77	1.96

Imports and Exports at New York, Calendar Years 1872 to 1898.

Foreign Imports.

Year.	Merchandise Dutiable.	Merchandise Free.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
1872	$369,083,458	$57,429,000	$5,594,208	$432,106,666
1873	293,035,348	86,924,877	18,605,611	398,565,836
1874	6,407,571	393,683,734	6,407,571	393,683,734
1875	235,398,509	91,791,853	13,438,557	340,628,909
1876	202,086,773	76,659,977	26,217,888	305,364,638
1877	221,401,649	90,686,992	15,000,227	339,088,863
1878	201,541,542	82,095,681	19,050,973	303,188,196
1879	224,775,206	105,217,808	84,196,109	424,189,123
1880	337,250,149	126,926,531	75,210,096	539,386,776
1881	310,103,977	129,297,696	56,023,233	495,424,006
1882	350,367,163	132,876,823	7,694,788	499,928,774
1883	325,199,510	127,485,979	20,174,396	472,850,885
1884	282,505,037	126,591,112	27,010,641	440,767,683
1885	264,142,862	119,397,594	17,701,994	401,201,550
1886	298,234,553	134,846,667	38,959,509	472,080,739
1887	300,398,603	151,136,180	40,575,963	502,110,746
1888	301,008,000	154,865,981	8,206,303	464,080,323
1889	339,210,883	163,820,067	7,948,167	500,979,137
1890	349,210,717	193,155,922	20,321,499	562,688,138
1891	263,102,154	268,329,418	35,154,540	567,586,112
1892	254,460,354	317,939,925	11,407,559	583,707,838
1893	242,382,509	296,318,647	65,827,758	604,528,914
1894	203,537,304	239,332,660	20,669,377	463,539,341
1895	285,318,531	229,339,266	32,405,817	547,063,614
1896	244,376,460	194,581,975	89,806,421	528,764,856
1897	195,160,987	218,273,585	26,970,868	495,347,606
1898	185,004,211	173,580,642	88,698,002	506,175,591

Exports to Foreign Ports.

Year.	Merchandise Domestic.	Merchandise Foreign.	Specie and Bullion.	Total. Exports.
1872	$225,475,687	$11,383,610	$71,959,042	$308,818,339
1873	288,707,357	11,538,044	48,659,661	348,905,066
1874	274,201,898	9,738,235	60,222,228	348,162,361
1875	247,681,724	8,780,444	67,556,650	304,018,818
1876	265,774,302	9,776,662	43,097,102	318,648,066
1877	290,960,048	9,973,923	27,407,169	326,431,140
1878	340,206,868	9,207,432	13,107,788	362,522,082
1879	349,471,680	6,746,885	14,828,044	371,046,600
1880	406,955,884	8,866,943	9,370,272	435,193,000
1881	358,479,834	14,656,536	12,623,831	385,760,201
1882	334,199,006	12,289,577	48,013,279	394,501,362
1883	337,098,193	12,349,233	19,390,005	368,832,431
1884	321,400,682	9,469,694	54,410,573	385,271,949
1885	321,149,580	9,699,113	24,641,266	355,459,959
1886	308,187,092	9,984,519	50,020,339	368,185,050
1887	304,021,758	8,998,893	21,047,201	334,067,852
1888	290,779,161	9,111,569	49,565,852	349,456,582
1889	336,785,223	9,084,082	71,675,375	417,544,680
1890	339,459,578	8,184,783	41,645,921	389,290,283
1891	378,392,937	8,772,090	99,005,281	486,170,317
1892	368,559,145	9,164,820	93,204,967	470,928,941
1893	348,082,528	9,910,450	106,398,025	464,391,003
1894	332,670,015	7,958,095	129,003,594	469,631,704
1895	323,339,903	8,243,318	139,321,589	472,209,810
1896	365,537,201	9,450,831	103,884,169	478,872,201
1897	396,347,528	8,362,172	73,557,293	478,266,993
1898	459,775,148	8,367,669	58,269,421	526,412,238

Commerce of Leading Atlantic Ports, Years Ending June 30.

Year.	Boston — Mdse. Exports.	Boston — Mdse. Imports.	Year.	New York — Mdse. Exports.	New York — Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Philadelphia — Mdse. Exports.	Philadelphia — Mdse. Imports.
1880	$59,228,341	$68,503,136	1880	$382,560,090	$459,937,153	1880	$49,649,693	$35,944,500
1881	73,433,677	61,960,103	1881	407,181,024	435,450,905	1881	44,229,705	32,583,105
1882	62,471,426	69,594,057	1882	344,503,775	493,060,891	1882	38,131,258	34,136,579
1883	62,356,749	72,552,075	1883	361,425,861	496,005,276	1883	38,147,744	33,738,556
1884	63,497,829	65,865,551	1884	329,883,267	465,119,630	1884	36,492,568	33,657,216
1885	62,900,103	53,445,929	1885	344,514,761	380,077,748	1885	38,723,261	29,919,019
1886	54,099,068	58,430,707	1886	314,3[illegible]9,411	419,338,932	1886	33,753,3[illegible]	36,561,313
1887	59,001,505	61,018,330	1887	316,347,219	456,698,631	1887	35,426,856	39,952,349
1888	56,457,384	63,897,778	1888	310,627,496	470,426,774	1888	28,845,861	41,772,121
1889	66,833,595	66,731,023	1889	319,838,555	472,153,507	1889	29,774,911	48,528,[illegible]02
1890	71,201,944	62,876,666	1890	349,051,791	516,426,698	1890	37,410,683	53,936,315
1891	77,020,081	71,212,614	1891	346,528,847	537,786,007	1891	33,674,355	59,427,890
1892	87,175,636	71,780,489	1892	413,952,783	536,538,112	1892	58,541,457	60,006,791
1893	85,460,422	79,357,654	1893	347,393,717	548,558,598	1893	49,402,482	66,122,147
1894	83,972,460	50,309,331	1894	369,146,365	415,795,991	1894	40,500,786	53,726,963
1895	85,506,196	66,889,118	1895	325,580,062	477,741,128	1895	35,043,093	48,802,676
1896	94,628,178	79,179,864	1896	344,355,492	499,932,792	1896	39,436,059	43,840,836
1897	100,857,281	90,178,419	1897	391,679,907	480,603,580	1897	47,305,273	48,072,672
1898	117,531,903	51,475,094	1898	445,515,794	402,281,050	1898	56,244,436	31,419,997

Year.	Baltimore — Mdse. Exports.	Baltimore — Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Galveston — Mdse. Exports.	Galveston — Mdse. Imports.	Year.	New Orleans — Mdse. Exports.	New Orleans — Mdse. Imports.
1880	$76,253,566	$19,945,989	1880	$16,749,889	$1,094,514	1880	$90,442,019	$10,611,353
1881	72,471,693	16,189,816	1881	26,767,107	3,101,324	1881	103,743,986	12,213,920
1882	39,428,236	14,938,258	1882	15,523,388	3,022,274	1882	70,958,731	12,133,291
1883	55,003,351	14,599,179	1883	29,629,047	1,511,712	1883	95,107,314	9,596,762
1884	43,079,294	11,423,665	1884	20,454,948	1,119,708	1884	81,868,229	10,784,561
1885	45,052,904	11,849,696	1885	12,679,154	1,157,370	1885	79,147,574	8,688,552
1886	35,847,788	11,696,944	1886	16,966,851	757,133	1886	82,560,196	8,115,171
1887	51,607,149	12,535,920	1887	18,902,888	705,309	1887	79,519,909	9,652,185
1888	46,236,727	11,741,585	1888	15,703,147	715,868	1888	81,257,490	11,617,749
1889	50,611,662	15,223,844	1889	15,576,192	722,656	1889	83,828,976	14,492,480
1890	73,989,693	13,140,203	1890	24,446,831	415,792	1890	108,126,891	14,658,163
1891	64,412,47	20,555,687	1891	33,772,005	648,021	1891	109,106,687	20,267,060
1892	98,850,197	13,418,523	1892	35,386,256	1,317,000	1892	131,252,873	18,909,553
1893	71,506,995	16,150,946	1893	37,476,494	863,452	1893	77,838,043	21,789,732
1894	78,422,129	11,978,900	1894	35,011,788	680,717	1894	81,529,453	18,087,944
1895	61,938,991	12,260,706	1895	41,886,651	369,575	1895	68,413,362	13,861,507
1896	66,363,273	13,476,630	1896	36,825,451	602,770	1896	80,703,791	13,471,142
1897	85,692,651	11,371,193	1897	58,198,174	779,101	1897	101,494,120	16,618,727
1898	118,845,580	8,907,118	1898	68,428,621	1,166,150	1898	112,674,051	9,664,457

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES BY ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES, 1897, 1898.

Imports.

FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

[Abbreviation: n. e. s., not elsewhere specified.]

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Agricultural implements.....free.	.....	$11,469	.....	.....
Animals (number)—				
Cattle.....free.	204	24,360	577	$76,631
do .....dut.	328,773	2,565,497	290,978	2,835,059
Horses.....free.	699	97,058	799	145,456
do .....dut.	6,299	367,750	2,286	269,443
Sheep.....free.	2,382	32,640	3,047	42,805
do .....dut.	403,251	967,028	389,153	1,062,781
All other, including fowls.....free.	.....	146,378	.....	156,967
do .....dut.	.....	64,744	.....	83,536
Total..... free.	.....	$300,436	.....	$421,859
Total..... dut.	.....	3,985,019	.....	4,250,819
Horses (free, number), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	16	20,754	35	59,540
British North America.....	646	68,639	721	67,640
Other countries.....	37	7,665	43	18,276
Total	699	$97,058	799	$145,456
Horses (dutiable, number), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	16	10,391	42	18,800
British North America.....	4,777	342,720	2,021	246,393
Other countries	1,506	14,639	223	4,250
Total	6,299	$367,750	2,286	$269,443
Antimony ore.....free..lbs.	4,464,608	201,963	5,359,590	78,510
Antimony, as regulus or metal.....dut..lbs.	.....	.....	2,230,902	121,116
Articles, the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States, returned, n. e. s.....free.	.....	3,370,107	.....	3,783,043
Articles for the use of the United States, etc.....free.	.....	.....	.....	10,649
Art works.....free.	.....	4,424,158	.....	701,208
do .....dut.	.....	375	.....	1,562,209
Art works (free), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	1,185,569	.....	170,372
France.....	.....	2,448,713	.....	366,403
Germany.....	.....	228,024	.....	28,303
Italy	.....	301,205	.....	80,484
Other Europe.....	.....	156,133	.....	24,668
British North America.....	.....	89,946	.....	36,040
Other countries.....	.....	14,568	.....	7,938
Total	.....	$4,424,158	.....	$701,208
Art works (dutiable), imported from—				
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	691,658
France.....	.....	375	.....	524,216
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	115,060
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	173,284
Other Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	48,741
British North America.....	.....	.....	.....	5,569
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	3,681
Total	.....	$375	.....	$1,562,209
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude.....free..tons.	122,122	395,554	12,440	34,157
do .....dut..tons.	.....	.....	79,060	260,76[illegible]
Bark, hemlock.....free..cords.	28,983	133,051	27,033	106,306
Bolting cloth.....free.	.....	212,385	.....	187,249
Bones, horns, and hoofs, unmanufactured..... free.	.....	.....	.....	471,561
Bones and horns, manufactures of.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	165,209
Books, music, maps, engravings, etc.....free.	.....	1,806,476	.....	1,538,607
do .....dut.	.....	1,378,230	.....	1,345,141

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Books, etc. (free), imported from—				
United Kingdom	.....	$737,795	.....	$645,343
France	.....	195,098	.....	155,436
Germany	.....	656,927	.....	554,291
Other Europe	.....	161,974	.....	138,211
British North America	.....	35,675	.....	35,506
Other countries	.....	19,007	.....	9,820
Total	.....	$1,806,476	.....	$1,538,607
Books, etc. (dutiable), imported from—				
United Kingdom	.....	915,393	.....	947,375
France	.....	52,312	.....	65,843
Germany	.....	295,643	.....	221,937
Other Europe	.....	41,400	.....	59,115
British North America	.....	23,656	.....	27,734
China	.....	2,545	.....	3,494
Japan	.....	33,554	.....	13,431
Other countries	.....	8,727	.....	6,212
Total	.....	$1,373,230	.....	$1,345,141
Brass, and manufactures of ... dut.	.....	147,130	.....	35,096
Breadstuffs—				
Barley ... dut..bush.	1,271,787	394,749	124,803	43,862
Corn ... dut..bush.	6,284	2,070	3,381	1,463
Oats ... dut..bush.	46,459	12,071	8,776	3,244
Oatmeal ... dut....lbs.	1,525,409	32,742	287,233	15,572
Rye ... dut..bush.	72	170	32,938	13,323
Wheat ... dut..bush.	1,534,117	1,176,337	2,046,551	1,948,260
Wheat flour ... dut...bbls.	2,250	9,914	2,724	12,113
All other, and preparations of, etc. ... free.	.....	249,635	.....	195,829
do ... dut.	.....	897,075	.....	917,234
Total	.....	$2,774,763	.....	$3,151,000
Bristles (lbs.)—				
Crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared ... free.	630	385	1,203	416
Sorted, bunched, or prepared ... dut.	1, 47,270	1,216,794	1,533,888	1,248,703
Total	1,347,900	$1,217,179	1,535,091	$1 249,119
Brushes ... dut.	.....	782,802	.....	745,267
Buttons and button forms ... dut.	.....	950,061	.....	435,669
Cement, Roman, Portland, etc. ... dut..lbs.	939,100,866	2,972,350	797,658,183	2,578,282
Cement (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	184,237,053	596,195	118,733,295	379,759
Belgium	258,312,102	749,174	240,127,308	716,440
France	12,849,762	37,467	13,060,916	39,072
Germany	464,362,050	1,517,232	407,467,520	1,366,209
Other Europe	15,788,463	56,956	21,093,145	66,405
British North America	2,749,425	11,454	2,170,799	10,330
Other countries	802,011	3,872	5,200	67
Total	939,100,866	$2,972,350	797,658,183	$2,578,282
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes—				
Alizarin, and alizarin colors or dyes, etc. ... free..lbs.	6,148,268	1,022,970	5,872,015	886,332
Argal, or argol, or crude tartar ... free..lbs.	23,457,576	1,967,042	741,150	65,164
Argols, or wine lees ... dut..lbs.	.....	.....	18,461,479	1,525,873
Barks, cinchona, or other, etc. ... free..lbs.	2,532,499	142,512	2,940,100	273,228
Coal-tar colors and dyes ... dut.	.....	3,196,478	.....	3,689,214
Cochineal ... free..lbs.	142,261	41,943	158,055	45,762
Dyewoods—				
Logwood ... free..tons.	33,362	611,010	46,596	741,455
All other ... free.	.....	119,716	.....	174,386
Extracts and decoctions of ... dut..lbs.	5,562,264	284,868	4,084,672	256,176
Total	.....	$1,015,594	.....	$1,172,017
Logwood (tons), imported from—				
Central America	336	7,535	.....	.....
Mexico	1,219	32,684	821	21,922
British West Indies	7,928	144,740	16,625	264,422
Other West Indies	23,244	414,354	29,083	453,646
Other countries	635	11,697	67	1,465
Total	33,362	$611,010	46,596	$741,455
Dyewoods, extracts of (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	923,892	55,772	1,400,223	86,725
France	1,571,717	99,123	912,537	61,010
Germany	1,946,364	63,850	357,118	16,119
Switzerland	557,200	44,112	281,800	26,050
Other countries	563,091	22,011	1,132,994	66,272
Total	5,562,264	$284,868	4,084,672	$256,176

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Glycerine.....dut..lbs.	12,717,098	$1,182,099	12,274,987	$774,709
Gums (free, lbs.)—				
Arabic.....	686,670	85,807	942,239	114,943
Camphor, crude.....	1,469,601	332,748	2,047,244	365,652
Gambier, or terra japonica.....	31,349,545	959,501	42,334,590	1,021,341
Shellac.....	7,151,459	1,002,401	6,984,395	939,361
All other.....	.....	3,294,790	.....	2,509,391
Total.....	.....	$5,755,247	.....	$5,040,688
Indigo.....free..lbs.	3,522,016	$1,696,641	3,097,330	$1,815,411
Licorice root.....free..lbs.	62,370,337	1,022,650	70,136,591	1,171,621
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.....free. lbs.	99,274,138	1,375,560	6,720,638	92,487
do .....dut..lbs.	.....	.....	107,511,940	1,329,433
Mineral waters, all not artificial.....free..gals.	2,449,604	581,947	73,505	17,463
Mineral waters.....dut..gals.	.....	.....	1,466,149	440,540
Opium (lbs.)—				
Crude or unmanufactured.....free.	1,072,914	2,184,727	14,414	32,340
do .....dut.	.....	.....	109,431	233,267
Prepared for smoking, and other, etc.....dut.	157,061	1,132,861	100,258	652,341
Opium, crude (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	175,022	393,579	58,550	139,732
Other Europe.....	289,041	595,717	42,584	83,062
Asia and Oceanica.....	606,142	1,188,929	22,711	42,813
Other countries.....	2,709	6,502	.....	.....
Total.....	1,072,914	$2,184,727	123,845	$265,607
Opium, prepared (lbs.), imported from—				
China.....	152,684	1,113,310	99,958	650,644
Other countries.....	4,377	19,551	300	1,697
Total.....	157,061	$1,132,861	100,258	$652,341
Potash (lbs.)—				
Chlorate of.....free.	5,985,212	458,095	630,340	45,026
do .....dut.	.....	.....	4,287,636	283,432
Muriate of.....free.	89,560,413	1,400,603	117,566,204	1,817,221
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude.....free.	19,719,876	408,761	12,921,986	270,291
All other.....free.	25,838,028	632,203	35,809,415	893,133
Total.....	141,103,529	$2,899,662	171,215,581	$3,289,102
Soda—				
Caustic.....dut..lbs.	66,476,152	1,147,763	29,697,185	476,032
Nitrate of.....free..tons.	83,331	2,640,389	125,103	2,729,750
Sal soda.....dut..lbs.	18,875,029	82,695	9,851,011	40,266
Soda ash.....dut..lbs.	162,585,074	1,241,321	87,833,619	589,714
All other salts of.....dut..lbs.	3,919,339	67,684	21,400,565	225,628
Total.....	.....	$5,179,852	.....	$4,061,390
Quinia, sulphate of, etc.....free..ozs.	3,517,844	582,945	4,372,477	896,908
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude.....free..tons.	130,133	2,183,607	171,589	3,193,528
Sumac, ground.....dut..lbs.	18,688,635	248,048	7,301,235	120,205
Vanilla beans.....free..lbs.	165,001	884,865	63,997	279,755
All other.....free.	.....	5,594,434	.....	5,291,584
do .....dut.	.....	5,057,068	.....	5,080,359
Total chemicals, drugs, and dyes..... free.	.....	$31,307,867	.....	$25,773,522
Total chemicals, drugs, and dyes..... dut.	.....	13,640,885	.....	15,697,189
Chicory root, raw, unground.....free..lbs.	16,930,162	232,494	176,210	2,137
do .....dut..lbs.	.....	.....	139,497	2,963
Chocolate, prepared, etc. (not confectionery)...dut..lbs.	.....	.....	868,902	128,538
Clays or earths of all kinds.....dut..tons.	99,455	680,456	106,265	738,815
Clocks and Watches, and Parts of (dutiable)—				
Clocks, and parts of.....	.....	448,600	.....	276,766
Watches, and watch materials, etc.....	.....	1,118,399	.....	689,656
Coal, anthracite.....free..tons.	.....	.....	5,851	14,729
Coal, bituminous.....dut..tons.	1,287,977	3,553,876	1,264,912	3,372,338
Coal, bituminous (tons), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	54,474	150,919	133,245	311,733
Other Europe.....	1,345	3,972	2,355	5,184
British North America.....	840,983	2,654,444	748,521	2,351,523
Mexico.....	99,760	218,456	108,103	200,728
Japan.....	1,575	3,908	2,675	8,075
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	284,849	508,040	266,318	486,935
Other countries.....	4,991	14,137	3,695	8,160
Total.....	1,287,977	$3,553,876	1,264,912	$3,372,338
Cocoa or cacao, crude, etc.....free..lbs.	31,406,612	2,997,866	25,717,404	3,492,033
Cocoa, prepared, etc.....dut..lbs.	.....	.....	636,556	223,591

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Cocoa, etc. (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	2,665,698	$352,238	1,960,626	$304,147
Netherlands	1,074,195	130,146	722,579	113,398
Other Europe	270,364	31,981	627,676	94,345
Central America	2,150	209	.....	.....
British West Indies	11,468,956	1,077,278	8,376,766	1,257,225
Other West Indies	796,134	76,367	1,612,194	225,865
Brazil	4,330,178	332,620	1,376,810	173,846
Other South America	10,689,194	984,558	10,617,740	1,208,376
East Indies	66,833	8,243	374,614	111,865
Other countries	42,915	4,226	48,399	7,966
Total	31,406,612	$2,997,866	25,717,404	$3,492,033
Coffee.....free..lbs.	737,645,670	81,544,384	870,514,215	65,067,561
Coffee (lbs)., imported from—				
United Kingdom	2,986,695	482,803	1,796,985	254,206
France	466,877	70,108	859,419	62,173
Germany	5,636,746	716,993	7,334,801	538,717
Netherlands	2,798,082	507,620	2,409,967	361,095
Other Europe	1,235,293	180,504	2,427,534	186,902
Central America	40,968,550	6,038,335	35,862,385	4,459,183
Mexico	28,704,190	4,573,865	34,511,168	3,599,392
West Indies	10,667,133	1,394,722	6,412,209	673,800
Brazil	542,857,265	52,792,937	661,008,372	40,956,963
Other South America	80,067,960	11,160,238	90,113,241	9,276,212
East Indies	14,051,884	2,517,892	21,311,159	3,603,055
Other Asia and Oceanica	5,241,732	878,002	4,947,018	918,104
Africa	44,791	7,250	42,305	6,040
Other countries	1,918,472	223,115	1,477,352	221,719
Total	737,645,670	$81,544,384	870,514,215	$65,067,561
Copper, and Manufactures of—				
Ore and regulus.....free..tons.	3,421	544,868	4,648	748,446
Pigs, bars, ingots, etc.....free..lbs.	11,504,382	999,824	40,718,649	3,077,842
Manufactures of.....dut.	.....	80,814	.....	42,730
Total, not including ore	.....	$1,080,638	.....	$3,120,572
Corkwood or cork bark, unmanufactured.....free.	.....	1,323,409	.....	1,152,325
Cork, manufactures of.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	251,501
Cotton, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured.....free..lbs.	51,898,926	5,884,262	52,660,363	5,019,503
Cotton, unmanufactured (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	13,536,095	1,471,095	12,594,972	1,286,438
Other Europe	23,460	2,132	26,039	1,963
South America	908,650	98,779	1,300,496	123,771
East Indies	58,120	5,448	61,745	4,847
Other Asia and Oceanica	234,345	17,788	3,988,367	364,271
Africa (Egypt)	37,023,249	4,277,618	34,558,429	3,225,172
Other countries	115,007	11,402	130,335	13,041
Total	51,898,926	$5,884,262	52,660,363	$5,019,503
Manufactures of (dutiable)—				
Cloth (square yards)—				
Not bleached, dyed, colored, etc	3,177,241	273,654	1,520,108	120,767
Bleached, dyed, colored, etc	35,937,975	4,404,025	43,259,291	5,313,683
Total	39,115,216	$4,677,679	44,779,399	$5,434,450
Clothing, ready-made, etc	.....	2,627,222	.....	1,050,551
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, etc	.....	5,596,703	.....	4,034,486
Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc	.....	12,573,207	.....	11,768,704
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, etc.....lbs.	1,664,217	647,388	1,817,955	687,999
All other	.....	8,307,164	.....	4,290,742
Total manufactures	.....	$34,429,363	.....	$27,266,932
Cloths, etc. (square yards), imported from—				
United Kingdom	28,845,397	3,283,173	35,432,524	4,177,711
France	4,454,219	582,609	4,242,348	559,076
Germany	2,741,205	415,101	3,455,567	500,801
Switzerland	2,969,744	389,262	1,271,022	156,467
Other Europe	26,513	3,328	282,782	32,206
Japan	54,296	3,794	83,190	6,643
Other countries	3,842	412	12,026	1,546
Total	39,115,216	$4,677,679	44,779,399	$5,434,450

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Other manufactures of cotton, imported from—				
United Kingdom	.....	$11,176,712	.....	$6,567,468
Belgium	.....	420,975	.....	718,900
France	.....	3,102,568	.....	3,222,660
Germany	.....	8,932,847	.....	6,715,855
Switzerland	.....	5,902,474	.....	4,800,414
Other Europe	.....	77,602	.....	85,884
China	.....	25,630	.....	29,407
Japan	.....	73,681	.....	34,682
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	21,089	.....	22,922
Other countries	.....	18,156	.....	34,281
Total	.....	$29,751,684	.....	$21,832,482
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware (dutiable)—				
China, porcelain, parian, bisque, etc.—				
Not decorated or ornamented	.....	1,513,474	.....	834,226
Decorated or ornamented	.....	8,087,443	.....	5,578,273
All other	.....	376,380	.....	273,721
Total	.....	$9,977,297	.....	$6,686,220
Earthen, stone, and china ware, imported from—				
United Kingdom	.....	4,010,077	.....	2,708,791
Austria-Hungary	.....	658,268	.....	499,264
France	.....	1,655,391	.....	909,055
Germany	.....	3,034,040	.....	2,086,999
Other Europe	.....	114,181	.....	119,139
Japan	.....	445,793	.....	313,288
Other countries	.....	59,547	.....	49,684
Total	.....	$9,977,297	.....	$6,686,220
Eggs ..... dut..doz.	580,681	47,760	166,037	8,025
Feathers, etc., Natural and Artificial—				
Feathers and downs, crude, not dressed, etc. ..... free.	.....	2,232,908	.....	145,448
do ..... dut.	.....	.....	.....	2,093,507
Feathers and downs, natural, dressed, colored, etc..dut.	.....	712,610	.....	774,259
Feathers, flowers, etc., fruits, grains, and leaves, artificial, for millinery use ..... dut.	.....	2,138,215	.....	2,248,183
Fertilizers (free, tons)—				
Guano	7,103	91,836	4,563	56,806
Phosphates, crude or native	9,931	65,420	9,840	59,726
All other	.....	954,276	.....	1,254,001
Total	.....	$1,111,532	.....	$1,370,533
Fibers, Vegetable, etc., and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured (tons)—				
Flax, and tow of ..... free.	7,480	1,256,717	1,779	245,012
Flax, hackled ..... dut.	1,710	641,259	3,750	948,585
Hemp, and tow of ..... free.	5,096	633,288	299	43,729
Hemp, hackled ..... dut.	24	6,569	3,718	516,605
Istle or Tampico fiber ..... free.	6,313	335,841	2,563	130,294
Jute and jute butts ..... free.	68,550	1,640,484	112,306	2,543,498
Manila ..... free.	46,260	3,408,322	50,270	3,239,341
Sisal grass ..... free.	63,266	3,834,732	69,322	5,169,900
All other ..... free.	8,734	579,206	9,791	609,222
Total unmanufactured ..... free.	205,699	$11,688,590	246,330	$11,980,996
Total unmanufactured ..... dut.	1,734	647,828	7,468	1,465,190
Flax (free and dutiable, tons), imported from—				
United Kingdom	2,389	709,065	2,116	632,532
Other Europe	4,055	777,667	2,702	471,094
British North America	2,730	410,227	711	89,853
Other countries	16	1,017	.....	118
Total	9,190	$1,897,976	5,529	$1,193,597
Jute (tons), imported from—				
United Kingdom	2,179	133,905	2,035	100,091
East Indies	62,934	1,447,465	109,909	2,428,409
Other countries	3,437	59,114	362	14,998
Total	68,550	$1,640,484	112,306	$2,543,498
Manila (tons), imported from—				
United Kingdom	7,065	659,820	1,572	135,690
Philippine Islands	38,526	2,701,651	48,541	3,092,285
Other countries	649	46,851	157	11,366
Total	46,260	$3,408,322	50,270	$3,239,341

Articles and Countries.		1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Sisal grass (tons), imported from—					
Mexico		62,839	$3,809,415	68,432	$5,104,228
Other countries		427	25,317	890	65,672
Total		63,266	$3,834,732	69,322	$5,169,900
Manufactures of (lbs.)—					
Bagging, gunny cloth, etc	free.	.....	394,409	.....	24,907
do	dut.	.....	.....	.....	449,614
Bags for grain, made of burlaps	free.	.....	2,019,856	.....	320,201
Bags of jute	dut.	.....	.....	.....	566,046
Burlaps	free.	.....	9,243,025	.....	489,412
do	dut.	.....	.....	.....	5,181,721
Cables, cordage, and twine, n. e. s.	dut.	195,161	20,373	492,846	69,907
Coir yarn	free.	4,702,809	118,328	3,928,501	131,453
Twine, binding	free.	1,374,347	79,356	426,055	34,391
Yarns or threads	dut.	1,859,373	517,617	1,956,883	383,048
All other	dut.	.....	20,153,903	.....	14,249,014
Total manufactures		.....	$32,546,867	.....	$21,899,714
Fish (lbs.)—					
Fresh—					
Lobsters, canned or uncanned	free.	.....	.....	6,596,859	599,577
Salmon	free.	1,848,565	163,106	160,083	16,379
do	dut.	259	27	963,969	85,304
All other	free.	.....	1,780,079	.....	252,771
do	dut.	.....	160,309	.....	907,255
Cured or preserved—					
Anchovies and sardines, etc	dut.	.....	902,742	.....	1,110,667
Cod, haddock, etc., dried, smoked, etc	dut.	14,321,139	451,654	16,052,597	525,968
Herring—					
Dried or smoked	dut.	4,587,162	88,085	5,432,165	107,840
Pickled or salted	dut.	25,446,855	886,647	27,995,142	1,053,022
Mackerel, pickled or salted	dut.	20,515,529	1,164,424	16,241,870	992,622
Salmon, pickled or salted	dut.	954,194	67,175	904,090	65,693
All other	dut.	.....	444,466	.....	267,682
Total		.....	$6,108,714	.....	$5,984,980
Fruits, including Nuts (lbs.)—					
Fruits—					
Bananas	free.	.....	4,086,320	.....	4,236,418
Currants	free.	77,191	3,599	.....	.....
do	dut.	29,188,570	592,485	25,186,010	837,987
Dates	dut.	11,847,279	284,056	13,561,434	371,992
Figs	dut.	8,940,762	535,380	9,624,391	508,998
Lemons	dut.	.....	4,043,822	.....	2,848,124
Oranges	dut.	.....	2,324,907	.....	886,695
Plums and prunes	dut.	710,028	73,303	303,917	39,655
Raisins	dut.	12,650,598	567,039	6,596,823	281,887
Prepared or preserved fruits	dut.	.....	605,053	.....	922,325
All other fruits	free.	.....	672,549	.....	421,357
do	dut.	.....	1,138,258	.....	873,198
Total fruits		.....	$14,926,771	.....	$12,278,936
Bananas, imported from—					
British North America		.....	91,684	.....	90,937
Central American States		.....	1,506,859	.....	1,569,749
British West Indies		.....	1,568,483	.....	1,852,843
Cuba		.....	147,133	.....	.....
South America		.....	679,180	.....	571,361
Hawaiian Islands		.....	63,774	.....	48,081
Other countries		.....	29,207	.....	104,047
Total		.....	$4,086,320	.....	$4,236,418
Lemons, imported from—					
Italy		.....	3,831,137	.....	2,771,875
British North America		.....	153,415	.....	59,154
Other countries		.....	59,270	.....	17,095
Total		.....	$4,043,822	.....	$2,848,124
Oranges, imported from—					
United Kingdom		.....	519,517	.....	23,149
Italy		.....	697,198	.....	207,464
Mexico		.....	258,340	.....	134,672
British West Indies		.....	731,806	.....	502,915
Cuba		.....	8,780	.....	1,991
Japan		.....	11,788	.....	9,448
Other countries		.....	97,483	.....	7,056
Total		.....	$2,324,907	.....	$886,695

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Nuts (lbs.)—				
Almonds.....dut.	9,644,338	$880,263	5,746,363	$659,659
Cocoanuts.....free.	.....	.....	.....	554,061
do .....dut.	.....	471,387	.....	21,874
All other.....dut.	.....	848,511	.....	1,002,344
Total fruits and nuts.....	.....	$17,126,932	.....	$14,566,874
Furs—				
Furs and fur skins, undressed.....free.	.....	2,938,979	.....	3,832,603
Furs, and manufactures of.....dut.	.....	3,076,125	.....	4,048,545
Furs and fur skins, etc., imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	826,162	.....	1,122,891
France.....	.....	362,147	.....	355,956
Germany.....	.....	915,877	.....	1,428,863
Other Europe.....	.....	74,586	.....	213,026
British North America.....	.....	239,760	.....	289,482
South America.....	.....	16,428	.....	62,965
Japan.....	.....	2,896	.....	75
Other countries.....	.....	501,123	.....	359,365
Total.....	.....	$2,938,979	.....	$3,832,603
Furs, and manufactures of, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	1,076,482	.....	1,310,753
Belgium.....	.....	180,813	.....	235,710
France.....	.....	917,492	.....	1,331,078
Germany.....	.....	752,261	.....	930,768
Other Europe.....	.....	13,999	.....	15,733
China.....	.....	110,967	.....	204,678
Other countries.....	.....	24,111	.....	19,825
Total.....	.....	$3,076,125	.....	$4,048,545
Ginger ale or ginger beer.....dut..doz.	.....	.....	181,884	132,079
Glass and Glassware (dutiable)—				
Bottles, etc., empty or filled.....	.....	600,308	.....	338,861
Cylinder, crown, etc., unpolished.....lbs.	55,961,813	1,181,696	38,908,992	953,116
Cylinder and crown glass, polished (square feet)—				
Unsilvered.....	1,232,849	301,412	2,810,541	569,380
Silvered.....	2,632,012	772,296	244,044	66,768
Plate glass (square feet)—				
Fluted, rolled, or rough.....	420,149	18,245	179,981	9,880
Cast, polished, unsilvered.....	1,099,785	285,485	641,070	157,992
Cast, polished, silvered.....	57,388	21,870	15,632	4,207
All other.....	.....	2,328,314	.....	1,569,715
Total.....	.....	$5,509,626	.....	$3,669,919
Glass, cylinder, etc. (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	3,633,010	181,863	2,890,943	150,083
Belgium.....	51,504,608	952,910	35,638,022	765,335
France.....	542,405	22,318	150,496	8,205
Germany.....	237,178	23,228	185,711	27,985
Other Europe.....	2,250	77	18,575	641
Other countries.....	42,362	1,300	25,245	867
Total.....	55,961,813	$1,181,696	38,908,992	$953,116
Glue.....dut..lbs.	.....	.....	3,726,324	403,038
Grease and oils n. e. s.....free.	.....	976,308	.....	432,426
Grease n. e. s.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	161,748
Hair—				
Unmanufactured .....free.	.....	1,330,632	.....	1,838,322
Manufactures of.....dut.	.....	721,572	.....	286,698
Total.....	.....	$2,052,204	.....	$2,125,020
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan:				
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, materials for, etc....free.	.....	1,990,735	.....	36,308
Hats, bonnets, and hoods.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	584,071
Materials for, etc.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	1,623,970
Hay.....dut..tons.	119,942	1,030,497	3,847	34,105
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins (lbs.)—				
Goatskins.....free.	49,868,020	11,328,162	64,903,485	15,776,601
All other, except hides of cattle, etc.....free.	156,232,824	16,534,864	54,442,532	7,667,342
Hides of cattle.....dut.	.....	.....	126,243,595	13,624,889
Total.....	206,100,844	$27,863,026	245,589,612	$37,068,832

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Hides and skins (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	37,437,185	$4,598,932	46,673,962	$6,432,181
France	9,873,797	1,742,830	19,901,428	3,460,236
Germany	6,771,886	1,279,417	13,755,842	2,572,454
Other Europe	13,387,920	2,082,993	23,191,180	3,860,465
British North America	21,467,733	1,555,343	14,414,711	1,148,935
Central American States	1,825,941	238,429	1,962,803	193,874
Mexico	13,744,511	1,827,615	13,300,779	1,698,574
West Indies	10,105,872	815,490	4,230,753	419,853
South America	61,052,241	9,295,135	59,195,320	9,178,328
East Indies	12,423,674	1,746,807	23,560,789	3,853,296
Other Asia and Oceanica	6,250,167	1,154,132	18,067,895	3,023,792
Africa	4,501,217	629,744	7,334,150	1,226,224
Other countries	7,258,700	896,159	.....	.....
Total	206,100,844	$27,863,026	245,589,612	$37,068,832
Hops.....dut. lbs.	3,017,821	629,987	2,575,932	648,155
Household and personal effects, etc.....free.	.....	2,438,363	.....	1,778,421
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured (free, lbs.)—				
Gutta-percha	1,117,665	100,187	636,477	159,381
India-rubber	35,574,449	17,457,976	46,055,693	25,386,010
Total unmanufactured	36,692,114	$17,558,162	46,692,170	$25,545,391
India-rubber, crude (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	6,987,119	3,265,497	9,001,797	5,322,469
Germany	993,635	368,750	1,691,683	682,995
Other Europe	2,760,543	1,325,755	5,661,852	3,167,976
Central America	1,078,949	446,214	972,631	419,742
Mexico	106,871	32,675	136,874	41,901
West Indies	47,116	15,162	10,467	2,500
Brazil	21,858,028	11,400,931	26,570,127	14,980,875
Other South America	1,234,615	462,371	1,557,508	622,641
East Indies	491,056	135,277	418,860	131,529
Africa	4,760	1,614	11,731	3,832
Other countries	11,757	3,730	22,163	9,550
Total	35,574,449	$17,457,976	46,055,693	$25,386,010
Manufactures of (dutiable)—				
Gutta-percha	.....	97,194	.....	156,997
India-rubber	.....	297,953	.....	309,246
Total manufactures	.....	$395,147	.....	$466,243
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of—				
Iron ore.....dut..tons.	543,241	778,084	352,555	470,089
Pig iron.....dut..tons.	22,159	520,745	25,640	675,883
Scrap iron and steel, etc.....dut..tons.	3,410	72,258	1,502	14,931
Bar iron.....dut..lbs.	30,148,571	598,382	33,996,542	683,415
Bars, railway, of iron or steel.....dut..tons.	7,777	208,054	529	18,824
Hoop, band, or scroll.....dut..lbs.	5,584	1,930	69,463	3,097
Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, of steel, etc.....dut..lbs.	39,560,628	1,554,438	30,821,157	1,202,055
Sheet, plate, and taggers iron or steel.....dut..lbs.	9,553,233	225,410	5,899,900	183,402
Ties for baling cotton.....free..lbs.	16,265,506	239,498	.....	.....
Tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin.....dut..lbs.	230,073,683	5,344,638	171,662,345	3,809,148
Wire rods.....dut..lbs.	33,153,178	682,803	39,601,639	844,841
Wire, and articles made from.....dut..lbs.	6,328,110	389,297	5,238,193	348,854
Manufactures of—				
Anvils.....dut..lbs.	733,482	44,781	777,903	47,797
Chains.....dut..lbs.	698,481	52,666	176,346	11,429
Cutlery.....dut.	.....	2,339,963	.....	944,056
Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats.....dut.	.....	47,407	.....	35,342
Firearms.....dut.	.....	753,112	.....	409,031
Needles, hand sewing and darning.....free.	.....	309,754	.....	362,606
Machinery.....dut.	.....	1,289,666	.....	1,875,223
Shotgun barrels, forged, rough-bored.....free	.....	33,089	.....	48,885
All other.....dut.	.....	1,386,666	.....	1,097,094
Total, not including ore	.....	$16,094,557	.....	$12,615,913
Tin plates, etc. (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	229,208,495	5,320,238	170,872,133	3,786,626
British North America	864,225	24,361	779,482	22,151
Other countries	963	39	10,730	371
Total	230,073,683	$5,344,638	171,662,345	$3,809,148
Ivory (free, lbs.)—				
Animal	173,480	452,461	244,138	520,518
Vegetable	4,445,100	44,618	15,158,128	155,934

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Jewelry, Manufactures of Gold and Silver, and Precious Stones—				
Diamonds, rough or uncut, including miner's, etc., not set.....free.	.....	$47,865	.....	$2,517,759
Diamonds, n. e. s., not set.....dut.	.....	1,937,944	.....	4,438,030
Other precious stones, rough or uncut.....free.	.....	.....	.....	22,802
Other precious stones, and imitations of, not set....dut.	.....	686,789	.....	1,982,446
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.....dut.	.....	886,969	.....	1,434,728
Precious stones, etc. (free), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	6,802	.....	1,108,661
France.....	.....	1,308	.....	124,454
Netherlands.....	.....	649	.....	1,227,337
Other Europe.....	.....	36,785	.....	71,660
Brazil.....	.....	2,318	.....	1,303
Other countries.....	.....	3	.....	7,096
Total.....	.....	$47,865	.....	$2,540,561
Jewelry, and other precious stones, etc. (dutiable), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	799,478	.....	1,958,618
France.....	.....	1,074,729	.....	2,546,392
Germany.....	.....	319,412	.....	536,041
Netherlands.....	.....	590,571	.....	2,122,257
Other Europe.....	.....	707,059	.....	583,186
British North America.....	.....	4,378	.....	92,111
Mexico.....	.....	3,737	.....	6,747
East Indies.....	.....	3,542	.....	3,944
Other countries.....	.....	8,796	.....	5,908
Total.....	.....	$3,511,702	.....	$7,855,204
Lead, and Manufactures of (dutiable, lbs.)—				
Lead in ore, and base bullion.....	.....	.....	181,371,846	2,509,525
Pigs, bars, and old.....	.....	.....	3,313,090	82,271
Pigs, bars, old, and other in ore.....	169,008,200	1,943,700	.....	.....
Manufactures of.....	.....	4,525	.....	4,250
Lead, pigs, bars, etc. (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	1,198,485	32,596	644,482	17,830
Germany.....	.....	.....	336,053	8,944
Other Europe.....	222,169	4,224	1,120,528	28,938
British North America.....	26,671,077	435,067	42,557,856	934,149
Mexico.....	139,648,154	1,456,320	139,552,207	1,596,725
Other countries.....	1,268,315	15,493	473,810	5,210
Total.....	169,008,200	$1,943,700	184,684,936	$2,591,796
Leather, and Manufactures of—				
Leather (dutiable)—				
Bend or belting, and sole leather.....	.....	157,128	.....	155,860
Calfskins, tanned, etc.....	.....	53,395	.....	176,578
Skins for morocco.....	.....	3,716,259	.....	3,081,770
Upper leather and skins, dressed, etc.....	.....	2,410,862	.....	2,210,967
Total leather.....	.....	$6,337,644	.....	$5,625,145
Manufactures of (dutiable)—				
Gloves, of kid or other leather.....	.....	6,486,813	.....	5,384,168
All other.....	.....	458,694	.....	404,805
Total manufactures.....	.....	$6,945,507	.....	$5,788,973
Gloves, imported from—				
Belgium.....	.....	372,094	.....	309,823
France.....	.....	2,271,669	.....	1,624,114
Germany.....	.....	2,610,175	.....	2,684,287
Other Europe.....	.....	1,232,689	.....	765,475
Other countries.....	.....	186	.....	469
Total.....	.....	$6,486,813	.....	$5,384,168
Malt, barley.....dut..bush.	11,084	9,384	4,769	4,412
Malt Liquors (dutiable, gals.)—				
In bottles or jugs.....	1,048,994	1,025,867	733,835	695,102
In other coverings.....	1,915,650	534,426	1,777,202	506,428
Total.....	2,964,644	$1,560,293	2,511,037	$1,201,530
Manganese ore or oxide.....free..tons.	.....	.....	97,320	772,310
Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of (dutiable)—				
Marble, and manufactures of.....	.....	872,169	.....	689,454
Stone, and manufactures of, including slate.....	.....	325,039	.....	249,502
Total.....	.....	$1,197,208	.....	$938,956

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Matting for floors.....free..rolls.	1,211,391	$3,922,003	20,804	$61,899
Matting and mats for floors.....dut..sq. yds.	.....	.....	19,789,331	1,375,272
Metals, Metal Compositions, and Manufactures of (dut.)—				
Bronze manufactures.....	.....	519,458	.....	511,493
All other.....	.....	3,599,140	.....	3,340,614
Total.....	.....	$4,118,598	.....	$3,852,107
Musical instruments.....dut.	.....	1,147,926	.....	920,094
Oils (gals.)—				
Animal or rendered—				
Whale and fish.....dut.	202,308	179,879	673,109	221,749
Other.....dut.	33,334	6,066	14,143	5,697
Mineral.....free.	21,980	20,871	1,376,147	93,252
do .....dut.	212,295	14,611	15,379	3,097
Vegetable—				
Fixed or expressed—				
Olive.....dut.	928,567	1,134,077	732,877	923,804
Other.....free.	.....	1,627,086	.....	1,393,878
do .....dut.	.....	725,998	.....	540,331
Volatile or essential, and distilled.....free.	.....	1,624,313	.....	1,133,371
do .....dut.	.....	261,210	.....	377,307
Total.....	.....	$5,594,111	.....	$5,197,886
Paints, pigments, and colors.....free.	.....	110,447	.....	8,470
do .....dut.	.....	1,276,906	.....	1,056,553
Paper Stock, Crude (free: see also Wood Pulp)—				
Rags other than woolen.....lbs.	51,181,009	668,355	49,800,209	699,981
All other.....	.....	2,403,320	.....	2,170,342
Total.....	.....	$3,071,705	.....	$2,870,323
Paper stock, crude, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	1,031,038	.....	1,068,272
Belgium.....	.....	301,559	.....	273,141
France.....	.....	215,812	.....	208,923
Germany.....	.....	459,647	.....	571,965
Italy.....	.....	217,712	.....	254,407
Other Europe.....	.....	147,959	.....	129,890
British North America.....	.....	587,694	.....	212,526
East Indies.....	.....	34,362	.....	10,777
Japan.....	.....	38,994	.....	80,318
Other countries.....	.....	36,928	.....	60,104
Total.....	.....	$3,071,705	.....	$2,870,323
Paper, and manufactures of.....dut.	.....	3,121,530	.....	2,838,716
Paper, and manufactures of, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	615,162	.....	522,374
Belgium.....	.....	92,960	.....	58,166
France.....	.....	199,583	.....	255,625
Germany.....	.....	1,922,582	.....	1,708,826
Other Europe.....	.....	60,967	.....	55,474
Japan.....	.....	205,929	.....	198,836
Other countries.....	.....	27,377	.....	39,415
Total.....	.....	$3,121,530	.....	$2,838,716
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.....dut.	.....	698,095	.....	432,011
Pipes and smokers' articles.....dut.	.....	371,072	.....	259,854
Platinum.....free..lbs.	6,357	1,049,780	6,003	1,032,192
Plumbago.....free..tons.	12,459	321,355	11,154	472,441
Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products (dut.)—				
Meat products—				
Meat and meat extracts.....	.....	601,808	.....	344,497
All other.....	.....	49,484	.....	79,699
Dairy products (lbs.)—				
Butter.....	37,963	6,077	31,801	5,427
Cheese.....	12,319,122	1,668,796	10,012,164	1,343,168
Milk, condensed.....	.....	58,467	.....	67,629
Total.....	.....	$2,384,632	.....	$1,840,420
Cheese (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	95,012	18,462	197,439	30,537
France.....	919,900	150,698	919,116	146,360
Germany.....	381,900	47,915	263,795	34,215
Italy.....	3,633,249	521,117	3,160,006	417,816
Netherlands.....	905,743	99,679	867,085	96,100
Switzerland.....	6,002,544	783,767	4,346,580	585,309
Other Europe.....	341,235	41,861	224,886	27,907
British North America.....	32,190	4,301	27,365	3,750
Other countries.....	7,349	906	5,892	674
Total.....	12,319,122	$1,668,796	10,012,164	$1,343,168

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Rice (lbs.)—				
Rice.....dut.	128,058,330	$2,324,449	126,499,972	$2,620,915
do .....free.	5,881,600	231,511	4,414,300	188,539
Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice.....dut.	63,876,204	961,200	59,324,248	936,433
Total.....	197,816,134	$3,517,160	190,238,520	$3,745,887
Salt (lbs.).....free.	583,134,519	734,719	26,053,890	34,168
do .....dut.	15,223,837	19,179	316,200,327	490,491
Total.....	598,358,356	$753,898	342,254,217	$524,659
Sausage casings.....free.	.....	.....	.....	488,755
Seeds (bush.)—				
Linseed, or flaxseed.....dut.	105,222	108,871	136,098	150,515
All other.....free.	.....	839,955	.....	698,387
do .....dut.	.....	475,100	.....	382,864
Total.....	.....	$1,423,926	.....	$1,231,766
Shells, unmanufactured.....free.	.....	.....	.....	860,706
Silk, and Manufactures of –				
Unmanufactured (free, lbs.)—				
Cocoons.....	.....	.....	10,492	3,999
Raw, or as reeled from the cocoon.....	6,513,612	18,496,944	10,315,161	31,446,800
Waste.....	1,479,832	421,339	1,762,297	659,267
Total unmanufactured.....	.....	$18,918,283	.....	$32,110,066
Silk, raw (lbs.), imported from—				
France.....	233,005	751,846	339,934	1,192,008
Italy.....	865,972	3,019,515	1,742,157	6,250,671
China.....	1,800,587	4,364,392	2,612,279	6,311,188
Japan.....	3,474,875	10,010,885	5,217,181	16,510,502
Other countries.....	139,173	350,306	403,610	1,182,431
Total.....	6,513,612	$18,496,944	10,315,161	$31,446,800
Manufactures of (dutiable)—				
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel....	.....	2,285,042	.....	1,855,279
Dress and piece goods.....	.....	7,576,001	.....	10,495,057
Laces and embroideries.....	.....	2,157,927	.....	3,349,464
Ribbons.....	.....	963,969	.....	2,035,411
All other.....	.....	12,216,128	.....	5,787,899
Total manufactures.....	.....	$25,199,067	.....	$23,523,110
Manufactures of, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	1,907,528	.....	1,935,072
Austria-Hungary.....	.....	150,127	.....	135,634
Belgium.....	.....	27,625	.....	31,216
France.....	.....	11,321,676	.....	10,842,561
Germany.....	.....	5,198,114	.....	4,434,402
Italy.....	.....	293,207	.....	356,978
Switzerland.....	.....	3,276,674	.....	3,492,734
Other Europe.....	.....	35,114	.....	47,063
China.....	.....	159,298	.....	135,889
Japan.....	.....	2,758,903	.....	2,061,907
Other countries.....	.....	70,741	.....	49,654
Total.....	.....	$25,199,067	.....	$23,523,110
Soap (dutiable, lbs.)—				
Fancy, perfumed, etc.....	1,095,007	352,309	592,687	254,441
All other.....	.....	414,067	.....	244,065
Total.....	.....	$766,376	.....	$498,506
Spices –				
Unground (lbs.)—				
Nutmegs.....free.	1,669,740	451,614	1,213,994	331,235
Pepper, black or white.....free.	15,033,452	711,453	14,080,136	909,711
All other.....free.	20,411,490	1,076,963	13,784,413	838,992
do .....dut.	3,030,031	336,686	2,658,695	264,686
Total.....	.....	$2,576,716	.....	$2,404,624
Nutmegs, pepper, etc. (free, lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	8,925,107	473,087	7,576,669	599,742
Netherlands.....	4,253,246	388,057	2,023,148	220,837
Other Europe.....	1,222,114	66,889	1,142,643	85,988
British North America.....	116,244	6,734	2,515	166
British West Indies.....	3,648,398	184,484	2,368,264	166,365
China.....	4,039,636	190,873	2,508,699	158,669
East Indies.....	11,962,327	800,576	11,238,416	795,620

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Nutmegs, pepper, etc. (free, lbs.)—Continued.				
Other Asia and Oceanica	1,159,307	$72,377	503,817	$50,282
Africa	1,663,752	50,872	1,666,225	60,079
Other countries	124,551	6,081	48,157	2,190
Total	37,114,682	$2,240,030	29,078,543	$2,139,938
Spices, all other (dutiable), imported from—				
United Kingdom	.....	276,084	.....	191,680
Other Europe	.....	20,696	.....	28,661
Mexico	.....	30,133	.....	30,468
Other countries	.....	9,773	.....	13,877
Total	.....	$336,686	.....	$264,686
Spirits, Distilled (proof gals.)—				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal-revenue tax) ....free.	956,760	863,558	854,616	734,901
Brandy ....dut.	337,595	911,721	137,902	395,758
All other ....dut.	1,727,110	2,074,835	769,832	1,004,135
Total	3,021,465	$3,850,114	1,762,350	$2,134,794
Spirits (not of domestic manufacture; proof gals.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	645,583	911,560	338,486	490,535
Belgium	37,182	37,173	25,759	32,316
France	391,459	1,070,326	172,907	492,297
Germany	119,133	119,974	51,806	35,989
Italy	29,752	48,032	9,946	16,767
Netherlands	338,813	153,749	111,701	56,886
Other Europe	41,802	62,714	9,329	16,509
British North America	232,687	438,981	98,430	183,919
West Indies	52,884	95,133	22,830	54,555
China	131,017	28,530	41,324	11,243
Other Asia and Oceanica	36,987	9,232	21,751	6,584
Other countries	7,406	11,152	3,465	2,293
Total	2,064,705	$2,986,556	907,734	$1,399,893
Sponges ....dut.	.....	487,143	.....	401,725
Sugar, Molasses, and Confectionery—				
Molasses ....free..gals.	284,627	18,376	49,276	2,346
Molasses above 40° polariscopic test ....dut..gals.	3,417,844	568,137	3,554,274	541,670
Sugar (lbs.)—				
Not above No. 16 Dutch standard—				
Beet ....dut.	1,865,577,495	33,689,158	140,641,485	2,717,955
Cane ....free.	431,196,980	13,164,379	498,766,798	16,660,109
Cane and other ....dut.	2,422,995,089	47,284,494	1,948,423,905	38,659,764
Above No. 16 Dutch standard—				
Beet, cane, and other ....dut.	199,136,169	4,928,150	100,997,866	2,434,875
Total sugar ....free.	431,196,980	$13,164,379	498,766,798	$16,660,109
Total sugar ....dut.	4,487,708,753	85,901,802	2,190,063,256	43,812,594
Not above No. 16 Dutch standard (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	74,280,451	1,360,003	16,551,980	388,472
Austria-Hungary	93,547,897	1,683,410	1,046,190	24,473
Belgium	130,317,484	2,308,793	.....	.....
Germany	1,511,401,968	27,636,433	138,084,955	2,656,135
Netherlands	24,996,329	390,843	2,308,083	57,128
Other Europe	65,800,077	1,046,385	77,230	1,698
British North America	922,667	66,527	935,904	44,705
Central America	.....	.....	4,764,387	195,140
Mexico	1,412,255	19,111	2,893,145	44,598
West Indies—				
British	322,103,866	5,893,877	232,798,204	4,610,350
Cuba	576,261,058	11,953,994	440,225,111	9,828,607
Other West Indies	235,003,208	3,956,325	202,716,181	4,203,484
Brazil	140,773,692	2,136,989	148,052,308	2,317,987
Other South America	243,487,721	5,012,422	192,755,229	3,940,648
China	333,096	7,034	365,973	5,755
East Indies	645,344,707	13,264,848	610,269,566	11,246,988
Hawaiian Islands	431,196,980	13,164,379	499,766,798	16,729,752
Philippine Islands	72,463,577	1,199,202	29,489,600	381,270
Other Asia and Oceanica	171,841	3,183	296,658	7,425
Africa	149,950,690	3,034,273	64,435,286	1,353,195
Total	4,719,769,564	$94,138,031	2,587,832,188	$58,057,828
Above No. 16 Dutch standard (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	18,757,131	446,976	4,991,263	126,65
Austria-Hungary	11,589,531	273,617	696,933	32,9 7
France	2,397,303	34,884	6,693	3 2
Germany	92,831,103	2,207,588	37,100,485	80 4,6 6

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Above No. 16 Dutch standard (lbs.)—Continued.				
Netherlands	57,252,335	$1,526,090	38,107,744	$928,653
China	11,115,476	306,981	6,794,691	170,996
Other countries	5,193,290	132,014	13,300,057	310,609
Total	199,126,169	$4,928,150	100,997,866	$2,424,875
Confectionery ... dut.	.....	24,752	.....	27,138
Tea ... free..lbs.	113,347,175	14,835,862	68,454,891	9,653,394
Tea ... dut...lbs.	.....	.....	2,501,868	400,611
Tea (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	6,212,008	1,165,765	3,011,390	580,183
British North America	2,551,371	398,738	1,520,214	242,142
China	56,483,924	7,281,931	38,631,890	5,811,151
East Indies	2,120,008	272,683	2,254,212	278,273
Japan	45,465,161	5,651,279	25,233,407	3,106,653
Other Asia and Oceanica	454,111	57,226	303,179	34,951
Other countries	60,597	10,240	2,477	742
Total	113,347,175	$14,835,862	70,956,759	$10,054,005
Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs, etc ... free..lbs.	50,460,123	6,535,852	63,938,889	8,776,151
Tin in bars, etc. (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	20,908,129	2,723,133	21,622,583	3,122,562
Netherlands	3,385,206	479,076	3,783,288	532,924
East Indies	23,301,919	2,982,960	36,782,625	4,882,412
Other Asia and Oceanica	1,824,417	236,409	1,572,314	213,651
Other countries	1,045,452	114,274	178,079	24,602
Total	50,460,123	$6,535,852	63,938,889	$8,776,151
Tobacco, and Manufactures of—				
Leaf (dutiable, lbs.)—				
Suitable for cigar wrappers	6,057,268	5,663,214	3,988,561	3,913,294
Other	7,747,959	3,920,941	6,488,537	3,575,311
Total leaf	13,805,227	$9,584,155	10,477,098	$7,488,605
Imported from (lbs.)—				
Germany	1,874,119	1,180,523	395,806	213,601
Netherlands	5,413,448	5,033,202	3,685,435	3,595,382
Other Europe	486,614	161,505	489,875	156,575
British North America	676,337	566,501	395,241	253,691
Mexico	749,560	297,262	578,548	259,279
Cuba	4,409,369	2,306,063	4,346,475	2,848,524
Other countries	195,830	39,099	585,718	161,553
Total	13,805,277	$9,584,155	10,477,098	$7,488,605
Manufactures of (dutiable, lbs.)—				
Cigars, cigarettes, etc	455,697	2,040,444	331,902	1,551,009
All other	.....	57,103	.....	52,495
Total manufactures	.....	$2,097,547	.....	$1,603,504
Toys ... dut.	.....	3,295,057	.....	2,214,482
Toys, imported from—				
France	.....	198,027	.....	93,183
Germany	.....	2,979,138	.....	2,020,045
Other Europe	.....	93,206	.....	72,080
Other countries	.....	24,626	.....	29,174
Total	.....	$3,295,057	.....	$2,214,482
Vegetables (dutiable, bush.)—				
Beans and dried peas	482,984	489,274	163,543	149,197
Onions	560,138	627,273	488,853	429,173
Potatoes	246,178	145,584	1,171,288	473,116
Pickles and sauces	.....	332,243	.....	243,351
All other—				
In their natural state	.....	256,752	.....	239,726
Prepared or preserved	.....	720,822	.....	499,867
Total	.....	$2,571,948	.....	$2,034,430
Wines (dutiable)—				
Champagne, and other sparkling ... doz.	228,628	3,348,004	223,627	3,264,323
Still wines—				
In casks ... gals.	2,997,952	2,039,250	1,930,389	1,392,605
In other coverings ... doz.	309,281	1,475,211	269,337	1,312,252
Total	.....	$6,862,465	.....	$5,969,180

Articles and Countries.		1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Wines, imported from—					
United Kingdom		.....	$201,463	.....	$222,042
France		.....	4,112,307	.....	3,783,074
Germany		.....	1,358,929	.....	917,180
Italy		.....	319,047	.....	280,747
Other Europe		.....	830,897	.....	736,551
Other countries		.....	39,822	.....	29,586
Total		.....	$6,862,465	.....	$5,969,180
Wood, and Manufactures of—					
Unmanufactured (M feet)—					
Cabinet woods—					
Mahogany	free.	15,129	656,976	14,679	799,149
All other	free.	.....	544,490	.....	900,187
Logs and round timber	free.	333,727	2,616,397	275,547	2,430,089
Timber, hewn, etc	free.	4,743	93,777	815	22,416
do	dut..oub. ft.	.....	395	138,786	17,118
Lumber—					
Boards, planks, etc	free.	883,735	9,072,262	107,953	1,055,126
do	dut.	46	3,719	245,074	2,452,252
Shingles	dut..M.	.....	.....	435,229	760,705
Other lumber	dut.	.....	18,979	.....	796,843
All other unmanufactured	free.	.....	4,702,061	.....	2,289,983
do	dut.	.....	34	.....	14,578
Manufactures of (dutiable)—					
Cabinetware or house furniture		.....	264,240	.....	274,153
Wood pulp	tons.	41,770	800,886	29,846	601,642
All other		.....	1,769,624	.....	1,444,391
Total wood, and manufactures of		.....	$20,543,810	.....	$13,858,582
Mahogany (M feet), imported from—					
United Kingdom		448	131,251	1,354	261,095
Central American States		3,996	116,642	4,253	141,724
Mexico		8,791	321,800	7,160	309,493
Cuba		433	22,777	40	1,766
Other West Indies		328	22,867	125	8,821
South America		942	31,964	1,662	71,569
Other countries		191	9,675	85	4,681
Total		15,129	$656,976	14,679	$799,149
Boards, planks, etc. (M feet), imported from—					
British North America		883,770	9,073,405	352,887	3,496,616
Other countries		11	2,576	140	10,762
Total		$883,781	$9,075,981	$353,027	$3,507,378
Wood pulp (tons), imported from—					
Germany		1,783	94,574	1,607	72,167
Other Europe		5,183	207,606	3,809	159,042
British North America		34,804	498,706	24,430	370,433
Total		41,770	$800,886	29,846	$601,642
Wools, Hair of the Camel, Goat, Alpaca, etc., and Manufactures of—					
Unmanufactured (lbs.)—					
Class 1—Clothing: In the grease	free.	176,350,510	27,824,507	10,902,270	1,841,523
do	dut.	.....	.....	32,159,202	5,461,318
Scoured	free.	24,408,569	6,457,149	2,274,045	643,069
do	dut.	.....	.....	107,570	23,701
Class 2—Combing: In the grease	free.	37,627,967	7,119,201	3,197,646	631,929
do	dut.	.....	.....	1,107,917	224,452
Scoured	free.	323,523	68,419	15,310	3,218
Class 3—Carpet: In the grease	free.	110,665,432	11,599,886	5,186,116	473,820
do	dut.	.....	.....	77,841,550	7,480,339
Scoured	free.	1,476,025	174,029	2,197	208
do	dut.	.....	.....	1,479	115
Total unmanufactured	free.	350,852,026	$53,243,191	21,577,584	$3,593,767
	dut..	.....	.....	111,217,718	13,189,925
Wools (lbs.), imported from—					
Class 1—					
United Kingdom		107,515,170	18,982,124	20,074,328	2,836,259
France		16,976,281	4,283,671	1,154,631	299,073
South America		36,056,984	4,692,933	6,729,538	841,377
Asia and Oceanica		18,618,721	3,159,935	14,205,227	3,516,665
Other countries		21,591,923	3,162,993	3,279,363	476,237
Total		200,759,079	$34,281,656	45,443,087	$7,969,611

Articles and Countries.	Quantities. 1897	Values. 1897	Quantities. 1898	Values. 1898
Wools (lbs.)—Continued.				
Class 2—				
United Kingdom	21,011,983	$4,297,774	3,090,310	$645,550
Other Europe	1,073,903	249,781	35,119	7,933
British North America	7,374,463	1,448,187	969,549	177,506
South America	8,339,497	1,173,810	222,533	28,411
Asia and Oceanica	22,454	3,639	.....	.....
Other countries	129,190	14,479	3,362	199
Total	37,951,490	$7,187,620	4,320,873	$859,599
Class 3—				
United Kingdom	40,073,884	4,929,083	22,830,248	2,622,959
France	8,799,115	1,146,891	3,146,122	333,060
Germany	2,379,654	262,387	1,053,430	111,093
Other Europe	16,214,593	1,818,559	19,147,436	1,925,507
British North America	33,054	3,016	29,988	1,756
South America	16,408,044	1,312,914	10,589,418	862,321
China	21,449,747	1,553,947	20,308,267	1,510,166
Other Asia and Oceanica	6,725,776	661,534	5,508,141	552,777
Other countries	57,790	5,584	417,792	34,843
Total	112,141,457	$11,773,915	83,031,342	$7,954,482
Manufactures of wool—				
Carbonized ... dut. lbs.	43,726	13,513	.....	.....
Carpets and carpeting ... dut. sq. yds.	470,757	782,955	589,745	1,790,132
Clothing, etc., except shawls and knit goods ... dut.	.....	984,689	.....	765,178
Cloths ... dut. lbs.	27,859,311	17,007,273	5,062,261	3,965,577
Dress goods, women's and children's ... dut. sq. yds.	77,169,841	16,787,241	29,125,322	6,036,080
Knit fabrics ... dut.	.....	2,531,058	.....	387,269
Rags, noils, and wastes ... free. lbs.	44,243,140	5,220,793	1,724,489	253,779
Shoddy, mungo, flocks, etc ... dut. lbs.	5,670,592	1,714,865	1,574,282	443,843
Shawls ... dut.	.....	464,835	.....	39,683
Yarns ... dut. lbs.	1,842,356	956,543	331,889	185,447
All other ... dut.	.....	2,699,227	.....	956,780
Total manufactures	.....	$49,162,992	.....	$14,823,768
Carpets (square yards), imported from—				
United Kingdom	352,988	545,907	211,895	509,735
Other Europe	78,114	146,642	245,693	883,188
Japan	6,085	5,709	12,244	13,887
Other Asia and Oceanica	22,430	59,914	93,918	290,684
Other countries	11,140	24,783	25,995	92,638
Total	470,757	$782,955	589,745	$1,790,132
Cloth (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom	23,412,241	13,056,678	4,062,973	3,009,630
Austria-Hungary	202,782	179,451	49,976	47,009
Belgium	565,244	465,051	106,321	89,522
France	421,165	447,181	111,760	123,940
Germany	3,230,769	2,837,136	720,854	696,057
Other Europe	13,542	10,059	3,580	3,060
Other countries	13,568	11,717	6,797	6,359
Total	27,859,311	$17,007,273	5,062,261	$3,965,577
Dress goods (square yards), imported from—				
United Kingdom	28,221,043	5,218,648	13,306,474	2,318,563
France	29,578,402	6,768,965	7,036,734	1,620,345
Germany	18,748,912	4,633,530	7,381,048	2,060,994
Other Europe	618,334	165,289	1,339,168	35,329
Other countries	3,150	809	2,298	849
Total	77,169,841	$16,787,241	$29,125,322	$6,036,080
***Zinc or Spelter, and Manufactures of* (dutiable)—**				
In blocks or pigs, and old ... lbs.	1,662,356	57,346	3,250,965	127,033
Manufactures of	.....	21,054	.....	11,694
Total	.....	$78,400	.....	$138,727
All other articles ... free.	.....	9,900,502	.....	6,356,332
do ... dut.	.....	8,079,508	.....	5,744,671
Total value of merchandise free of duty	.....	381,938,243	.....	291,382,948
Total value of merchandise dutiable	.....	382,792,169	.....	324,622,211
Total value of imports of merchandise	.....	$764,730,412	.....	$616,005,159
Imported direct from foreign countries	.....	722,686,041	.....	578,554,063
Imported through exterior ports, without appraisement	.....	42,044,371	.....	37,451,096
Entered for immediate consumption	.....	657,724,700	.....	523,340,699
Entered for warehouse	.....	107,005,712	.....	92,664,460
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	.....	35,812,620	.....	30,422,836
Brought in American vessels: Steam	.....	76,011,807	.....	64,422,082
Sailing	.....	33,121,647	.....	29,066,920
Brought in foreign vessels: Steam	.....	588,301,144	.....	460,233,871
Sailing	.....	31,483,194	.....	31,832,470

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Agricultural Implements—				
Mowers and reapers, and parts of	.....	$3,127,415	.....	$5,500,665
Plows and cultivators, and parts of	.....	590,779	.....	927,250
All other, and parts of	.....	1,522,492	.....	1,181,817
Total	.....	$5,240,686	.....	$7,609,732
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	642,317	.....	1,145,025
France	.....	623,956	.....	1,252,167
Germany	.....	710,818	.....	1,232,242
Other Europe	.....	1,070,241	.....	1,451,284
British North America	.....	464,959	.....	781,415
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	35,925	.....	14,910
Mexico	.....	130,825	.....	124,368
Santo Domingo	.....	1,428	.....	1,079
Cuba	.....	3,624	.....	7,817
Puerto Rico	.....	4,239	.....	2,504
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	6,705	.....	7,482
Argentina	.....	415,312	.....	377,054
Brazil	.....	23,626	.....	24,755
Colombia	.....	3,362	.....	4,843
Other South America	.....	140,117	.....	196,054
East Indies, British	.....	8,708	.....	8,333
British Australasia	.....	490,985	.....	697,565
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	46,206	.....	54,159
Africa	.....	417,333	.....	224,306
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	420
Total agricultural implements	.....	$5,240,686	.....	$7,609,732
Animals—				
Cattle (number)—				
United Kingdom	378,459	35,374,322	378,956	35,431,464
Other Europe	3,648	333,125	.....	.....
British North America	6,812	459,036	15,805	1,068,239
Central American States and British Honduras	397	16,561	98	7,058
Mexico	690	29,186	1,953	78,400
West Indies and Bermuda	1,982	133,303	42,119	1,232,157
South America	44	3,134	285	7,462
Asia and Oceanica	157	8,434	39	2,720
Other countries	1	350	.....	.....
Total	392,190	$36,357,451	439,255	$37,827,500
Hogs (number)—				
United Kingdom	66	539	1,030	7,987
British North America	3,768	17,883	4,039	24,940
Mexico	22,164	263,083	4,097	44,487
West Indies and Bermuda	17	160	1,463	11,556
South America	8	110	24	488
Asia and Oceanica	2,615	13,487	3,636	19,213
Other countries	113	736	122	1,816
Total	28,751	$295,998	14,411	$110,487
Horses (number)—				
United Kingdom	19,350	2,579,736	22,068	3,063,348
France	23	8,500	72	9,000
Germany	4,897	822,250	7,913	1,161,750
Other Europe	4,218	467,365	7,559	769,170
British North America	3,902	478,574	9,476	883,824
Central American States and British Honduras	486	38,172	234	12,795
Mexico	1,884	88,978	1,416	85,490
West Indies and Bermuda	4,235	234,320	1,924	132,982
South America	170	11,655	21	5,700
Asia and Oceanica	365	39,190	350	34,925
Africa	1	400	117	17,585
Other countries	1	125	.....	.....
Total	$39,532	$4,769,265	51,150	$6,176,569
Mules ..... No.	7,473	545,331	8,098	664,789
Sheep (number)—				
United Kingdom	180,304	1,316,104	131,339	943,546
Other Europe	3,751	34,406	1	50
British North America	48,437	90,353	59,164	181,795
Mexico	4,628	11,877	2,359	9,748
West Indies and Bermuda	5,466	39,807	5,056	38,871

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Sheep (number)—Continued.				
South America	1,280	$14,076	1,475	$12,409
Other countries	254	25,022	296	27,467
Total	244,120	$1,531,645	199,690	$1,213,886
All other, and fowls	.....	68,771	.....	250,175
Total animals	.....	$43,568,461	.....	$46,243,406
Art works: Paintings and statuary	.....	301,362	.....	273,521
Bark, and extract of, for tanning	.....	241,979	.....	329,994
Beeswax ... lbs.	*	*	*151,094	41,827
Blacking—				
Stove polish	.....	384,937	.....	382,001
All other	.....		.....	351,567
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste	.....	280,140	.....	174,861
Books, Maps, Engravings, and other Printed Matter—				
United Kingdom	.....	890,087	.....	841,098
France	.....	44,613	.....	30,454
Germany	.....	112,153	.....	102,385
Other Europe	.....	88,870	.....	62,402
British North America	.....	612,588	.....	722,049
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	69,564	.....	84,264
Mexico	.....	161,343	.....	125,006
Santo Domingo	.....	1,336	.....	550
Cuba	.....	221,251	.....	22,506
Puerto Rico	.....	5,250	.....	1,332
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	29,067	.....	26,967
Argentina	.....	25,313	.....	26,614
Brazil	.....	128,214	.....	153,770
Colombia	.....	72,389	.....	17,484
Other South America	.....	53,846	.....	43,558
China	.....	16,520	.....	15,836
East Indies, British	.....	8,041	.....	12,831
Japan	.....	23,689	.....	27,608
British Australasia	.....	67,275	.....	92,706
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	32,320	.....	33,521
Africa	.....	33,819	.....	41,384
Total	.....	$2,647,548	.....	$2,434,325
Brass, and manufactures of	.....	1,171,431	.....	1,320,093
Breadstuffs—				
Barley ... bush.	20,030,301	7,646,384	11,237,077	5,542,040
Bran, middlings, and mill feed ... tons.	†	†	†91,189	1,329,519
Bread and biscuit ... lbs.	15,214,619	697,695	15,990,258	788,264
Buckwheat ... bush.	1,677,102	678,959	1,370,403	589,285
Corn (bush.)—				
United Kingdom	75,489,129	22,952,199	82,876,864	29,580,758
France	7,092,156	2,113,628	11,465,121	3,991,172
Germany	31,784,181	9,881,821	39,246,387	14,166,476
Other Europe	40,444,535	11,930,336	48,211,439	17,203,435
British North America	9,506,877	2,541,453	23,476,509	7,850,840
Central American States and British Honduras	107,672	50,421	130,227	70,965
Mexico	8,825,860	3,233,781	125,310	43,557
Santo Domingo	1,087	389	409	166
Cuba	689,846	247,905	1,055,512	415,803
Puerto Rico	1,200	433	240	80
Other West Indies and Bermuda	710,819	271,366	739,543	314,120
South America	38,235	13,921	95,419	38,186
Asia and Oceanica	278,941	106,149	15,261	10,168
Africa	1,941,267	741,898	1,302,442	509,516
Other countries	4,560	1,452	4,296	1,608
Total	176,916,365	$54,087,152	208,744,939	$74,196,850
Corn meal ... bbls.	475,263	902,061	827,651	1,766,068
Oats ... bush.	35,096,736	8,756,207	69,130,287	20,632,914
Oatmeal ... lbs.	47,310,251	1,071,340	85,500,270	1,757,978
Rye ... bush.	8,580,271	3,667,505	15,541,575	8,825,769
Rye flour ... bbls.	2,566	7,336	3,410	11,815
Wheat (bush.)—				
United Kingdom	55,742,689	41,975,657	80,163,805	76,834,524
France	264,422	185,006	30,041,289	32,566,250
Germany	3,000,477	1,997,639	3,218,401	3,124,543
Other Europe	8,504,852	6,300,919	22,124,014	21,307,984
British North America	5,581,151	3,975,433	5,116,901	5,104,800
Central American States and British Honduras	80,575	71,236	41,540	43,808

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.
† Not enumerated prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Wheat (bush.)—Continued.				
Mexico	40	$32	45	$41
West Indies and Bermuda	1,539	1,363	1,384	1,580
South America	178,423	165,292	1,857,433	1,705,171
British Australasia	1,829,591	1,538,846	102,316	85,395
Other Asia and Oceanica	996,788	769,645	70,663	59,667
Africa	3,381,473	2,989,110	5,493,470	4,850,946
Total	79,562,020	$59,920,178	148,231,261	$145,684,659
Wheat flour (bbls.)—				
United Kingdom	8,253,630	30,925,512	9,132,465	41,083,120
France	408	1,350	3,826	16,990
Germany	169,362	613,309	190,039	851,713
Other Europe	808,531	2,754,208	1,282,457	5,146,080
British North America	709,878	2,748,355	557,471	2,767,203
Central American States and British Honduras	280,530	1,190,324	250,223	1,183,182
Mexico	24,659	96,762	19,240	86,848
Santo Domingo	35,968	163,078	35,889	197,338
Cuba	132,738	564,538	245,293	1,160,736
Puerto Rico	126,933	516,188	90,578	450,493
Other West Indies and Bermuda	868,886	3,625,122	770,289	3,836,418
Brazil	786,378	3,541,579	637,592	3,240,362
Colombia	133,254	580,237	115,256	541,147
Other South America	378,207	1,500,624	365,290	1,740,204
China	18,270	72,100	19,609	89,305
East Indies, British	7,608	28,953	8,866	39,678
Japan	237,126	819,620	161,654	644,039
British Australasia	318,073	1,310,175	41,845	174,118
Other Asia and Oceanica	1,049,554	3,850,108	1,078,809	4,450,210
Africa	214,402	964,004	332,553	1,511,956
Other countries	12,154	48,106	10,694	52,578
Total	14,569,545	$55,914,347	15,349,943	$69,263,718
Preparations of, for table food	.....	4,508,025	.....	1,765,207
All other	.....		.....	1,743,033
Total breadstuffs	.....	$197,857,219	.....	$333,897,119
Bricks—				
Building ... M.	4,732	30,213	4,368	30,014
Fire	.....	118,176	.....	127,260
Total	.....	$148,389	.....	$157,274
Broom corn	.....	136,007	.....	163,066
Brooms and brushes	.....	186,056	.....	158,272
Candles ... lbs.	2,673,717	216,565	3,072,369	232,214
Carriages, Cars, other Vehicles, and Parts of—				
Cars, passenger and freight, and parts of—				
For steam railways	.....	990,950	.....	1,478,188
For other railways	.....		.....	260,393
All other carriages, and parts of, except cycles	.....	1,955,760	.....	1,685,838
Total	.....	$2,946,710	.....	$3,424,419
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	575,000	.....	606,671
France	.....	26,076	.....	71,061
Germany	.....	64,966	.....	103,583
Other Europe	.....	41,507	.....	60,895
British North America	.....	126,553	.....	183,233
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	155,143	.....	45,149
Mexico	.....	615,468	.....	508,680
Santo Domingo	.....	20,588	.....	24,111
Cuba	.....	12,957	.....	22,194
Puerto Rico	.....	10,240	.....	5,821
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	106,140	.....	75,067
Argentina	.....	149,766	.....	237,506
Brazil	.....	119,334	.....	564,773
Colombia	.....	55,718	.....	42,029
Other South America	.....	47,042	.....	79,934
China	.....	1,663	.....	29,098
East Indies, British	.....	7,843	.....	10,752
Japan	.....	1,418	.....	10,967
British Australasia	.....	351,886	.....	324,890
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	44,752	.....	58,896
Africa	.....	412,642	.....	359,139
Other countries	.....	8	.....	.....
Total	.....	$2,946,710	.....	$3,424,419
Cycles, and parts of—				
United Kingdom	.....	2,375,675	.....	1,852,166

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Cycles, and parts of—Continued.				
France	.....	$262,606	.....	$482,680
Germany	.....	1,026,346	.....	1,724,404
Other Europe	.....	1,194,988	.....	949,502
British North America	.....	734,493	.....	614,003
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	53,801	.....	8,267
Mexico	.....	73,117	.....	68,022
Santo Domingo	.....	4,908	.....	1,171
Cuba	.....	4,016	.....	9,214
Puerto Rico	.....	4,120	.....	3,359
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	132,607	.....	84,393
Argentina	.....	42,091	.....	90,229
Brazil	.....	29,355	.....	98,482
Colombia	.....	24,290	.....	15,684
Other South America	.....	73,507	.....	48,966
China	.....	18,410	.....	27,449
East Indies, British	.....	18,326	.....	90,388
Japan	.....	52,179	.....	88,905
British Australasia	.....	692,894	.....	309,006
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	61,398	.....	81,164
Africa	.....	125,979	.....	197,365
Other countries	.....	217	.....	1,710
Total	.....	$7,005,323	.....	$6,846,529
Total carriages, cars, etc	.....	$9,952,033	.....	$10,270,948
Casings for sausages	.....	1,514,651	.....	1,821,702
Celluloid, and manufactures of	.....	*	.....	*155,261
Cement ... bbls.	38,490	71,160	48,836	86,206
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines—				
Acids	.....	102,483	.....	115,050
Ashes, pot and pearl ... lbs.	511,830	21,727	899,841	33,410
Copper, sulphate of ... lbs.	†	†	†14,786,373	475,717
Dyes and dyestuffs	.....	450,009	.....	442,967
Ginseng ... lbs.	179,573	840,686	174,063	638,446
Lime, acetate of ... lbs.	†	†	†37,496,288	537,856
Medicines, patent or proprietary	.....	2,287,744	.....	2,480,669
Roots, herbs, and barks, n. e. s.	.....	154,347	.....	147,839
All other	.....	5,930,582	.....	4,589,809
Total	.....	$9,787,578	.....	$9,441,763
Cider ... gals.	*	*	*465,873	60,063
Clocks and Watches—				
Clocks, and parts of	.....	968,911	.....	955,557
Watches, and parts of	.....	801,491	.....	771,912
Total	.....	$1,770,402	.....	$1,727,469
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	603,856	.....	646,436
France	.....	11,050	.....	11,219
Germany	.....	14,502	.....	11,216
Other Europe	.....	31,079	.....	33,522
British North America	.....	344,946	.....	349,198
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	12,474	.....	6,998
Mexico	.....	25,116	.....	20,128
West Indies and Bermuda	.....	11,956	.....	12,059
Argentina	.....	34,902	.....	28,065
Brazil	.....	59,520	.....	40,898
Other South America	.....	102,019	.....	85,040
China	.....	31,242	.....	18,504
East Indies, British	.....	37,493	.....	48,943
Japan	.....	177,607	.....	163,438
British Australasia	.....	165,420	.....	152,722
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	21,832	.....	28,744
Africa	.....	85,303	.....	70,632
Other countries	.....	85	.....	307
Total	.....	$1,770,402	.....	$1,727,469
Coal and Coke—				
Coal (tons)—				
Anthracite	1,274,417	5,678,198	1,326,582	5,906,171
Bituminous	2,384,069	5,330,445	2,682,414	5,777,578
Total coal	3,658,486	$11,008,643	4,008,996	$11,683,749

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.
† Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Coal—Exported to (tons)—				
United Kingdom	55	$241	53	$550
France	779	3,985	2,057	11,322
Germany	198	470	37	156
Other Europe	6,985	48,733	5,904	37,341
British North America	2,975,813	9,076,567	3,186,745	9,510,922
Central American States and British Honduras	7,411	28,000	5,668	19,335
Mexico	221,031	649,955	340,426	974,040
Santo Domingo	6,415	26,211	3,384	11,288
Cuba	254,244	632,896	208,124	459,805
Puerto Rico	22,785	58,977	9,766	21,014
Other West Indies and Bermuda	124,513	325,862	188,419	432,162
Brazil	16,353	88,080	17,570	93,774
Colombia	11,690	25,175	16,109	38,285
Other South America	8,296	32,548	6,165	20,429
Asia and Oceanica	1,114	7,605	14,018	43,358
Other countries	854	3,338	4,551	9,973
Total coal	3,658,486	$11,008,643	4,008,996	$11,683,749
Coke ... tons.	155,972	$547,046	212,021	$808,784
Coffee and cocoa, ground or prepared, and chocolate	.....	128,078	.....	137,364
Copper, and Manufactures of—				
Ore (tons)—				
United Kingdom	13,960	1,889,564	5,886	579,939
Germany	.....	.....	2	300
Other countries	1,041	170,215	2,507	243,926
Total	15,001	$2,059,779	8,395	$824,165
Ingots, bars, and old (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	76,619,998	8,283,175	72,306,274	8,079,164
France	56,270,720	6,272,952	60,656,376	6,770,671
Germany	28,553,912	3,167,670	32,898,962	3,705,937
Other Europe	117,499,132	12,934,686	111,431,982	12,332,912
British North America	354,891	38,591	1,398,565	155,215
Mexico	96,698	11,046	186,545	22,583
Other countries	28,461	3,477	77,937	9,154
Total	279,398,807	$30,711,597	278,956,641	$31,075,636
Manufactures of	.....	909,528	.....	1,105,236
Total copper, and manufactures of, not incl'g ore	.....	31,621,125	.....	32,180,872
Cork, manufactures of	.....	*	.....	*45,899

Cotton, and Manufactures of—		1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Unmanufactured—					
Sea Island	bales.	55,347	$4,078,044	40,037	$2,767,211
	lbs...	21,585,360		15,610,302	
Upland and other	bales.	6,121,018	226,812,927	7,540,967	227,674,924
	lbs...	3,082,169,589		3,834,653,993	
Total	bales.	6,176,365	230,890,971	7,581,004	230,442,215
	lbs...	3,103,754,949		3,850,264,295	
Exported to—					
United Kingdom	bales.	3,105,392	117,292,717	3,461,895	105,853,614
	lbs...	1,563,592,959		1,766,050,380	
France	bales.	704,216	26,110,302	882,312	24,599,724
	lbs...	358,012,469		421,018,931	
Germany	bales.	1,370,728	50,264,855	1,846,947	54,886,245
	lbs...	685,788,346		929,262,297	
Other Europe	bales.	825,724	30,491,886	1,062,554	31,938,894
	lbs...	408,875,745		532,654,357	
British North America	bales.	79,983	3,137,860	122,123	3,961,586
	lbs...	40,203,937		61,247,259	
Mexico	bales.	29,508	1,236,447	39,603	1,321,473
	lbs...	15,103,628		21,216,287	
South America	bales.	40	1,497	.....	.....
	lbs...	19,020		.....	
Japan	bales.	60,506	2,345,016	212,542	7,428,226
	lbs...	32,011,252		112,106,823	
Other Asia and Oceanica	bales.	250	9,742	13,010	451,800
	lbs...	139,178		6,699,498	
Other countries	bales.	18	649	18	653
	lbs...	8,415		8,553	
Total manufactured	bales.	6,176,365	$230,890,971	7,581,004	$230,442,215
	lbs...	3,103,754,949		3,850,264,295	
Waste ... lbs.		†	†	†12,521,574	511,004

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.
† Not enumerated prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Manufactures of—				
Cloths (yards)—				
Colored	83,409,441	$4,770,231	79,415,376	$4,138,887
Uncolored	230,123,603	12,511,389	191,092,442	9,151,936
Total	313,533,044	$17,281,620	270,507,818	$13,290,823
Cloths—Exported to (yards)—				
United Kingdom	11,094,345	830,421	10,765,645	726,284
France	663,346	33,233	168,667	8,678
Germany	1,588,698	95,672	487,387	43,096
Other Europe	687,603	62,397	1,382,134	91,877
British North America	29,460,860	1,775,483	14,116,228	783,985
Central American States and British Honduras	11,581,098	599,126	8,496,741	396,510
Mexico	5,577,808	366,753	6,679,429	415,910
Santo Domingo	1,337,647	92,831	2,642,088	120,167
Cuba	291,263	25,008	138,662	12,163
Puerto Rico	110,698	7,057	22,878	2,206
Other West Indies and Bermuda	13,453,938	794,706	13,598,473	793,175
Argentina	3,262,983	270,844	2,673,651	181,868
Brazil	8,331,326	607,019	8,666,686	565,921
Colombia	6,736,924	382,546	5,857,768	281,813
Other South America	26,257,078	1,364,903	24,000,968	1,126,871
China	140,121,095	7,438,203	115,492,797	5,195,845
East Indies, British	3,670,360	199,880	13,291,373	622,293
Japan	2,525,985	141,264	578,741	47,107
British Australasia	651,432	68,423	1,148,627	114,088
Other Asia and Oceanica	29,265,624	1,372,265	26,648,521	1,176,052
Africa	16,284,319	748,236	13,554,743	579,428
Other countries	78,674	5,350	100,641	5,296
Total cloths	313,533,044	$17,281,620	270,507,818	$13,290,823
Other manufactures of—				
Wearing apparel	.....	878,804	.....	984,192
Waste, cop, and mill ... lbs.	.....	2,877,254	7,096,908	283,643
All other	.....		.....	2,515,434
Total	.....	$3,756,058	.....	$3,733,269
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	467,656	.....	380,089
France	.....	10,492	.....	4,478
Germany	.....	219,069	.....	190,041
Other Europe	.....	51,817	.....	69,350
British North America	.....	1,351,179	.....	1,681,645
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	240,663	.....	214,246
Mexico	.....	346,199	.....	334,663
Santo Domingo	.....	81,012	.....	18,491
Cuba	.....	42,444	.....	11,715
Puerto Rico	.....	4,945	.....	1,678
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	83,305	.....	96,900
Argentina	.....	66,845	.....	34,726
Brazil	.....	67,975	.....	50,828
Colombia	.....	54,832	.....	44,764
Other South America	.....	56,683	.....	35,410
China	.....	22,775	.....	7,582
East Indies, British	.....	4,055	.....	1,882
British Australasia	.....	181,397	.....	167,274
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	371,736	.....	327,467
Africa	.....	70,232	.....	52,728
Other countries	.....	10,787	.....	7,312
Total other manufactures of	.....	$3,756,058	.....	$3,733,269
Total manufactures of	.....	21,037,678	.....	17,024,092
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware—				
Earthen and stone ware	.....	152,272	.....	193,334
Chinaware	.....	25,560	.....	39,658
Total	.....	$177,832	.....	$232,992
Eggs ... doz.	1,300,183	180,954	2,754,810	448,370
Feathers	.....	*	.....	*157,553
Fertilizers ... tons.	580,318	5,005,929	474,280	4,359,534
Exported to (tons)—				
United Kingdom	146,513	945,549	98,315	779,657
France	32,770	279,006	14,864	83,130
Germany	195,825	1,944,411	188,231	1,738,351
Other Europe	135,874	1,341,791	147,377	1,184,198
British North America	4,409	86,373	4,574	98,470
Central American States and British Honduras	4	121	1	40
Mexico	10	253	21	537

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.		1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Fertilizers—Exported to (tons)—Continued.					
West Indies and Bermuda		3,256	$70,320	2,422	$56,475
South America		88	1,268	74	3,378
Asia and Oceanica		11,371	324,006	23,141	417,735
Other countries		193	3,831	210	2,868
Total		530,313	$5,005,929	474,230	$4,359,884
Fibers, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses, Manufactures of—					
Bags		.....	498,373	.....	556,926
Cordage	lbs.	10,735,443	583,267	10,104,127	576,140
Twine		.....	802,563	.....	1,091,576
All other		.....	331,981	.....	332,823
Total		.....	$2,216,184	.....	$2,557,465
Fish—					
Fresh, other than salmon	lbs.	1,078,359	59,563	1,250,055	48,878
Dried, smoked, or cured—					
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	lbs.	10,598,963	396,422	7,989,681	300,953
Herring	lbs.	5,600,570	105,770	3,701,526	74,844
Other	lbs.	710,994	38,571	1,093,327	48,442
Pickled—					
Mackerel	bbls.	3,001	28,990	1,370	14,830
Other	bbls.	22,889	84,978	20,345	75,403
Salmon—					
Canned	lbs.	35,303,299	3,215,798	27,279,455	2,564,017
Other, fresh or cured		.....	284,891	.....	332,023
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish		.....	213,669	.....	146,510
Caviare		.....	*	.....	*195,110
Shellfish—					
Oysters		.....	623,285	.....	586,401
Other		.....	309,498	.....	266,406
All other fish, and fish products		.....	*	.....	*20,840
Total		.....	$5,361,435	.....	$4,674,657
Fruits and Nuts—					
Apples, dried	lbs.	30,775,401	1,340,159	31,061,254	1,897,725
Apples, green or ripe	bbls.	1,508,981	2,371,143	605,390	1,684,717
Oranges		.....	†	.....	†339,396
Prunes	lbs.	†	†	†15,940,791	1,021,888
Raisins	lbs.	†	†	†3,109,639	167,062
All other green, ripe, or dried		.....	2,172,199	.....	2,033,845
Fruits, preserved—					
Canned		.....	1,686,723	.....	1,624,741
Other		.....	43,276	.....	82,504
Nuts		.....	125,805	.....	161,432
Total		.....	$7,739,305	.....	$9,013,310
Exported to—					
United Kingdom		.....	3,663,577	.....	3,415,616
France		.....	301,380	.....	747,389
Germany		.....	1,080,304	.....	1,644,723
Other Europe		.....	1,087,809	.....	1,195,547
British North America		.....	750,752	.....	1,202,998
Central American States and British Honduras		.....	58,976	.....	35,716
Mexico		.....	72,654	.....	58,513
Santo Domingo		.....	2,388	.....	1,394
Cuba		.....	46,745	.....	38,175
Puerto Rico		.....	4,123	.....	2,348
Other West Indies and Bermuda		.....	56,894	.....	56,096
Argentina		.....	4,610	.....	9,853
Brazil		.....	11,528	.....	11,751
Colombia		.....	9,472	.....	10,517
Other South America		.....	35,496	.....	23,892
China		.....	18,119	.....	31,785
East Indies, British		.....	13,175	.....	12,853
British Australasia		.....	311,625	.....	293,757
Other Asia and Oceanica		.....	109,734	.....	129,279
Africa		.....	79,740	.....	90,261
Other countries		.....	204	.....	847
Total fruits and nuts		.....	$7,739,305	.....	$9,013,310
Furniture of metal		.....	‡	.....	‡21,758
Furs and Fur Skins—					
United Kingdom		.....	2,432,774	.....	2,020,459
France		.....	1,025	.....	15,497

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.
† Returned under "All other green, ripe, or dried fruit" prior to July, 1897.
‡ Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Furs and Fur Skins—Continued.				
Germany	.....	$579,863	.....	$527,220
Other Europe	.....	8,878	.....	15,271
British North America	.....	249,116	.....	386,798
Other countries	.....	12,693	.....	21,725
Total	.....	$3,284,349	.....	$2,986,970
Glass and Glassware—				
Window glass	.....	13,369	.....	23,480
All other	.....	1,194,818	.....	1,187,604
Total	.....	$1,208,187	.....	$1,211,084
Glucose or grape sugar ... lbs.	194,419,250	2,736,674	196,860,605	2,871,839
Glue ... lbs.	1,400,863	132,581	2,318,711	209,441
Grease, grease scraps, and all soap stock	.....	2,070,111	.....	1,964,565
Gunpowder and other Explosives—				
Gunpowder ... lbs.	1,086,465	118,001	1,202,971	139,644
Cartridges and other	.....	1,437,317	.....	1,255,762
Total	.....	$1,555,318	.....	$1,395,406
Hair, and manufactures of	.....	517,469	.....	635,716
Hay ... tons.	61,658	845,590	81,827	1,151,273
Hides and Skins other than Furs (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	2,098,358	157,030	318,551	29,456
France	4,829,171	404,728	687,736	67,382
Germany	8,333,374	652,613	4,879,327	392,292
Other Europe	1,859,284	184,714	382,021	54,492
British North America	13,513,923	943,937	5,142,937	460,325
Central American States and British Honduras	12,985	1,411	.....	.....
Mexico	289,898	31,243	19,117	2,678
West Indies and Bermuda	4,069	554	1,472	163
Japan	28,808	1,892	20,200	1,205
Other Asia and Oceanica	13,600	1,385	.....	.....
Africa	135,700	9,000	80,962	6,650
Other countries	46	23	3,750	391
Total	31,119,166	$2,388,530	11,536,073	$1,015,032
Honey	.....	22,368	.....	98,504
Hops (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	9,913,152	1,159,262	15,809,457	2,468,853
Other Europe	.....	.....	1,935	280
British North America	369,188	31,509	282,374	35,185
Central American States and British Honduras	22,501	2,655	21,335	3,279
Mexico	474,132	55,619	290,772	32,425
Santo Domingo	2,910	287	122	19
Cuba	2,242	247	3,097	389
Puerto Rico	2,505	266	495	54
Other West Indies and Bermuda	7,213	736	6,734	773
South America	10,525	1,287	8,615	1,248
East Indies, British	36,160	2,824	27,008	3,760
British Australasia	552,445	46,450	682,580	93,101
Other Asia and Oceanica	33,268	3,041	23,448	3,020
Other countries	.....	.....	3,697	393
Total	11,426,241	$1,304,183	17,161,669	$2,642,779
Ice ... tons.	26,454	52,560	22,542	38,116
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, Manufactures of—				
Boots and shoes ... pairs.	306,026	195,499	391,882	224,705
All other	.....	1,611,646	.....	1,499,133
Total	.....	$1,807,145	.....	$1,723,838
India-rubber, scrap and old	.....	*	.....	*257,663
Ink—				
Printers'	.....	162,955	.....	113,924
Other	.....		.....	90,003
Total	.....	$162,955	.....	$203,927
Instruments and Apparatus for Scientific Purposes, including Telegraph, Telephone, and other Electric—				
United Kingdom	.....	437,086	.....	538,293
France	.....	298,133	.....	174,316
Germany	.....	240,577	.....	234,942
Other Europe	.....	313,607	.....	239,618

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Instruments and Apparatus for Scientific Purposes, etc.— Continued.				
British North America	.....	$310,589	.....	$305,019
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	97,453	.....	58,711
Mexico	.....	284,714	.....	287,270
West Indies and Bermuda	.....	102,879	.....	88,815
Argentina	.....	157,564	.....	109,696
Brazil	.....	110,468	.....	88,233
Other South America	.....	210,037	.....	123,800
China	.....	5,813	.....	31,199
Japan	.....	148,271	.....	230,197
British Australasia	.....	58,348	.....	57,893
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	82,188	.....	107,973
Africa	.....	196,666	.....	94,637
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	194
Total	.....	$3,054,453	.....	$2,770,803
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of—				
Iron ore ... tons.	9,770	34,168	11,537	34,224
Pig iron—				
Ferro-manganese ... tons.	168,890	2,331,771	8,403	344,743
All other ... tons.			227,465	2,385,252
Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture ... tons.	16,566	193,508	60,195	632,334
Bar iron ... lbs.	7,764,206	126,646	12,308,615	181,845
Bars or rods of steel, other than wire ... lbs.	92,507,017	1,121,090	36,151,791	451,468
Bars or rails for railways—				
Iron ... tons.	4,181	79,488	2,769	37,150
Steel ... tons.	107,991	2,482,208	229,783	4,613,376
Billets, ingots, and blooms ... tons.	*	*	*16,100	290,827
Hoop, band and scroll ... lbs.	860,864	16,984	3,475,969	47,327
Rods, wire, of steel ... lbs.	*	*	*32,409,526	330,022
Sheets and plates—				
Iron ... lbs.	4,273,349	92,332	9,087,071	182,809
Steel ... lbs.	5,594,423	118,965	27,360,934	354,579
Tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin ... lbs.	†	†	†20,827	962
Structural iron and steel ... tons.	*	*	*30,585	1,183,482
Wire ... lbs.	107,729,155	2,242,617	136,951,294	2,593,194
Car wheels ... No.	18,550	112,187	21,006	129,446
Castings, n. e. s.	.....	989,432	.....	804,975
Cutlery—				
Table	.....	178,381	.....	31,151
All other	.....		.....	125,377
Firearms	.....	644,992	.....	672,223
Builders' hardware and saws and tools—				
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware	.....	4,152,836	.....	3,997,796
Saws	.....	2,474,630	.....	206,799
Tools, n. e. s.	.....	.....	.....	2,223,737
Total	.....	$6,627,466	.....	$6,428,332
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	1,670,057	.....	1,585,009
France	.....	185,506	.....	181,806
Germany	.....	568,448	.....	778,623
Other Europe	.....	440,269	.....	555,568
British North America	.....	554,441	.....	722,178
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	149,211	.....	82,4[illegible]2
Mexico	.....	622,488	.....	458,684
Santo Domingo	.....	11,283	.....	13,197
Cuba	.....	84,072	.....	56,961
Puerto Rico	.....	15,299	.....	9,439
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	74,908	.....	62,739
Argentina	.....	228,344	.....	147,958
Brazil	.....	246,819	.....	160,884
Colombia	.....	116,860	.....	90,309
Other South America	.....	252,851	.....	205,323
China	.....	31,463	.....	19,609
East Indies, British	.....	25,002	.....	22,066
Japan	.....	45,910	.....	76,514
British Australasia	.....	969,774	.....	877,635
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	73,084	.....	108,850
Africa	.....	257,286	.....	208,622
Other countries	.....	4,096	.....	3,716
Total builders' hardware, etc	.....	$6,627,466	.....	$6,428,332
Machinery, machines, and parts of—				
Electrical	.....	*	.....	*2,052,564
Metal-working	.....	*	.....	*4,618,683
Printing presses, and parts of	.....	649,710	.....	874,515
Pumps and pumping machinery	.....	*	.....	*2,023,034

* Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.
† Not separately stated prior to December, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Machinery, machines, and parts of—Continued.				
Sewing-machines, and parts of—				
United Kingdom	.....	$1,074,489	.....	$879,650
France	.....	123,606	.....	102,824
Germany	.....	761,229	.....	861,687
Other Europe	.....	194,469	.....	211,643
British North America	.....	103,119	.....	141,222
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	88,117	.....	30,312
Mexico	.....	199,016	.....	197,642
Santo Domingo	.....	1,798	.....	1,282
Cuba	.....	3,199	.....	2,785
Puerto Rico	.....	2,242	.....	3,120
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	17,929	.....	17,471
Argentina	.....	101,628	.....	77,188
Brazil	.....	114,555	.....	95,906
Colombia	.....	113,043	.....	82,259
Other South America	.....	117,889	.....	101,289
China	.....	9,505	.....	3,848
East Indies, British	.....	2,814	.....	4,363
Japan	.....	7,275	.....	5,883
British Australasia	.....	249,510	.....	274,154
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	35,642	.....	30,961
Africa	.....	18,903	.....	10,556
Other countries	.....	264	.....	159
Total	.....	$3,340,241	.....	$3,136,364
Shoe machinery	.....	*	.....	*895,788
Steam engines, and parts of (number)—				
Fire engines	2	6,790	9	7,497
Locomotive engines	338	3,225,831	468	3,883,719
Stationary engines	423	323,438	565	398,570
Boilers and parts of engines	.....	671,901	.....	927,552
Typewriting machines, and parts of—				
United Kingdom	.....	731,152	.....	896,575
France	.....	99,222	.....	94,606
Germany	.....	228,710	.....	425,614
Other Europe	.....	175,976	.....	232,253
British North America	.....	30,710	.....	51,752
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	13,270	.....	2,380
Mexico	.....	25,298	.....	28,900
Santo Domingo	.....	267	.....	90
Cuba	.....	2,745	.....	1,457
Puerto Rico	.....	590	.....	65
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	5,540	.....	4,225
Argentina	.....	11,914	.....	18,187
Brazil	.....	4,006	.....	4,945
Colombia	.....	3,995	.....	4,228
Other South America	.....	11,278	.....	14,652
China	.....	3,672	.....	2,642
East Indies, British	.....	7,608	.....	9,014
Japan	.....	4,858	.....	4,220
British Australasia	.....	67,622	.....	60,039
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	5,062	.....	9,985
Africa	.....	19,622	.....	36,342
Total	.....	$1,453,117	.....	$1,902,153
All other	.....	19,771,856	.....	13,336,930
Nails and spikes (lbs.)—				
Cut	26,476,585	519,471	32,310,393	612,234
Wire	9,941,714	357,541	22,804,099	458,787
All other, including tacks			4,308,082	245,722
Pipes and fittings	.....	*	.....	*3,092,016
Safes ..... No.	*	*	*1,349	87,614
Scales and balances	.....	381,886	.....	343,200
Stoves, ranges, and parts of	.....	325,625	.....	382,980
All other manufactures of iron and steel	.....	9,112,403	.....	9,266,731
Total iron and steel, etc., not including ore	.....	$57,497,872	.....	$70,367,527
Jewelry, and other Manufactures of Gold and Silver—				
Jewelry	.....	$658,676	.....	$555,719
Other manufactures of gold and silver	.....		.....	192,061
Total	.....	$658,676	.....	$747,780
Lamps, chandeliers, and all other devices for illuminating purposes	.....	710,997	.....	672,010

* Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Lead, and Manufactures of (lbs.)—				
Pigs, bars, and old	*17,632,455	$474,690	32,560	$1,462
Type	.....	181,398	301,988	104,404
All other	.....		.....	117,152
Total	.....	$656,088	.....	$223,018
Leather, and Manufactures of—				
Leather, sole (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	29,737,380	4,906,786	30,019,394	5,125,572
Germany	230,276	45,101	305,900	60,305
Other Europe	6,066,132	1,100,189	4,201,948	727,867
British North America	488,037	82,722	1,056,205	203,161
West Indies and Bermuda	44,609	8,826	41,828	8,672
South America	15,788	3,108	42,950	9,071
Japan	1,054,058	213,853	1,563,105	327,886
British Australasia	187,271	38,571	178,522	37,724
Other Asia and Oceanica	271,097	54,319	192,118	40,935
Africa	170,781	33,123	166,538	34,539
Other countries	118,885	23,806	44,511	8,871
Total	38,384,314	$6,510,404	37,813,019	$6,644,553
Leather, other:—				
Upper leather—				
Kid, glazed	.....	313,151	.....	251,288
Patent or enameled	.....		.....	93,847
Splits, buff, grain, and all other	.....	8,793,902	.....	9,949,593
All other leather	.....	813,798	.....	857,123
Total	.....	$9,920,851	.....	$111,151,851
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	7,511,770	.....	8,025,217
France	.....	173,618	.....	291,228
Germany	.....	317,174	.....	587,602
Other Europe	.....	964,165	.....	1,162,151
British North America	.....	654,001	.....	674,893
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	5,143	.....	4,713
Mexico	.....	16,456	.....	9,310
Santo Domingo	.....	1,177	.....	569
Cuba	.....	1,217	.....	2,298
Puerto Rico	.....	839	.....	1,394
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	16,082	.....	15,105
Argentina	.....	4,055	.....	4,360
Brazil	.....	18,914	.....	54,022
Colombia	.....	2,388	.....	4,763
Other South America	.....	14,242	.....	12,658
British Australasia	.....	172,316	.....	239,474
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	18,756	.....	37,678
Africa	.....	28,185	.....	23,886
Other countries	.....	403	.....	530
Total leather, other	.....	$9,920,851	.....	$11,151,851
Manufactures of—				
Boots and shoes—				
United Kingdom	.....	300,978	.....	352,755
France	.....	17,119	.....	26,778
Germany	.....	15,368	.....	68,572
Other Europe	.....	32,399	.....	36,113
British North America	.....	227,679	.....	285,054
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	98,678	.....	88,907
Mexico	.....	58,639	.....	87,669
West Indies and Bermuda	.....	264,878	.....	290,516
Colombia	.....	42,719	.....	41,735
Other South America	.....	26,481	.....	28,574
British Australasia	.....	403,787	.....	235,679
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	129,955	.....	177,418
Africa	.....	87,370	.....	93,247
Other countries	.....	2,174	.....	3,521
Total	.....	$1,708,224	.....	$1,816,538
Harness and saddles	.....	246,499	.....	214,665
All other	.....	775,468	.....	1,286,033
Total leather, and manufactures of	.....	$19,161,446	.....	$21,113,640
Lime ... bbls.	78,726	72,311	48,887	42,268
Malt ... bush.	†	†	†406,702	287,473

* Part of this is *foreign* lead, returned by collectors of customs by mistake as *domestic* lead prior to July 1, 1897.

† Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Malt Liquors—				
In bottles.....doz.	549,910	$636,837	406,231	$497,031
In other coverings.....gals.	390,048	87,112	391,802	88,548
Total	.....	$723,949	.....	$585,579
Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured	.....	66,665	.....	95,953
Manufactures of—				
Roofing slate	.....	780,112	.....	1,370,075
All other	.....	536,703	.....	422,507
Total	.....	$1,383,480	.....	$1,888,535
Matches	.....	70,988	.....	78,548
Musical Instruments—				
Organs.....No.	13,725	799,132	13,421	742,963
Pianofortes.....No.	826	214,849	987	332,144
All other, and parts of	.....	262,736	.....	408,760
Total	.....	$1,276,717	.....	$1,383,867
Naval Stores—				
Rosin, tar, turpentine, and pitch (bbls.)—				
Rosin	2,429,116	4,688,163	2,206,203	3,689,252
Tar	17,640	34,878	19,316	36,475
Turpentine and pitch	18,920	44,366	19,225	48,611
Total	2,465,676	$4,767,407	2,244,744	$3,774,338
Exported to (bbls.)—				
United Kingdom	726,042	1,523,543	614,203	1,068,255
Germany	610,993	1,122,761	520,427	843,611
Other Europe	713,760	1,301,391	698,053	1,102,578
British North America	54,657	116,123	49,960	111,482
Central American States and British Honduras	9,080	24,151	5,774	15,459
Mexico	2,343	6,910	4,323	10,212
Santo Domingo	2,083	5,036	2,895	6,156
Cuba	4,839	9,398	4,077	7,543
Puerto Rico	523	1,045	404	814
Other West Indies and Bermuda	8,322	18,808	7,537	15,853
Argentina	34,210	75,851	53,782	95,161
Brazil	124,427	234,731	113,058	194,409
Colombia	9,029	19,163	6,037	13,102
Other South America	46,034	95,528	49,753	95,878
China	3,230	6,307	2,139	4,635
Japan	9,574	20,446	8,067	17,762
British Australasia	42,826	83,668	60,288	106,564
Other Asia and Oceanica	62,279	99,433	42,979	62,726
Africa	1,396	3,042	952	2,046
Other countries	29	72	36	92
Total rosin, tar, etc	2,465,676	$4,767,407	2,244,744	$3,774,338
Turpentine, spirits of (gals.)—				
United Kingdom	8,478,694	2,111,852	7,508,837	2,156,130
Germany	2,418,796	613,772	2,810,720	797,125
Other Europe	4,922,738	1,270,136	6,079,499	1,753,074
British North America	491,050	132,670	670,432	207,600
Central American States and British Honduras	13,377	4,346	7,468	3,029
Mexico	7,612	2,667	10,071	3,626
Santo Domingo	959	312	1,229	491
Cuba	63,616	18,300	48,149	15,352
Puerto Rico	9,890	3,174	4,675	1,648
Other West Indies and Bermuda	27,865	8,835	22,310	7,785
Argentina	168,350	50,264	335,677	129,506
Brazil	152,401	46,722	202,207	74,148
Colombia	15,620	5,781	11,757	4,513
Other South America	113,151	36,672	169,334	61,934
China	11,250	3,701	6,655	2,494
Japan	27,750	8,651	12,500	4,088
British Australasia	294,879	96,843	368,593	126,553
Other Asia and Oceanica	14,470	4,134	20,550	7,358
Africa	70,254	28,183	60,066	24,192
Other countries	101	36	411	160
Total	17,302,823	$4,447,551	18,351,140	$5,380,806
Total naval stores	.....	$9,214,958	.....	$9,155,144
Nickel, nickel oxide, and matte.....lbs.	3,246,209	725,309	5,699,109	1,402,803
Nursery stock	.....	*	.....	*96,330

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Oil Cake and Oil-Cake Meal (lbs.)—				
Cotton-seed	623,386,638	$5,515,800	919,727,701	$8,040,710
Flaxseed or linseed	433,106,448	4,095,244	436,206,321	4,540,824
Total	1,056,493,086	$9,611,044	1,355,934,022	$12,581,534
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	350,696,838	3,170,883	351,137,738	3,295,959
France	31,706,258	266,749	67,343,237	629,967
Germany	311,526,721	2,827,285	433,308,664	3,795,548
Other Europe	348,152,367	3,198,013	487,844,589	4,661,127
British North America	1,100,497	10,340	3,519,666	36,571
West Indies and Bermuda	12,594,713	130,600	12,296,858	157,178
South America	560,417	5,619	301,282	3,724
Other countries	156,275	1,555	121,988	1,460
Total oil cake and oil-cake meal	1,056,493,086	$9,611,044	1,355,934,022	$12,581,534
Oilcloths—				
For floors	.....	*	.....	*29,429
Other	.....	*	.....	*89,212
Total	.....	*	.....	$118,641
Oils—				
Animal (gals.)—				
Fish	798,211	155,052	585,930	108,194
Lard	961,407	419,803	775,102	305,825
Whale	55,129	21,233	83,302	37,726
Other	112,555	47,836	123,711	50,587
Total animal	1,927,302	$643,924	1,568,045	$502,332
Mineral, crude, including all natural oils, without regard to gravity (gals.)—				
France	100,153,929	4,584,562	85,125,657	3,221,437
Other Europe	18,225,384	795,845	16,042,002	544,761
British North America	18,390	899	100	8
Mexico	7,090,853	349,031	7,713,859	317,514
Cuba	4,772,589	296,849	3,829,463	207,649
Puerto Rico	623,958	59,676	585,290	51,808
Other countries	841,140	85,000	1,026	85
Total	131,726,243	$6,171,852	113,297,397	$4,343,262
Mineral, refined or manufactured, not including residuum (gals.)—				
Naphthas, includ'g all lighter products of distillation	14,249,028	1,123,347	16,252,929	1,080,797
Illuminating	771,350,626	48,543,916	824,426,581	42,922,682
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil	50,199,345	6,619,864	60,319,365	7,239,454
Total	835,798,999	$56,287,127	900,998,875	$51,242,933
Exported to (gals.)—				
United Kingdom	213,627,168	13,240,527	212,265,563	11,157,459
France	9,065,114	932,938	12,835,631	1,133,288
Germany	124,261,435	6,617,189	152,203,222	6,838,464
Other Europe	244,336,854	14,165,611	260,431,316	12,431,565
British North America	10,013,517	724,447	11,087,502	737,389
Central American States and British Honduras	1,256,760	146,789	1,064,980	112,834
Mexico	836,628	174,107	1,106,853	184,088
Santo Domingo	526,671	52,486	579,825	50,051
Cuba	68,747	10,067	243,202	31,358
Puerto Rico	276,195	33,375	200,542	22,677
Other West Indies and Bermuda	4,224,737	376,638	4,108,714	338,299
Argentina	10,394,716	1,060,214	11,099,132	1,007,498
Brazil	20,563,693	1,642,912	20,561,084	1,532,231
Colombia	1,245,185	121,861	1,069,622	103,145
Other South America	10,213,795	990,080	11,283,540	967,067
China	42,627,184	3,371,937	44,523,552	2,865,095
East Indies, British	21,361,346	1,897,651	35,752,502	2,577,216
Japan	47,411,176	4,222,393	53,398,185	3,815,125
British Australasia	16,837,914	1,915,699	20,495,398	1,985,605
Other Asia and Oceanica	46,111,698	3,512,417	34,353,656	2,234,918
Africa	10,474,918	1,072,522	12,292,744	1,114,103
Other countries	63,548	5,277	42,020	3,458
Total mineral, refined or manufactured (not including residuum)	835,798,999	$56,287,127	900,998,875	$51,242,933
Residuum, including tar, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled ..... bbls.	142,612	176,058	475,562	539,383
Total refined or manufactured (including residuum)	.....	$56,463,185	.....	$51,782,316

* Not enumerated prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Malt Liquors—				
In bottles.....doz.	549,910	$636,837	406,231	$497,031
In other coverings.....gals.	390,048	87,112	391,802	88,548
Total	.....	$723,949	.....	$585,579
Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured	.....	66,665	.....	95,953
Manufactures of—				
Roofing slate	.....	780,112	.....	1,370,075
All other	.....	536,703	.....	422,507
Total	.....	$1,383,480	.....	$1,888,535
Matches	.....	70,988	.....	78,548
Musical Instruments—				
Organs.....No.	13,725	790,132	13,421	742,963
Pianofortes.....No.	826	214,849	987	332,144
All other, and parts of	.....	262,736	.....	408,760
Total	.....	$1,276,717	.....	$1,383,867
Naval Stores—				
Rosin, tar, turpentine, and pitch (bbls.)—				
Rosin	2,429,116	4,688,163	2,206,203	3,689,252
Tar	17,640	34,878	19,316	36,475
Turpentine and pitch	18,920	44,366	19,225	48,611
Total	2,465,676	$4,767,407	2,244,744	$3,774,338
Exported to (bbls.)—				
United Kingdom	726,042	1,523,543	614,203	1,068,255
Germany	610,993	1,122,761	520,427	843,611
Other Europe	713,760	1,301,391	698,053	1,102,578
British North America	54,657	116,123	49,960	111,482
Central American States and British Honduras	9,080	24,151	5,774	15,459
Mexico	2,343	6,910	4,323	10,212
Santo Domingo	2,063	5,086	2,895	6,156
Cuba	4,839	9,398	4,077	7,543
Puerto Rico	523	1,045	404	814
Other West Indies and Bermuda	8,322	18,808	7,537	15,853
Argentina	34,210	75,851	53,782	95,161
Brazil	124,427	234,731	113,058	194,409
Colombia	9,029	19,163	6,087	13,102
Other South America	46,034	95,528	49,753	95,878
China	3,230	6,307	2,139	4,635
Japan	9,574	20,446	8,067	17,762
British Australasia	42,826	83,668	60,288	106,564
Other Asia and Oceanica	62,279	99,433	42,979	62,726
Africa	1,396	3,042	952	2,046
Other countries	29	72	36	92
Total rosin, tar, etc	2,465,676	$4,767,407	2,244,744	$3,774,338
Turpentine, spirits of (gals.)—				
United Kingdom	8,478,694	2,111,852	7,508,337	2,156,130
Germany	2,418,796	618,772	2,810,720	797,125
Other Europe	4,922,738	1,270,136	6,079,499	1,753,074
British North America	491,050	132,670	670,432	207,600
Central American States and British Honduras	13,377	4,846	7,468	3,029
Mexico	7,612	2,667	10,071	3,626
Santo Domingo	959	312	1,229	491
Cuba	63,616	18,800	48,149	15,352
Puerto Rico	9,890	3,174	4,675	1,648
Other West Indies and Bermuda	27,865	8,835	22,310	7,785
Argentina	168,350	50,264	335,677	129,506
Brazil	152,401	46,722	202,207	74,148
Colombia	15,620	5,781	11,757	4,513
Other South America	113,151	36,672	169,334	61,934
China	11,250	3,701	6,655	2,494
Japan	27,750	8,651	12,500	4,088
British Australasia	294,879	96,843	368,593	126,553
Other Asia and Oceanica	14,470	4,134	20,550	7,358
Africa	70,254	28,183	60,066	24,192
Other countries	101	36	411	160
Total	17,302,823	$4,447,551	18,351,140	$5,380,806
Total naval stores	.....	$9,214,958	.....	$9,155,144
Nickel, nickel oxide, and matte.....lbs.	3,246,209	725,309	5,699,109	1,402,803
Nursery stock	.....	*	.....	*96,330

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Oil Cake and Oil-Cake Meal (lbs.)—				
Cotton-seed	623,386,638	$5,515,800	919,727,701	$8,040,710
Flaxseed or linseed	433,106,448	4,095,244	436,206,321	4,540,824
Total	1,056,493,086	$9,611,044	1,355,934,022	$12,581,534
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	350,698,838	3,170,883	351,137,738	3,295,959
France	31,703,258	266,749	67,343,237	629,967
Germany	311,526,721	2,827,285	433,908,664	3,795,548
Other Europe	348,152,367	3,198,013	487,844,589	4,661,127
British North America	1,100,497	10,340	3,519,666	36,571
West Indies and Bermuda	12,594,713	130,600	12,296,858	157,178
South America	560,417	5,619	301,282	3,724
Other countries	156,275	1,555	121,988	1,460
Total oil cake and oil-cake meal	1,056,493,086	$9,611,044	1,355,934,022	$12,581,534
Oilcloths—				
For floors	.....	*	.....	*29,429
Other	.....	*	.....	*89,212
Total	.....	*	.....	$118,641
Oils—				
Animal (gals.)—				
Fish	798,211	155,052	585,930	108,194
Lard	961,407	419,803	775,102	305,825
Whale	55,129	21,233	83,302	37,726
Other	112,555	47,836	123,711	50,587
Total animal	1,927,302	$643,924	1,568,045	$502,332
Mineral, crude, including all natural oils, without regard to gravity (gals.)—				
France	100,153,929	4,584,562	85,125,657	3,221,437
Other Europe	18,225,384	795,845	16,042,002	544,761
British North America	18,390	899	100	8
Mexico	7,090,853	349,021	7,713,859	317,514
Cuba	4,772,589	296,849	3,829,463	207,649
Puerto Rico	623,958	59,676	585,290	51,808
Other countries	841,140	85,000	1,026	85
Total	131,726,243	$6,171,852	113,297,397	$4,343,262
Mineral, refined or manufactured, not including residuum (gals.)—				
Naphthas, includ'g all lighter products of distillation	14,249,028	1,123,347	16,252,929	1,080,797
Illuminating	771,350,626	48,543,916	824,426,581	42,922,682
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil	50,199,345	6,619,864	60,319,365	7,239,454
Total	835,798,999	$56,287,127	900,998,875	$51,242,933
Exported to (gals.)—				
United Kingdom	213,627,168	13,240,527	212,265,563	11,157,459
France	9,065,114	932,938	12,835,631	1,133,288
Germany	124,261,435	6,617,189	152,203,222	6,838,464
Other Europe	244,336,854	14,165,611	260,431,316	12,431,565
British North America	10,013,517	724,447	11,087,502	737,389
Central American States and British Honduras	1,256,760	146,789	1,064,980	112,834
Mexico	836,628	174,107	1,106,853	184,088
Santo Domingo	526,671	52,486	579,825	50,051
Cuba	68,747	10,067	243,202	31,358
Puerto Rico	276,195	33,375	200,542	22,677
Other West Indies and Bermuda	4,224,737	376,638	4,108,714	338,299
Argentina	10,394,716	1,060,214	11,099,132	1,007,498
Brazil	20,563,693	1,642,912	20,561,084	1,532,231
Colombia	1,245,185	121,861	1,069,622	103,145
Other South America	10,213,795	900,080	11,283,540	967,067
China	42,627,184	3,371,937	44,523,552	2,865,095
East Indies, British	21,361,346	1,897,651	35,752,592	2,577,216
Japan	47,411,176	4,222,383	53,398,185	3,815,125
British Australasia	16,837,914	1,915,699	20,495,398	1,985,605
Other Asia and Oceanica	46,111,698	3,512,417	34,353,656	2,234,918
Africa	10,474,918	1,072,522	12,292,744	1,114,106
Other countries	63,548	5,277	42,020	3,458
Total mineral, refined or manufactured (not including residuum)	835,798,999	$56,287,127	900,998,875	$51,242,933
Residuum, including tar, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled ..... bbls.	142,612	176,058	475,562	539,383
Total refined or manufactured (including residuum)	.....	$56,463,185	.....	$51,782,316

* Not enumerated prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Oils—Continued.				
Vegetable—				
Corn.....gals.	*	*	*2,646,560	$575,646
Cotton-seed (gals.)—				
United Kingdom	1,147,573	$294,611	2,560,090	629,679
France	10,464,382	2,601,526	14,393,581	3,617,133
Germany	1,766,586	430,535	2,600,577	639,312
Other Europe	9,614,594	2,558,614	15,471,225	3,977,385
British North America	277,630	62,220	460,649	115,648
Central American States and British Honduras	16,949	4,855	8,869	3,080
Mexico	1,616,407	320,496	1,727,423	328,768
Santo Domingo	46,828	15,616	82,772	27,824
Cuba	1,090	290	9,543	2,774
Puerto Rico	170	46	100	30
Other West Indies and Bermuda	737,545	193,708	754,504	196,192
Argentina	35,651	11,594	19,270	5,947
Brazil	656,555	172,833	876,307	237,065
Other South America	230,521	73,379	323,247	104,844
British Australasia	52,282	16,823	76,506	22,686
Other Asia and Oceanica	2,800	860	1,300	355
Africa	531,319	139,355	864,820	228,897
Total	27,198,882	$6,897,361	40,230,784	$10,137,619
Linseed.....gals.	111,262	42,700	90,074	38,439
Volatile or essential—				
Peppermint.....lbs.	162,492	257,484	145,875	180,811
Other	.....	146,569	.....	201,497
All other	.....	1,167,504	.....	885,057
Total vegetable	.....	$8,511,618	.....	$12,019,069
Paints, Pigments, and Colors—				
Carbon black, gas black, and lampblack	.....	.....	.....	178,422
Zinc, oxide of.....lbs.	.....	.....	7,140,099	211,299
All other	.....	944,536	.....	689,797
Total	.....	$944,536	.....	$1,079,518
Paper, and Manufactures of—				
Paper-hangings	.....	111,146	.....	186,904
Printing paper.....lbs.	*	*	*107,405,503	2,702,351
Writing paper and envelopes	.....	110,329	.....	160,490
All other	.....	3,111,688	.....	2,444,810
Total	.....	$3,333,163	.....	$5,494,564
Paraffine and Paraffine Wax (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	82,639,061	3,126,041	96,105,085	3,671,424
France	1,328,807	56,696	2,768,836	120,756
Germany	16,344,506	658,619	23,588,735	926,540
Other Europe	14,208,006	591,131	19,724,325	802,544
British North America	41,307	1,754	128,714	5,788
Central American States and British Honduras	530,842	31,083	404,759	19,745
Mexico	2,888,475	144,805	3,637,767	157,883
West Indies and Bermuda	101,664	4,069	31,656	1,246
Brazil	250,559	13,960	234,989	10,988
Other South America	99,257	4,733	111,879	5,703
Japan	4,313,395	171,476	4,380,586	158,305
British Australasia	2,213,124	96,590	2,727,684	117,246
Other Asia and Oceanica	79,502	3,213	58,154	2,658
Africa	1,331,603	52,926	715,891	29,506
Total	126,365,128	$4,957,096	154,628,460	$6,080,282
Perfumery and cosmetics	.....	316,913	.....	306,363
Plated ware	.....	443,032	.....	417,824
Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—				
Meat products—				
Beef products (canned, lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	34,714,439	3,019,451	20,763,131	1,828,593
France	1,111,143	91,471	422,017	35,563
Germany	4,611,748	372,460	5,069,003	446,440
Other Europe	3,191,531	284,919	3,046,732	256,779
British North America	1,382,395	107,204	519,315	40,159
Central American States and British Honduras	309,320	37,407	257,368	28,584
Mexico	117,420	14,258	112,112	14,232
Santo Domingo	910	72	466	40
Cuba	32,686	2,508	81,046	6,412
Puerto Rico	2,496	192	384	30
Other West Indies and Bermuda	370,982	32,028	449,213	41,651
Argentina	1,750	135	4,880	545

* Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	7,661,339	$476,172	9,164,137	$551,425
Germany	24,887,346	1,398,082	31,590,087	1,911,780
Netherlands	70,988,741	4,875,564	81,452,099	4,878,313
Other Europe	10,288,582	570,105	11,536,993	668,194
British North America	1,296,160	65,227	823,902	49,604
Central American States and British Honduras	2,610	261	10,930	1,254
Mexico	6,414	701	9,017	961
Other West Indies and Bermuda	2,573,397	260,225	1,753,190	170,090
Colombia	86,896	7,513	93,896	8,400
Other South America	309,375	32,663	161,766	15,855
Asia and Oceanica	92,768	9,782	198,896	22,440
Other countries	181,875	18,622	112,960	12,394
Total	$118,370,508	$7,214,917	136,907,813	$8,290,710
Poultry and game	.....	72,082	.....	85,739
All other meat products	.....	2,944,486	.....	4,193,078
Dairy products—				
Butter (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	20,022,410	2,995,086	14,801,641	2,269,931
Germany	2,834,147	329,892	1,448,806	171,735
Other Europe	2,638,485	297,479	1,141,279	139,418
British North America	1,797,089	276,005	3,809,452	594,083
Central American States and British Honduras	268,208	45,737	279,895	48,631
Mexico	238,595	40,089	249,079	43,720
Santo Domingo	53,051	7,331	55,816	7,911
Cuba	58,120	10,475	42,715	8,087
Puerto Rico	33,525	4,009	18,900	2,407
Other West Indies and Bermuda	1,984,709	289,484	1,857,252	284,855
Brazil	318,787	40,303	749,653	92,191
Colombia	132,947	17,833	134,644	19,672
Other South America	675,295	87,960	651,569	91,623
China	25,336	4,621	21,555	4,688
Japan	87,180	15,654	115,203	23,097
Other Asia and Oceanica	150,464	27,079	255,304	52,995
Africa	15,820	2,791	20,987	4,186
Other countries	11,056	1,586	36,275	5,586
Total	31,345,224	$4,498,364	25,690,025	$3,864,765
Cheese (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	40,660,737	3,701,536	38,146,235	3,267,507
Germany	520	76	105	9
British North America	8,479,813	716,487	13,149,652	1,073,447
Central American States and British Honduras	172,839	19,707	156,187	17,721
Mexico	129,623	15,519	123,541	14,436
Santo Domingo	40,661	4,711	32,766	3,984
Cuba	64,869	11,284	219,531	25,888
Puerto Rico	26,478	3,022	12,167	1,535
Other West Indies and Bermuda	854,565	103,718	766,813	90,483
Brazil	1,704	212	2,285	257
Colombia	91,883	11,294	91,658	11,082
Other South America	129,722	16,142	134,899	17,079
China	41,690	4,589	44,264	4,817
Japan	40,965	4,433	35,594	3,867
Other Asia and Oceanica	187,908	20,935	241,215	26,071
Other countries	20,640	2,398	10,368	1,141
Total	50,944,617	$4,636,063	53,167,280	$4,550,324
Milk	.....	524,968	.....	671,670
Total provisions, etc	.....	$137,138,084	.....	$165,519,441
Quicksilver ... lbs.	1,131,901	448,338	983,460	414,938
Rice ... lbs.	*	*	*637,146	27,501
Rice bran, meal, and polish ... lbs.	3,518,466	20,113	5,563,841	35,498
Salt ... lbs.	*	*	*17,073,214	66,151
Seeds—				
Clover ... lbs.	13,042,994	1,003,157	31,155,381	1,892,101
Cotton ... lbs.	26,566,024	170,604	32,764,781	197,258
Flaxseed or linseed ... bush.	4,713,747	3,850,835	257,228	231,237
Timothy ... lbs.	16,733,993	574,457	10,238,780	317,173
Other grass seeds	.....	429,379	.....	167,109
All other	.....		.....	149,845
Total	.....	$6,028,432	.....	$2,954,723
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	2,966,905	.....	1,065,977
France	.....	122,565	.....	44,904
Germany	.....	601,733	.....	838,904

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Hog products - Bacon (lbs.)—Continued.				
Other Asia and Oceanica	76,209	$9,787	138,318	$17,906
Africa	91,915	5,687	33,342	2,159
Other countries	300	22	.....	.....
Total	500,399,448	$34,187,147	650,108,983	$46,380,918
Hams (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	134,933,004	13,008,512	153,549,559	14,567,748
France	316,624	30,078	1,182,618	117,513
Germany	2,943,963	268,216	11,963,631	1,109,550
Other Europe	15,648,739	1,544,715	19,902,884	1,893,425
British North America	3,070,486	301,751	5,793,345	513,129
Central American States and British Honduras	312,078	33,654	278,160	28,291
Mexico	264,049	28,976	211,471	23,790
Santo Domingo	62,984	7,316	59,918	6,716
Cuba	4,012,433	374,185	3,532,940	365,243
Puerto Rico	888,945	79,369	602,415	50,941
Other West Indies and Bermuda	1,276,843	125,501	1,534,182	138,380
Brazil	18,373	1,733	33,016	3,262
Colombia	172,921	14,969	156,021	13,805
Other South America	864,375	94,131	795,108	84,268
China	49,233	6,557	68,159	8,788
British Australasia	11,680	1,544	6,985	909
Other Asia and Oceanica	275,387	35,805	347,856	41,685
Africa	119,956	12,469	152,025	18,632
Other countries	5,209	540	15,568	1,450
Total	165,247,302	$15,970,021	200,185,861	$18,967,525
Pork (lbs.)—				
Fresh	1,306,424	94,816	12,224,285	815,075
Salted or pickled	66,768,920	3,297,214	88,133,078	4,906,961
Total	68,075,344	$3,392,030	100,357,363	$5,722,036
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	19,005,770	1,098,919	31,691,732	2,014,665
France	131,550	8,037	112,900	5,670
Germany	1,902,637	101,639	9,617,039	524,859
Other Europe	2,936,869	170,899	13,829,336	804,817
British North America	12,269,836	561,850	15,751,791	867,101
Central American States and British Honduras	1,307,365	57,582	1,423,605	70,438
Santo Domingo	95,500	4,357	95,000	5,338
Cuba	222,660	10,005	267,600	14,103
Puerto Rico	3,450,200	152,411	3,556,700	176,219
Other West Indies and Bermuda	21,881,575	995,397	19,205,017	985,879
Brazil	315,400	17,684	32,300	2,045
Colombia	135,722	6,830	154,039	8,899
Other South America	3,907,250	175,566	4,242,440	218,508
Asia and Oceanica	276,585	19,047	144,735	9,840
Africa	128,900	6,476	102,800	6,316
Other countries	107,525	5,331	130,329	7,339
Total	$68,075,344	$3,392,030	100,357,363	$5,722,036
Lard (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	192,116,063	10,040,789	241,077,725	13,807,640
France	20,934,590	1,032,286	21,307,239	1,129,191
Germany	166,192,473	8,317,050	233,844,879	12,820,843
Other Europe	107,780,558	5,485,167	138,643,160	7,631,883
British North America	5,372,233	249,756	6,456,740	347,811
Central American States and British Honduras	2,104,781	111,747	2,666,022	156,161
Mexico	7,195,747	332,235	3,602,758	177,525
Santo Domingo	420,634	23,077	489,767	29,682
Cuba	25,717,489	1,255,183	20,139,515	1,027,657
Puerto Rico	4,572,985	228,051	3,609,131	190,630
Other West Indies and Bermuda	6,993,212	408,022	6,482,058	418,487
Argentina	83,903	4,665	46,002	3,133
Brazil	12,358,589	714,828	15,362,399	973,990
Colombia	2,917,290	152,501	2,057,865	120,436
Other South America	11,625,901	646,087	10,837,480	681,023
Asia and Oceanica	466,403	32,095	661,288	46,854
Africa	1,411,088	90,172	2,018,217	145,228
Other countries	51,731	2,774	41,800	2,498
Total	568,315,640	$29,126,485	709,344,045	$39,710,672
Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottolene, lard-ine, etc.) lbs.	16,261,991	857,708	21,343,028	1,118,659
Mutton lbs.	361,955	28,341	329,169	27,961
Oleo and oleomargarine (lbs.)—				
Oleo, the oil	113,506,152	6,742,061	132,579,277	7,904,413
Oleomargarine, imitation butter	4,864,351	472,856	4,328,536	386,297
Total	118,370,503	$7,214,917	136,907,813	$8,290,710

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1896 Quantities.	1896 Values.
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	7,661,339	$476,172	9,164,137	$551,425
Germany	24,887,346	1,398,082	31,590,087	1,911,780
Netherlands	70,988,741	4,375,564	81,452,099	4,878,313
Other Europe	10,283,582	570,105	11,536,993	668,194
British North America	1,296,160	65,227	823,902	49,604
Central American States and British Honduras	2,610	261	10,930	1,254
Mexico	6,414	701	9,017	961
Other West Indies and Bermuda	2,573,397	260,225	1,753,190	170,090
Colombia	86,896	7,513	96,896	8,400
Other South America	309,375	32,663	161,766	15,855
Asia and Oceanica	92,768	9,782	198,896	22,440
Other countries	181,875	18,622	112,960	12,394
Total	$118,370,503	$7,214,917	136,907,813	$8,290,710
Poultry and game	.....	72,082	.....	85,739
All other meat products	.....	2,944,486	.....	4,193,078
Dairy products—				
Butter (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	20,022,410	2,995,086	14,801,641	2,269,931
Germany	2,834,147	329,892	1,448,806	171,735
Other Europe	2,638,485	297,479	1,141,279	139,418
British North America	1,797,089	276,005	3,809,452	594,083
Central American States and British Honduras	268,208	45,737	279,895	48,631
Mexico	238,595	40,089	249,079	43,720
Santo Domingo	53,051	7,331	55,816	7,911
Cuba	58,120	10,475	42,715	8,067
Puerto Rico	33,525	4,009	18,900	2,407
Other West Indies and Bermuda	1,984,709	289,484	1,857,252	284,855
Brazil	318,787	40,303	749,653	92,191
Colombia	132,947	17,833	134,644	19,672
Other South America	675,295	87,960	651,569	91,622
China	25,336	4,621	21,555	4,688
Japan	87,180	15,654	115,203	23,097
Other Asia and Oceanica	150,464	27,079	255,304	52,995
Africa	15,820	2,791	20,987	4,186
Other countries	11,056	1,586	36,275	5,586
Total	31,345,224	$4,498,364	25,690,025	$3,864,765
Cheese (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	40,660,737	3,701,536	38,146,235	3,267,507
Germany	520	76	105	9
British North America	8,479,813	716,487	13,149,652	1,078,447
Central American States and British Honduras	172,839	19,707	156,187	17,721
Mexico	129,623	15,519	123,541	14,436
Santo Domingo	40,661	4,711	32,766	3,984
Cuba	64,869	11,284	219,531	25,888
Puerto Rico	26,478	3,022	12,167	1,535
Other West Indies and Bermuda	854,565	103,718	766,813	90,483
Brazil	1,704	212	2,285	257
Colombia	91,883	11,294	91,658	11,062
Other South America	129,722	16,142	134,899	17,079
China	41,690	4,589	44,264	4,817
Japan	40,965	4,433	35,594	3,867
Other Asia and Oceanica	187,908	20,935	241,215	26,071
Other countries	20,640	2,398	10,368	1,141
Total	50,944,617	$4,636,063	53,167,280	$4,559,324
Milk	.....	524,968	.....	671,670
Total provisions, etc	.....	$137,138,084	.....	$165,519,441
Quicksilver ... lbs.	1,131,901	448,333	983,460	414,938
Rice ... lbs.	*	*	*637,146	27,501
Rice bran, meal, and polish ... lbs.	3,518,466	20,113	5,563,841	35,498
Salt ... lbs.	*	*	*17,073,214	66,151
Seeds—				
Clover ... lbs.	13,042,994	1,003,157	31,155,381	1,892,101
Cotton ... lbs.	26,566,024	170,604	32,764,781	197,258
Flaxseed or linseed ... bush.	4,713,747	3,850,835	257,228	231,237
Timothy ... lbs.	16,733,998	574,457	10,238,780	317,173
Other grass seeds	.....	429,379	.....	167,109
All other	.....		.....	149,845
Total	.....	$6,028,432	.....	$2,954,723
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	2,966,905	.....	1,065,977
France	.....	122,565	.....	44,904
Germany	.....	601,733	.....	838,904

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Seeds—Exported to—Continued.				
Other Europe	.....	$1,529,455	.....	$390,943
British North America	.....	699,553	.....	481,486
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	10,074	.....	5,387
Mexico	.....	20,085	.....	29,472
Santo Domingo	.....	538	.....	864
Cuba	.....	3,458	.....	2,612
Puerto Rico	.....	327	.....	19
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	3,969	.....	3,970
Argentina	.....	782	.....	398
Brazil	.....	1,583	.....	858
Colombia	.....	2,768	.....	1,733
Other South America	.....	4,905	.....	2,345
China	.....	590	.....	909
British Australasia	.....	52,666	.....	76,134
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	4,542	.....	5,609
Africa	.....	1,934	.....	2,229
Total seeds	.....	$6,028,432	.....	$2,954,723
Shells	.....	*	.....	*129,143
Silk, manufactures of	.....	224,660	.....	297,074
Soap—				
Toilet or fancy	.....	204,564	.....	275,935
Other ... lbs.	24,662,178	932,316	29,387,736	1,114,668
Total	.....	$1,136,880	.....	$1,390,603
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax ... lbs.	228,777	72,568	236,537	68,428
Spirits, Distilled (proof gals.)—				
Alcohol—				
Wood	416,725	140,046	385,938	199,230
Other, including pure, neutral, or cologne spirits			1,619,230	463,616
Brandy	11,815	12,640	24,886	39,455
Rum	808,393	1,102,267	607,634	845,673
Whisky—				
Bourbon	569,413	422,451	286,599	241,096
Rye	21,282	38,402	17,495	31,164
All other	500,338	225,897	36,869	30,149
Total	2,327,966	$1,941,703	2,978,651	$1,850,353
Starch ... lbs.	79,088,876	1,665,926	72,806,313	1,371,549
Stationery, except of paper	.....	928,378	.....	1,005,016
Stereotype and electrotype plates	.....	69,505	.....	61,482
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	.....	305,418	.....	317,468
Sugar and Molasses—				
Molasses ... gals.	8,913,830	788,323	3,817,829	267,202
Syrup ... gals.			7,573,541	794,727
Sugar, brown ... lbs.	1,107,864	35,367	460,682	17,353
Sugar, refined (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	491,835	20,127	547,132	24,698
Germany	10,690	535	2,075	98
Other Europe	17,998	906	5,949	318
British North America	45,730	2,854	74,151	4,563
Central American States and British Honduras	1,313,239	59,695	1,041,455	50,408
Mexico	484,112	23,619	416,981	18,722
Santo Domingo	49,179	2,332	30,280	1,618
Other West Indies and Bermuda	2,368,838	115,732	1,789,814	96,877
Colombia	926,066	44,386	525,688	26,815
Other South America	48,795	2,422	92,355	5,204
Asia and Oceanica	966,213	44,974	1,231,167	57,257
Africa	474,654	24,059	290,561	14,933
Total	7,197,355	$341,641	6,047,608	$301,511
Candy and confectionery	.....	543,631	.....	730,865
Total sugar and molasses	.....	$1,708,962	.....	$2,111,658
Tin, manufactures of	.....	300,441	.....	263,365
Tobacco, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured (lbs.)—				
Leaf	305,978,292	24,513,567	252,258,902	21,924,337
Stems and trimmings	8,953,390	197,879	10,761,312	247,243
Total	314,931,691	$24,711,446	263,020,214	$22,171,580

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom	89,684,816	$8,121,335	88,480,225	$8,575,626
France	23,762,881	1,832,908	22,016,203	1,724,682
Germany	67,697,957	4,650,021	60,303,403	4,325,743
Other Europe	106,852,977	7,488,168	70,462,438	5,435,089
British North America	15,415,909	1,553,832	7,183,780	700,995
Central American States and British Honduras	138,967	16,787	218,429	30,770
Mexico	1,458,871	109,152	1,814,085	135,636
West Indies and Bermuda	2,720,656	251,428	3,201,279	311,645
Argentina	67,790	5,020	236,146	12,984
Colombia	18,393	2,405	56,029	8,057
Other South America	1,113,017	92,576	1,172,617	100,298
Japan	861,677	55,124	2,751,246	197,036
British Australasia	1,752,035	261,312	2,246,127	332,369
Other Asia and Oceanica	205,591	17,485	238,245	21,195
Africa	3,178,634	253,719	2,637,612	259,203
Other countries	1,520	179	2,400	295
Total unmanufactured	314,931,691	$24,711,446	263,020,214	$22,171,580
Manufactures of—				
Cigars ... M.	1,962	41,685	1,547	37,381
Cigarettes ... M.	921,316	1,959,252	1,005,905	2,018,616
Plug ... lbs.	.....	3,024,880	9,449,002	2,077,664
All other	.....		.....	684,832
Total	.....	$5,025,817	.....	$4,818,493
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	1,589,950	.....	$1,183,080
France	.....	16,912	.....	18,052
Germany	.....	199,746	.....	134,998
Other Europe	.....	345,756	.....	333,873
British North America	.....	64,459	.....	62,128
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	67,765	.....	49,571
Mexico	.....	13,235	.....	25,914
Cuba	.....	116,679	.....	146,292
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	204,642	.....	148,669
Argentina	.....	50,467	.....	2,362
Brazil	.....	1,355	.....	560
Colombia	.....	1,259	.....	3,748
Other South America	.....	65,412	.....	82,015
China	.....	229,956	.....	328,404
East Indies, British	.....	125,071	.....	138,608
Japan	.....	407,577	.....	474,236
British Australasia	.....	949,866	.....	1,217,989
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	224,012	.....	244,578
Africa	.....	351,008	.....	219,354
Other countries	.....	690	.....	4,002
Total manufactures of	.....	$5,025,817	.....	$4,818,493
Toys	.....	133,792	.....	177,668
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags	.....	100,382	.....	104,602
Varnish ... gals.	409,560	431,761	398,641	422,693
Vegetables—				
Beans and peas ... bush.	900,219	1,110,387	850,184	1,094,094
Onions ... bush.	73,511	60,088	100,148	90,832
Potatoes ... bush.	926,646	515,067	605,187	460,666
Vegetables, canned	.....	408,840	.....	386,029
All other, including pickles and sauces	.....	243,542	.....	350,167
Total	.....	$2,337,924	.....	$2,381,788
Vessels Sold to Foreigners (tons)—				
Steamers	1,425	$189,413	678	$120,493
Sailing vessels	144	2,427	2,267	24,300
Total	1,569	$191,840	2,945	$144,793
Vinegar ... gals.	93,969	11,572	108,657	12,939
Whalebone ... lbs.	111,040	383,606	128,470	382,786
Wine—				
In bottles ... doz.	16,794	69,444	9,672	46,721
In other coverings ... gals.	1,369,375	629,270	1,623,103	682,028
Total	.....	$698,714	.....	$728,749
Wood, and Manufactures of—				
Timber and unmanufactured wood—				
Sawed ... M feet.	391,291	4,098,214	334,571	3,438,578
Hewn ... cubic feet.	6,406,824	1,236,112	5,489,714	1,128,893
Logs, and other	.....	3,945,106	.....	3,189,820
Total	.....	$9,217,432	.....	$7,757,291

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	$4,332,373	.....	$3,062,929
France	.....	230,167	.....	327,822
Germany	.....	1,385,979	.....	1,332,621
Other Europe	.....	1,185,419	.....	1,211,365
British North America	.....	1,185,430	.....	1,103,031
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	145,861	.....	49,536
Mexico	.....	276,440	.....	296,589
Cuba	.....	18,637	.....	14,863
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	23,645	.....	5,121
Argentina	.....	33,799	.....	11,728
Brazil	.....	18,434	.....	7,278
Colombia	.....	21,294	.....	23,737
Other South America	.....	18,320	.....	50,997
British Australasia	.....	196,908	.....	154,201
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	53,667	.....	90,257
Africa	.....	141,059	.....	45,246
Total timber and unmanufactured wood	.....	$9,217,432	.....	$7,757,291
Lumber (M feet)—				
Boards, deals, and planks	876,689	13,076,247	790,662	12,080,366
Joists and scantling	36,253	423,875	35,607	387,623
Total	912,942	$13,500,122	826,269	$12,467,989
Exported to (M feet)—				
United Kingdom	143,184	3,214,340	124,668	2,853,717
France	19,763	273,068	27,187	384,143
Germany	28,154	639,586	36,698	801,046
Other Europe	104,338	1,534,670	116,751	2,004,828
British North America	62,643	859,018	79,800	1,097,263
Central American States and British Honduras	12,269	139,965	3,254	38,469
Mexico	76,627	1,158,754	65,215	843,300
Santo Domingo	4,025	65,512	2,696	38,090
Cuba	27,451	286,387	23,897	258,076
Puerto Rico	9,586	124,510	4,050	51,129
Other West Indies and Bermuda	56,446	813,203	35,964	513,302
Argentina	81,186	999,491	75,096	876,362
Brazil	53,877	700,007	48,705	629,796
Colombia	4,363	58,211	4,355	56,838
Other South America	60,303	706,474	46,085	516,490
China	7,371	60,709	17,256	121,469
Japan	20,290	172,588	7,685	62,287
British Australasia	63,943	636,761	40,801	451,564
Other Asia and Oceanica	32,043	323,415	43,503	419,710
Africa	44,691	726,012	22,456	447,939
Other countries	389	7,441	147	2,171
Total boards, deals, etc	912,942	$13,500,122	826,269	$12,467,989
Shingles ... M.	58,508	103,231	50,524	101,040
Shooks—				
Box	.....	529,492	.....	486,860
Other ... No.	695,858	597,606	553,079	557,895
Staves ... No.	.....	3,922,081	54,132,759	3,559,750
Heading	.....		.....	227,328
All other	.....	3,162,470	.....	3,256,880
Manufactures of—				
Doors, sash, and blinds	.....	557,404	.....	817,515
Furniture, not elsewhere specified—				
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	.....	935,183	.....	1,027,463
France	.....	183,334	.....	234,447
Germany	.....	255,073	.....	314,632
Other Europe	.....	218,696	.....	259,705
British North America	.....	631,801	.....	523,434
Central American States and British Honduras	.....	156,364	.....	74,586
Mexico	.....	197,864	.....	157,095
Santo Domingo	.....	12,016	.....	11,657
Cuba	.....	34,288	.....	24,910
Puerto Rico	.....	15,700	.....	6,041
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	137,300	.....	113,260
Argentina	.....	89,638	.....	62,224
Brazil	.....	51,537	.....	36,010
Colombia	.....	40,831	.....	33,410
Other South America	.....	101,682	.....	75,962
China	.....	30,046	.....	21,320
East Indies, British	.....	16,061	.....	18,555
Japan	.....	27,845	.....	27,424
British Australasia	.....	205,058	.....	185,924
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	109,827	.....	147,236
Africa	.....	332,969	.....	343,178
Other countries	.....	2,030	.....	3,378
Total	.....	$3,785,143	.....	$3,701,852

Articles and Countries.	1897 Quantities.	1897 Values.	1898 Quantities.	1898 Values.
Wood, and Manufactures of—Continued.				
Furniture, not elsewhere specified	.....	$3,785,143	.....	$3,701,851
Hogsheads and barrels, empty	.....	267,345	.....	236,860
Trimmings, moldings, and other house finishings	.....	197,984	.....	287,494
Woodenware	.....	531,480	.....	500,042
Wood pulp ... lbs.	*	*	*50,428,161	536,670
All other	.....	3,258,110	.....	3,017,787
Total wood, and manufactures of	.....	$39,624,800	.....	$37,513,252
Wool, and Manufactures of—				
Wool, raw (lbs.)—				
Exported to—				
United Kingdom	1,434,063	162,621	.....	.....
Germany	28,062	1,600	.....	.....
Other Europe	131,712	18,520	16,000	1,600
British North America	1,977,898	296,497	105,089	16,461
Mexico	1,698,952	140,609	50	10
Other countries	808	85	.....	.....
Total wool, raw	5,271,535	$619,932	121,139	$18,071
Manufactures of—				
Carpets ... yards.	247,213	189,579	192,891	164,274
Dress goods ... yards.	*	*	*80,979	41,472
Flannels and blankets	.....	57,373	.....	47,439
Wearing apparel	.....	385,845	.....	429,063
All other manufactures of	.....	315,011	.....	407,414
Total manufactures	.....	$947,808	.....	$1,089,632
Zinc, and Manufactures of—				
Ore ... tons.	5,311	122,765	11,310	313,370
Manufactures of—				
Pig, bars, plates, and sheets ... lbs.	35,869,987	1,756,617	25,892,221	1,251,246
All other manufactures of	.....	72,943	.....	88,423
Total, not including ore	.....	$1,829,560	.....	$1,339,669
All other articles	.....	4,670,126	.....	4,599,688
Total value of exports of domestic merchandise	.....	$1,032,007,603	.....	$1,210,292,097
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	.....	59,308,566	.....	67,058,927
Carried in American vessels: Steam	.....	53,694,482	.....	45,485,753
Sailing	.....	23,461,110	.....	19,243,583
Carried in foreign vessels: Steam	.....	826,851,289	.....	992,518,662
Sailing	.....	68,692,156	.....	85,985,172

* Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Area Surveyed and Unsurveyed.

(Prepared by the General Land Office.)

Statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1897, during the past fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1898; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	In Acres.	In Square Miles.	Up to June 30, 1897.	Under Contracts Made Prior to June 30, '97, and not H'tofore Reported, because Accepted since June 30, 1897.	Under Contr'ts Made for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1898.	Total up to June 30, 1898.	Total Area of Public & Indian L'ds Remaining Unsurv'y'd, Includ'g the Area of Private Land Claims Surveyed up to June 30, 1898.
Alabama.....	32,462,115	50,722	32,462,115	.....	....	32,462,115	.....
Arkansas.....	33,410,063	52,203	33,410,063	*7	....	33,410,063	.....
California.....	100,992,640	157,801	76,263,298	188,977	....	76,452,270	24,540,370
Colorado.....	66,880,000	104,500	61,391,497	123,667	....	61,515,164	5,364,836
Florida.....	37,961,520	59,268	30,832,485	199	....	30,832,684	7,098,836
Illinois.....	35,465,093	55,414	35,465,093	.....	....	35,465,093	.....
Indiana.....	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760	.....	....	21,637,760	.....
Iowa.....	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800	.....	....	35,228,800	.....
Idaho.....	55,228,160	86,294	15,447,631	1,148,408	....	16,596,039	38,632,121
Kansas.....	51,770,240	80,891	51,770,240	.....	....	51,770,240	.....
Louisiana.....	28,731,090	44,898	27,174,005	1,207	....	27,175,212	1,555,878
Michigan.....	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640	.....	....	36,128,640	.....
Minnesota.....	53,459,840	83,531	46,505,728	463,800	22,853	46,992,381	6,467,459
Mississippi.....	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840	.....	....	30,179,840	.....
Missouri.....	41,836,931	65,370	41,836,931	.....	....	41,836,931	.....
Montana.....	92,016,640	143,776	28,945,456	454,790	....	29,400,246	62,616,394
Nebraska.....	47,468,800	74,170	47,368,404	.....	....	47,368,404	100,396
Nevada.....	71,737,600	112,090	36,172,204	.....	....	36,172,204	35,565,396
North Dakota..	45,561,600	71,190	31,880,426	888,451	....	32,768,877	12,792,723
Ohio.....	25,581,976	39,972	25,581,976	.....	....	25,581,976	.....
Oregon.....	60,975,360	95,274	43,867,232	605,495	4,420	44,477,147	16,498,213
South Dakota..	50,643,200	79,130	39,692,951	877,078	....	40,570,029	10,073,171
Utah.....	54,064,640	84,476	16,891,242	248,270	....	17,139,512	36,925,128
Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	*24	*3	34,511,360	.....
Washington....	44,796,160	69,994	25,511,597	413,763	....	25,925,360	18,870,800
Wyoming.....	62,645,120	97,883	51,890,201	593,606	....	52,483,807	10,161,313
Alaska.....	369,529,600	577,390	1,145	.....	....	1,145	369,528,455
Arizona.....	72,906,240	113,916	17,248,889	47,336	....	17,296,225	55,610,015
Indian Territ'y.	19,575,040	30,586	10,800,640	.....	....	10,800,640	†8,774,400
New Mexico....	77,568,640	121,201	50,378,119	155,051	....	50,533,170	27,035,470
Oklahoma.....	24,599,680	38,437	24,599,680	.....	....	24,599,680	.....
Totals..	1,815,524,388	2,836,757	1,061,075,643	6,210,096	27,273	1,067,313,014	‡748,211,374

* This area appears to have been counted in former reports, and is therefore not added in this.

† The completion of surveys in the Indian Territory is being carried forward by the Geological Survey, but the amount of surveys executed and number of acres remaining unsurveyed have not been furnished this office.

‡ This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp-land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

Vacant Public Lands, with Area Reserved and Appropriated.

State or Territory.	Area Unapprop'd & Unreserved — Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area Reserved.	Area Appropriated.	Total Area of Land Surface in State or Territory, Exclusive of Water Area.
Alabama	522,373	.....	522,373	86,240	32,049,387	32,658,000
Arizona	11,930,820	42,438,203	54,369,023	12,738,022	5,685,455	72,792,500
Arkansas	3,696,990	.....	3,696,990	1,920	29,844,590	33,543,500
California	34,272,434	8,230,589	42,503,023	16,189,170	40,668,890	99,361,083
Colorado	35,278,705	4,434,846	39,708,551	6,225,533	20,456,566	66,390,650
Florida	1,592,893	164,382	1,757,275	19,840	33,487,885	35,264,500
Idaho	11,268,786	32,939,163	44,207,949	1,999,869	6,682,382	52,830,200
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	19,575,040	.....	19,575,040
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,228,800	35,228,800
Kansas	1,060,883	.....	1,060,883	987,875	50,334,242	52,383,000
Louisiana	690,527	65,018	755,545	1,474,834	26,632,809	28,863,188
Michigan	505,895	.....	505,895	87,746	36,225,359	36,819,000
Minnesota	3,246,496	2,473,828	5,720,326	4,983,409	40,985,705	51,689,440
Mississippi	383,950	.....	383,950	.....	29,301,050	29,685,000
Missouri	445,911	.....	445,911	.....	43,350,089	43,796,000
Montana	16,932,837	54,674,779	71,607,616	11,424,213	12,227,891	95,259,720
Nebraska	10,548,450	.....	10,548,450	70,522	38,518,367	49,137,339
Nevada	29,179,480	32,179,129	61,358,609	5,983,409	2,994,482	70,336,500
New Mexico	42,960,796	13,917,042	56,877,835	6,029,448	15,289,722	78,197,005
North Dakota	11,717,278	8,857,335	20,574,613	3,050,610	21,277,764	44,902,987
Oklahoma	7,004,362	2,860	7,007,222	7,207,160	10,539,281	24,753,663
Oregon	24,095,763	11,802,106	35,897,869	5,467,702	20,260,647	61,626,218
South Dakota	10,890,284	2,092,542	12,982,826	10,922,506	24,253,223	48,158,555
Utah	9,816,110	34,121,786	43,937,896	5,383,467	3,258,637	52,580,000
Washington	5,319,428	8,123,154	13,442,582	11,131,345	18,110,157	42,684,084
Wisconsin	413,799	.....	413,799	365,353	34,495,848	35,275,000
Wyoming	42,946,054	6,135,209	49,081,263	8,171,043	5,180,694	62,433,000
Grand total	316,716,303	262,651,971	579,368,274	139,516,276	637,339,422	1,356,223,972

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts. Alaska, which contains about 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres of land, mostly unserveyed and unappropriated, is also excluded.

Statement of Number of Acres Entered Annually Under the Homestead and Timber Culture Acts from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1897, Inclusive.

Year Ending June 30.	Original Homestead Entries. Acres.	Original Timber Culture. Acres.	Year Ending June 30.	Original Homestead Entries. Acres.	Original Timber Culture. Acres.	Year Ending June 30.	Original Homestead Entries. Acres.	Original Timber Culture. Acres.
1866	1,890,848	.....	1877	2,176,257	534,552	1888	6,670,616	3,735,305
1867	1,834,513	.....	1878	4,496,855	1,902,088	1889	6,029,230	2,551,069
1868	2,332,151	.....	1879	5,267,385	2,775,503	1890	3,531,678	1,787,403
1869	2,698,482	.....	1880	6,045,571	2,169,484	1891	5,040,393	969,006
1870	3,754,203	.....	1881	5,028,101	1,763,799	1892	7,716,062	41,375
1871	4,657,355	.....	1882	6,348,045	2,546,686	1893	6,808,791	10,989
1872	4,595,435	.....	1883	8,171,914	3,110,930	1894	8,046,968	4,209
1873	3,760,200	50,246	1884	7,831,510	4,084,464	1895	5,009,491	3,589
1874	3,489,570	851,236	1885	7,415,886	4,755,006	1896	4,830,915	1,226
1875	2,369,782	473,694	1886	9,145,136	5,391,309	1897	4,432,289	646
1876	2,867,814	599,918	1887	7,594,350	4,224,397	1898	6,206,557	160

Lands patented by the United States up to June 30, 1896: To States for wagon roads, 1,945,045.25 acres; to States for canal purposes, 4,433,073.06 acres; to States and corporations for railroad purposes, 81,962,628.22 acres; under river improvement grants, 1,406,210.80 acres; total, 89,746,957.33 acres.

United States Local Land Offices.

JULY 1, 1898.

ALABAMA.

Huntsville.
Montgomery.

ALASKA.

Circle.
Nulato.
Sitka.

ARIZONA.

Prescott.
Tucson.

ARKANSAS.

Camden.
Dardanelle.
Harrison.
Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

Humboldt, P. O. Eureka
Independence.
Los Angeles.
Marysville.
Redding.
Sacramento.
San Francisco.
Stockton.
Susanville.
Visalia.

COLORADO.

Akron.
Del Norte.
Denver.
Durango.
Glenwood Springs.
Gunnison.
Hugo.
Lamar.
Leadville.
Montrose.
Pueblo.
Sterling.

FLORIDA.

Gainesville.

IDAHO.

Blackfoot.
Boise City.
Cœur d'Alene.
Haily.
Lewiston.

IOWA.

Des Moines.

KANSAS.

Colby.
Dodge City.
Topeka.
Wa-Keeney.

LOUISIANA.

Natchitoches.
New Orleans.

MICHIGAN.

Marquette.

MINNESOTA.

Crookston.
Duluth.
Marshall.
St. Cloud.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson.

MISSOURI.

Boonville.
Ironton.
Springfield.

MONTANA.

Bozeman.
Helena.
Kalispell.
Lewistown.
Miles City.
Missoula.

NEBRASKA.

Alliance.
Broken Bow.
Lincoln.
McCook.
North Platte.
O'Neill.
Sidney.
Valentine.

NEVADA.

Carson City.

NEW MEXICO.

Clayton.
Las Cruces.
Roswell.
Santa Fé.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck.
Devils Lake.
Fargo.
Grand Forks.
Minot.

OKLAHOMA.

Alva.
Enid.
Guthrie.
Kingfisher.
Mangum.
Oklakoma.
Perry.
Woodward.

OREGON.

Burns.
La Grande.
Lakeview.
Oregon City.
Roseburg.
The Dalles.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen.
Chamberlain.
Huron.
Mitchell.
Pierre.
Rapid City.
Watertown.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.

North Yakima.
Olympia.
Seattle.
Spokane.
Vancouver.
Walla Walla.
Waterville.

WISCONSIN.

Ashland.
Eau Claire.
Wausau.

WYOMING.

Buffalo.
Cheyenne.
Douglas.
Evanston.
Lander.
Sundance.

Manufactures of the United States.

In the absence of any means of getting complete information as to the present condition of the manufacturing industries, the census of 1890 must be accepted as affording the only available data. In compiling the last census, new methods of inquiry were employed in collecting the returns, with the result of showing increases, as compared with the census of 1880, which the facts do not warrant. Besides, many industries were reported in the last census which were not included in the previous one; and the retail business was much more fully reported in 1890 than in 1880. It is from these causes that many of the comparisons between the two censuses will appear dubious; and that the total industrial capital of the nation is shown to have made the incredible advance from $2,780,766,895 in 1880 to $6,139,397,785 in 1890—an increase of 120.78 per cent., and that the value of products shows a gain of 69.31 per cent. Whether the returns of 1880 were deficient, or those of 1890 were excessive, or whether there is reason for both suppositions, it is not easy to decide; but there is unquestionably a more or less general discrepancy which materially lessens the value of the vast compilation. The Superintendent of Census remarks on this aspect of the census of 1890: "Owing to the changes in both the form and the scope of the inquiry at the census of 1890, as compared with that of 1880, the totals as reported at the two census periods should not be used to compute the percentages of increase. In the following comparative statement (the subjoined totals of manufactures), showing

the percentage of increase, the statistics for 1890 do not include the data for the industries previously enumerated as not being included in the reports of the tenth census" (1880).

The following comparative summary of totals for the United States, with percentage of increase, 1880 and 1890, is from the census of 1890:

	1890.	1880.	Per Cent. of Increase.
Number of establishments reporting	322,638	253,502	27.27
Capital	$6,139,397,785	$2,780,766,895	120.78
Miscellaneous expenses	$615,337,620	(b)	.....
Average number of employés (aggregate)	4,476,884	2,700,732	65.77
Total wages	$2,171,750,183	$939,462,252	131.17
Officers, firm members, and clerks:			
Average number	426,009	(c)	.....
Total wages	$372,078,691	(c)	.....
All other employés:			
Average number	4,050,785	(c)	.....
Total wages	$1,799,671,492	(c)	.....
Cost of materials used	$5,021,453,326	$3,395,925,123	47.87
Value of products	$9,056,764,996	$5,349,191,458	69.31

b This item was not reported at the census of 1880.
c Not reported separately at the census of 1880.

The following table exhibits the distribution of manufactures as between the several States and Territories:

MANUFACTURES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890.

States and Territories.	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Capital.	Average Number of Employés, and Total Wages. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
United States	1890	355,415	$6,525,156,486	4,712,622	$2,283,216,529	$5,162,044,076	$9,372,437,283
	1880	253,852	2,790,272,606	2,732,595	947,953,795	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
Alabama	1890	2,977	46,122,571	33,821	12,676,029	28,432,281	51,226,605
	1880	2,070	9,668,008	10,019	2,500,504	8,545,520	13,565,504
Alaska *	1890	10	105,727	86	22,173	30,198	58,440
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	1890	76	616,629	528	358,127	353,814	947,547
	1880	66	272,600	220	111,180	380,023	618,365
Arkansas	1890	2,073	14,971,614	15,972	5,749,888	12,397,261	22,659,179
	1880	1,202	2,953,130	4,557	925,358	4,392,080	6,756,159
California	1890	7,923	146,797,102	83,642	51,538,780	120,243,683	213,403,996
	1880	5,885	61,243,784	43,693	21,065,905	72,607,709	116,218,973
Colorado	1890	1,518	26,651,840	17,067	12,285,734	20,848,516	42,480,205
	1880	599	4,311,714	5,074	2,314,427	8,806,762	14,280,159
Connecticut	1890	6,822	227,004,496	149,939	75,990,606	123,183,080	248,336,364
	1880	4,488	120,480,275	112,915	43,501,518	102,183,341	185,697,211
Dakota †	1890	881	6,102,349	4,269	2,101,299	6,611,001	10,710,855
	1880	251	771,428	868	339,375	1,523,761	2,373,970
Delaware	1890	1,008	33,695,400	21,906	9,892,387	21,161,752	37,571,848
	1880	746	15,655,822	12,638	4,267,349	12,828,461	20,514,438
District Columbia	1890	2,295	28,865,089	23,404	14,622,264	17,194,666	39,331,437
	1880	971	5,552,526	7,146	3,924,612	5,365,400	11,832,316
Florida	1890	805	11,110,304	13,927	6,513,068	8,021,854	18,222,890
	1880	426	3,210,680	5,504	1,270,875	3,040,119	5,546,448
Georgia	1890	4,285	56,921,580	56,383	17,312,196	35,774,480	68,917,020
	1880	3,593	20,672,410	24,875	5,266,152	24,143,939	36,440,948
Idaho	1890	140	1,048,916	774	324,202	638,673	1,396,096
	1880	162	677,215	388	136,326	844,874	1,271,317
Illinois	1890	20,482	502,004,512	312,198	171,523,579	529,019,089	908,640,280
	1880	14,549	140,652,066	144,727	57,429,085	289,843,907	414,864,673
Indiana	1890	12,354	131,605,366	124,349	51,749,976	130,119,106	226,825,082
	1880	11,198	65,742,962	69,508	21,960,888	100,262,917	148,006,411
Indian Ter.*	1890	20	204,329	175	79,830	127,864	248,932
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	1890	7,440	77,513,097	59,174	25,878,997	79,292,407	125,049,183
	1880	6,921	33,987,896	28,372	9,725,962	48,704,311	71,045,926
Kansas	1890	4,471	43,926,002	32,843	16,328,485	78,845,167	110,219,805
	1880	2,843	11,192,315	12,062	3,995,010	21,453,141	30,843,777
Kentucky	1890	7,745	79,811,980	65,579	27,761,746	63,677,583	126,719,857
	1880	5,328	45,813,039	37,391	11,657,844	47,461,890	75,483,377
Louisiana	1890	2,613	34,754,121	31,901	13,159,564	33,282,724	57,806,713
	1880	1,553	11,462,468	12,167	4,360,371	14,442,506	24,205,183
Maine	1890	5,010	80,419,869	75,780	26,526,217	51,520,589	95,689,500
	1880	4,481	49,988,171	52,954	13,623,318	51,120,708	79,829,793
Maryland	1890	7,485	119,667,316	107,054	41,526,832	92,059,390	171,842,593
	1880	6,787	58,742,384	74,945	18,904,965	66,937,846	106,780,563
Massachusetts	1890	26,923	630,032,341	485,182	239,670,509	473,199,434	888,160,403
	1880	14,352	303,806,185	352,255	128,315,362	386,972,655	631,135,284

* No report received in 1880.
† North Dakota and South Dakota combined for 1890, to compare with Dakota Territory for 1880.

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Capital.	Average Number of Employés, and Total Wages. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Clothing, women's, factory product	1890	1,224	$21,259,528	42,008	$18,812,787	$34,277,219	$68,164,019
	1880	562	8,207,273	25,192	6,661,005	19,559,227	32,004,794
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1890	358	16,998,009	5,122	3,263,019	65,961,465	75,042,010
	1880	300	6,366,302	2,716	1,370,699	18,201,302	22,924,894
Coffins and burial cases, trimming and finishing*	1890	1,368	6,016,385	3,234	1,999,153	3,656,859	7,783,140
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	1890	194	11,097,736	6,424	3,555,256	5,547,082	12,230,554
	1880	769	5,735,392	4,415	1,895,905	3,776,222	8,157,760
Coke	1890	218	17,462,729	9,159	4,186,264	11,509,737	16,498,345
	1880	149	5,545,058	3,142	1,198,654	2,995,441	5,359,489
Confectionery	1890	2,921	23,326,799	27,211	11,634,448	31,116,629	55,997,101
	1880	1,450	8,486,874	9,801	3,242,852	17,125,775	25,637,033
Cooperage	1890	2,652	17,806,554	24,652	11,665,366	20,636,911	38,617,956
	1880	3,898	12,178,726	25,978	8,992,603	18,441,064	33,714,770
Cordage and twine	1890	150	23,351,883	12,799	4,526,871	24,051,666	33,312,559
	1880	165	7,140,475	5,435	1,558,676	9,330,261	12,492,171
Corsets	1890	205	6,640,056	11,370	4,062,815	5,662,140	12,401,575
	1880	113	1,611,695	8,802	1,745,969	3,686,821	6,494,705
Cotton, compressing	1890	52	7,864,373	3,000	1,228,619	254,309	2,624,027
	1880	29	3,243,800	1,008	573,005	326,808	1,271,700
Cotton goods	1890	905	354,020,843	221,585	69,489,272	154,912,979	267,981,724
	1880	1,005	219,504,794	†185,472	45,614,419	113,765,537	210,950,383
Cutlery and edge tools	1890	474	12,062,638	9,487	4,918,152	3,465,124	11,110,614
	1880	429	9,859,885	10,519	4,447,319	4,682,222	11,661,370
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1890	248	38,450,800	20,267	9,717,011	12,385,220	28,900,560
	1880	191	26,223,981	16,698	6,474,364	13,664,295	32,297,420
Dyestuffs and extracts	1890	62	8,645,458	2,302	1,289,987	6,500,928	9,292,514
	1880	41	2,363,700	992	512,097	3,918,741	5,253,038
Electrical apparatus & supplies	1890	189	18,997,337	9,485	5,366,188	8,819 498	19,114,714
	1880	76	1,509,758	1,271	683,164	1,116,470	2,655 038
Electric light and power‡	1890	144	33,838,549	2,004	1,556,623	1,155,789	4,783,224
	1880	3	425,000	229	117,500	150,650	458,004
Fertilizers	1890	390	40,594,168	10,158	4,671,831	25,113,874	39,180,844
	1880	364	17,913,660	8,598	2,648,422	15,595,078	23,650,795
Fire-arms	1890	34	4,672,424	2,759	1,700,205	485,946	2,922,514
	1880	39	8,115,489	4,862	2,700,281	1,859,026	5,736,936
Flouring & grist-mill products	1890	18,470	208,473,500	63,481	27,035,742	434,152,290	513,971,474
	1880	24,338	177,361,878	58,407	17,422,316	441,545,225	505,185,712
Food preparations	1890	302	6,715,535	4,152	1,816,835	8,129,925	14,105,485
	1880	109	1,293,905	1,333	318,253	1,604,660	2,493,224
Foundry & machine shop prod'ts.	1890	6,475	382,798,337	247,754	148,389,063	171,145,156	412,701,872
	1880	4,958	154,519,484	145,351	65,982,133	103,345,083	214,378,498
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving	1890	1,012	19,609,122	59,597	7,204,604	25,464,739	40,095,450
	1880	411	8,247,488	31,905	2,679,960	12,051,293	17,599,576
Fur goods§	1890	484	11,115,840	8,075	4,749,191	11,742,508	20,526,988
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnishing goods, men's	1890	586	12,299,011	22,211	7,589,349	15,280,572	29,870,946
	1880	161	3,724,664	11,174	2,644,155	6,503,164	11,506,857
Furniture, chairs	1890	340	14,397,075	13,837	5,737,810	6,572,299	16,966,358
	1880	384	6,276,364	10,575	3,311,286	4,443 438	9,807,823
Furniture, including cabinet-making, repairing, and upholstering	1890	5,633	79,255,072	78,667	43,054,942	48,553,531	118,760,974
	1880	5,624	41,535,165	52,087	21,737,128	35,567,652	75,196,795
Gas and lamp fixtures	1890	108	7,218,964	5,530	3,592,512	2,208,124	7,825,672
	1880	35	3,248,400	3,069	1,469,287	1,675,875	4,329,656
Gas, illuminating and heating*	1890	742	258,771,795	14,860	10,642,794	14,037,087	56,987,290
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass	1890	294	40,966,850	45,987	22,118,522	12,140,985	41,051,004
	1880	211	19,844,699	24,177	9,144,100	8,028,621	21,154,571
Gloves and mittens	1890	324	5,977,821	8,669	3,109,008	5,021,144	10,103,821
	1880	300	3,379,648	7,697	1,655,695	4,351,469	7,379,605
Gold and silver reducing and refining, not from the ore	1890	38	4,763,397	966	771,090	30,005,096	32,035,520
	1880	28	817,100	304	178,696	9,128,811	9,548,188
Gunpowder	1890	37	9,609,975	1,730	1,002,694	3,279,004	6,752,343
	1880	33	4,983,560	1,011	510,550	2,033,488	3,348,941
Hardware	1890	350	26,271,840	19,671	9,911,486	10,186,442	26,726,463
	1880	492	15,363,551	16,801	6,846,913	10,097,577	22,653,693

* No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.
† Excludes 2,115 officers and clerks for whom salaries were not reported.
‡ The data for "Electric Light and Power" in 1890 are confined to the State of New York, the District of Columbia, and the city of St. Louis, Mo.
§ Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Capital.	Average Number of Employés and Total Wages. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Hats and caps, not including wool hats	1890	705	$13,724,002	27,193	$14,111,747	$16,160,802	$37,311,599
	1880	489	5,455,468	17,240	6,635,522	9,341,352	21,308,107
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	796	50,607,738	61,209	18,263,272	35,861,585	67,241,013
	1880	359	15,579,591	28,885	6,701,475	15,210,951	29,167,227
Ice, artificial	1890	222	9,846,468	3,265	1,441,187	940,699	4,900,983
	1880	35	1,251,200	447	140,885	158,112	544,763
Iron and steel	1890	645	372,678,018	152,535	84,665,506	295,777,843	430,954,348
	1880	1,005	230,971,884	140,978	55,476,785	191,271,150	296,557,685
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets	1890	82	10,789,821	7,341	3,472,202	6,746,304	12,373,031
	1880	100	4,933,019	5,064	1,981,300	6,097,011	10,073,330
Iron and steel, forgings	1890	90	7,152,145	4,448	2,638,641	4,875,697	9,042,563
	1880	91	3,598,241	3,210	1,329,151	3,960,780	6,492,028
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails	1890	138	24,334,549	17,116	7,816,994	22,960,737	34,227,517
	1880	62	3,877,805	2,910	1,255,171	3,312,602	5,629,240
Iron and steel, pipe, wrought	1890	22	22,622,367	12,064	5,845,462	25,968,798	37,906,801
	1880	35	6,129,565	5,210	1,788,258	9,480,049	13,202,162
Iron-work, architectural and ornamental	1890	724	21,968,172	18,672	11,951,457	18,620,510	37,745,294
	1880	220	1,400,197	1,934	844,614	1,699,465	3,410,086
Jewelry	1890	783	22,246,508	15,761	10,270,393	16,110,219	34,761,458
	1880	739	11,431,164	12,697	6,441,688	10,324,990	22,201,621
Leather, morocco*	1890	121	12,283,793	8,237	4,599,569	18,174,452	26,379,105
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	1,596	81,261,696	34,348	17,825,605	100,114,806	138,282,004
	1880	†5,424	67,100,574	34,865	14,049,656	145,255,716	184,699,633
Lime and cement	1890	873	18,752,396	13,710	5,473,222	5,667,863	15,741,801
	1880	615	6,332,338	5,669	1,579,313	2,649,189	5,772,318
Liquors, distilled	1890	440	31,006,176	5,343	2,814,889	14,909,173	104,197,899
	1880	844	24,247,595	6,502	2,663,967	27,744,245	41,063,663
Liquors, malt	1890	1,248	232,471,290	34,800	28,382,544	64,008,347	182,731,622
	1880	2,191	91,208,224	26,220	12,198,053	56,836,500	101,058,385
Liquors, vinous	1890	236	5,792,783	1,282	480,733	1,318,012	2,846,148
	1880	117	2,581,910	967	216,559	1,340,629	2,169,193
Lithographing and engraving	1890	219	15,490,127	10,590	7,147,174	6,265,464	17,988,157
	1880	167	4,501,825	4,322	2,307,302	2,755,264	6,912,338
Looking-glass and picture frames	1890	1,290	8,554,995	9,664	5,257,553	7,069,115	16,376,173
	1880	645	4,437,666	6,183	2,471,105	4,831,248	9,596,219
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts	1890	21,011	496,339,968	286,197	87,784,433	231,555,618	408,667,575
	1880	25,708	181,186,122	147,956	31,845,974	146,155,385	233,268,729
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, & blinds	1890	3,670	120,271,440	86,888	48,970,080	104,926,934	183,681,552
	1880	2,491	38,070,593	37,187	14,431,654	45,268,462	73,424,681
Malt	1890	202	24,293,864	3,694	2,108,200	17,100,074	23,442,559
	1880	216	14,390,441	2,332	1,004,548	14,321,423	18,273,102
Marble and stone work	1890	3,373	37,115,193	35,989	25,363,521	23,868,904	62,595,762
	1880	2,846	16,498,221	21,471	10,238,885	12,743,345	31,415,150
Masonry, brick and stone	1890	7,715	54,969,408	119,129	77,527,287	96,207,162	204,165,642
	1880	1,591	8,990,706	16,020	6,880,866	10,123,478	20,586,553
Mattresses and spring beds	1890	696	6,662,929	7,347	3,660,297	8,727,380	15,683,932
	1880	357	1,749,750	2,394	868,325	3,116,471	5,288,234
Millinery and lace goods	1890	278	6,630,210	11,827	5,452,429	8,588,342	18,047,067
	1880	247	2,678,880	6,555	1,661,044	6,142,091	9,577,840
Mineral and soda waters	1890	1,377	10,781,817	7,717	4,208,868	4,562,803	14,353,745
	1880	512	2,569,561	2,726	1,065,633	2,117,764	4,741,709
Mixed textiles‡	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	470	37,996,057	43,373	13,316,758	37,227,741	66,221,708
Musical instruments, organs and materials	1890	145	9,890,288	4,989	3,096,477	3,454,720	9,213,188
	1880	171	3,922,338	4,202	2,142,539	2,692,332	6,136,472
Musical instruments, pianos and materials	1890	236	18,430,872	13,057	9,347,729	10,470,779	25,766,368
	1880	174	9,869,577	6,575	4,663,193	5,283,119	12,264,521
Oil, cottonseed and cake	1890	119	12,808,996	6,301	1,907,827	14,363,126	19,335,947
	1880	45	3,862,300	3,319	880,836	5,091,251	7,690,921
Oil, linseed	1890	62	14,003,358	2,073	1,286,062	19,374,543	23,534,306
	1880	81	5,872,750	1,416	681,677	12,874,294	15,393,812
Ordnance and ordnance stores§	1890	4	7,639,991	1,459	1,099,306	743,348	2,424,662
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*In 1880, included with "Leather, Dressed Skins."
†In 1880, an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry, and was counted twice. In 1890, but one report was received for each establishment.
‡Included in other classifications in 1890.
§Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Capital.	Average Number of Employés.	Average Number of Employés. and Total Wages. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Painting and paper-hanging	1890	10,043	$23,135,781	56,281	$37,722,550	$23,110,359	$74,067,998
	1880	3,968	5,645,950	17,711	7,920,866	8,762,780	22,457,560
Paints	1890	382	34,009,208	8,737	5,605,626	24,930,532	40,438,171
	1880	244	13,555,292	4,483	2,132,255	17,062,552	23,390,767
Paper	1890	567	82,374,099	29,568	13,746,584	42,223,814	74,309,388
	1880	692	46,241,202	24,422	8,525,355	33,951,297	55,109,914
Paper-hangings	1890	27	5,709,909	2,814	1,474,788	3,572,027	7,431,726
	1880	25	3,560,500	2,487	874,921	3,629,222	6,267,303
Patent medicines & compounds	1890	1,127	18,596,823	9,390	5,094,202	11,030,916	32,620,182
	1880	563	10,620,880	4,025	1,651,596	6,704,729	14,682,494
Paving and paving materials	1890	704	12,648,098	22,730	10,450,970	13,891,005	30,644,072
	1880	46	745,750	757	244,339	576,301	1,024,243
Petroleum, refining*	1890	94	77,416,296	12,471	6,989,478	67,918,723	85,001,198
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photography	1890	3,105	7,804,532	10,432	6,405,871	3,892,196	15,488,324
	1880	1,287	3,131,895	3,977	1,751,118	1,671,455	5,935,311
Pickles, preserves, and sauces	1890	316	4,913,459	4,252	1,767,319	5,328,541	9,790,855
	1880	109	841,023	930	259,454	1,472,639	2,407,342
Plated and britannia ware	1890	68	13,150,990	6,919	3,775,305	4,647,890	11,502,968
	1880	55	5,862,025	4,675	2,453,361	4,100,116	8,596,181
Plumbing and gas-fitting	1890	5,327	29,335,247	42,513	28,762,611	37,735,671	80,905,925
	1880	2,161	5,950,512	9,684	4,770,389	9,095,308	18,133,250
Printing and publishing	1890	16,566	195,387,445	165,227	105,068,075	68,858,915	275,452,515
	1880	3,467	62,983,704	58,478	30,531,657	32,460,395	90,789,341
Pulp, wood	1890	82	7,455,449	2,830	1,228,901	2,005,166	4,627,796
	1880	50	1,898,450	1,209	444,778	910,835	2,256,946
Roofing and roofing materials	1890	2,140	13,303,597	13,333	8,558,026	14,712,379	29,412,813
	1880	493	2,329,277	3,082	1,411,133	3,382,354	6,227,284
Rubber and elastic goods	1890	139	13,303,787	9,802	4,516,266	11,113,528	18,708,917
	1880	90	6,057,987	6,268	2,295,972	9,249,967	13,751,724
Saddlery and harness	1890	7,931	35,346,620	30,326	16,080,815	24,674,225	52,970,801
	1880	7,999	16,508,019	21,446	7,997,752	19,968,716	38,081,643
Salt	1890	200	13,437,749	4,455	1,782,491	1,826,770	5,484,618
	1880	268	8,225,740	4,289	1,260,023	2,074,049	4,829,566
Saws	1890	95	6,313,378	2,943	1,859,694	2,846,401	5,572,992
	1880	89	3,281,135	2,566	1,226,370	1,744,088	3,943,105
Screws	1890	27	7,244,580	2,764	1,160,408	1,232,377	3,509,966
	1880	20	4,265,000	1,585	456,542	935,800	2,148,532
Sewing-machines & attachments	1890	59	16,043,136	9,121	5,170,555	3,502,173	12,823,147
	1880	106	12,501,830	9,553	4,636,099	4,829,106	13,863,188
Shipbuilding	1890	1,010	53,393,074	25,934	16,028,847	16,925,109	40,342,115
	1880	2,188	20,979,874	21,345	19,713,818	19,736,858	36,800,327
Shirts	1890	369	14,273,611	32,750	10,704,608	15,704,358	33,638,563
	1830	549	6,841,778	25,687	5,403,696	11,306,444	20,130,031
Silk and silk goods	1890	472	51,007,537	50,913	19,680,318	51,004,425	87,298,454
	1880	382	19,125,300	31,337	9,146,705	22,467,701	41,063,045
Slaughtering and meat-packing, not including retail butchering establishments	1890	1,367	118,016,066	49,052	29,408,249	482,897,381	564,667,035
	1880	872	49,419,213	27,297	10,508,530	367,738,902	303,562,413
Soap and candles	1890	578	24,821,069	9,305	4,951,648	28,687,412	43,600,285
	1880	629	14,541,294	5,289	2,219,513	19,907,444	26,552,627
Stamped ware	1890	99	8,692,868	7,075	3,092,872	5,229,888	10,475,271
	1880	26	2,175,940	2,382	868,043	2,104,141	3,512,423
Steam fittings and heating apparatus	1890	217	17,017,364	11,779	7,594,395	10,628,314	23,147,434
	1880	95	3,075,751	2,474	1,305,739	2,857,000	5,127,842
Sugar and molasses, refining	1890	393	24,013,008	7,529	2,815,275	107,758,811	123,118,259
	1880	49	27,432,500	5,857	2,875,032	144,098,499	155,484,915
Timber products, not manufactured at mill†	1890	1,606	61,541,086	46,142	11,353,608	11,006,678	34,289,807
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet-iron working	1890	7,002	38,434,900	38,442	21,036,375	31,217,522	66,653,746
	1880	7,696	23,167,392	27,116	11,243,276	26,460,228	50,183,811
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff	1890	395	30,841,316	31,267	8,568,071	29,192,249	65,843,587
	1880	477	17,207,401	32,756	6,419,024	34,397,072	52,793,056
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	10,956	59,517,827	98,156	44,767,989	50,298,960	129,693,275
	1880	7,145	21,698,549	53,297	18,464,562	29,677,833	63,979,575
Tools, not elsewhere specified	1890	462	11,376,622	7,095	4,144,838	3,517,269	10,528,025
	1880	145	4,381,109	3,151	1,489,531	1,582,556	4,226,568
Trunks and valises	1890	395	6,900,756	6,785	3,513,749	4,703,982	10,821,621
	1880	265	2,792,236	4,534	1,786,586	3,910,133	7,252,470
Type-founding	1890	38	4,918,309	2,172	1,401,749	1,434,092	3,916,904
	1880	48	2,772,690	1,986	959,693	680,744	2,339,298

* In 1880, "Petroleum, refining," formed part of a separate report, and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.

† Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Capital.	Average Number of Employés, and Total Wages. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Umbrellas and canes	1890	435	$5,846,239	6,863	$3,204,797	$7,562,921	$13,771,927
	1880	172	2,658,725	3,608	1,158,682	4,502,777	6,917,463
Varnish	1890	140	11,308,943	1,851	1,749,061	7,805,663	13,795,510
	1880	81	3,778,100	573	366,716	3,699,684	5,721,174
Vinegar and cider	1890	694	5,858,395	3,388	1,149,069	3,268,455	6,649,300
	1880	306	2,151,766	1,257	413,451	1,888,173	3,418,038
Watches	1890	19	10,106,114	6,675	3,688,927	995,740	6,051,066
	1880	11	4,144,337	3,346	1,712,276	962,224	3,271,244
Wire	1890	24	11,607,685	7,804	4,183,802	15,068,540	22,012,804
	1880	40	4,230,071	6,169	1,962,731	7,084,065	10,836,605
Wire-work, including wire rope and cable	1890	569	11,757,902	7,917	3,983,209	8,325,435	15,552,857
	1880	305	3,681,893	4,459	1,708,165	5,410,084	9,127,818
Wood, turned and carved	1890	872	7,825,668	8,430	4,226,923	3,947,227	10,939,647
	1880	916	4,482,800	7,240	2,585,578	3,637,950	8,426,817
Woolen goods	1890	1,311	130,939,940	79,351	28,478,931	82,270,335	133,577,977
	1880	1,990	96,095,564	86,504	25,836,392	100,845,611	160,606,721
Worsted goods	1890	143	68,085,116	43,593	15,880,183	50,706,769	79,194,652
	1880	76	20,374,043	18,803	5,683,027	22,013,628	33,549,942

Mineral Products.

For information on this class of products reference is made to another part of this volume under the head of "Mineral Industries."

Fisheries.

FISHERIES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1889, SHOWING PERSONS EMPLOYED, APPARATUS AND CAPITAL INVESTED, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, ETC.

See Commercial Year Book, Volume II, Pages 164 to 168.

National Wealth.

It is not possible to give a trustworthy estimate of the present wealth of the United States, for the reason that the true data for such a computation does not exist in any available form. The only way in which a general approximation to a valuation could be made would be to add to the last census estimate an amount proportioned to the increase in population. The growth in population since 1890 may perhaps be safely estimated at 12½ per cent. The valuation of the national wealth in the last census was $65,037,091,197, 12½ per cent. of which would amount to $8,129,636,398. Adding this amount to the figures for 1890, we should have a total of $73,167,727,595 for 1896. This, however, could only be regarded as a probable approximation to the truth. The census of 1890 gives the following explanation of the method in which the national valuation was reached:

"The total true valuation of all tangible property* in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, at the census of 1890 amounted to $65,037,091,197, of which amount $39,544,544,333 represents the value of real estate and improvements thereon and $25,492,546,864 that of personal property, including railroads, mines, and quarries. At the same time the total assessed value of real and personal property taxed was $25,473,173,418, of which amount $18,956,556,675 represents real estate and improvements thereon, and $6,516,616,743 personal property.

"The true valuation is what would be deemed a fair selling price for the property at the date of the census, and is thus termed in distinction from the assessed valuation, which is a value placed upon certain taxable property for taxation purposes only.

"The true valuation of real estate includes all improvements thereon, and is based on reports of local officers or of private individuals believed to be familiar with real estate values in their respective localities, but does not include the value of railroads or mines and quarries. In every case a statement showing such true valuation of the State by counties has been submitted to the Governor of the State for his approval or correction, and all changes suggested by him have been made.

"The true value of personal property in most cases is that placed upon it by its owners and given to the enumerators and other census officials, as required by law.

"The value given to railroads and equipments, however, represents the cost of construction and equipment of the roads in question, and is distributed among the several States, according to mileage.

"The gold and silver coin and bullion is the amount reported by the Director of the Mint as in the country at the close of the fiscal year 1890.

"The value of merchandise in stock and of cattle not on farms is based upon the value of such property assessed for taxation; that of furniture and personal belongings upon their insured values, as shown by an examination of 8,000 policies upon contents of houses not in large cities; that of libraries and other exempt property upon returns received from nearly every municipality in the country; that of foreign goods in bond upon the report of the Treasury Department, and that of agricultural products on hand upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1890. These values are included as miscellaneous, and represent, it is believed, substantially all the wealth of the country not elsewhere classified.

"The true and assessed valuations for 1890, compared with like valuations of the previous decade, are as follows:

	True Valuation of all Real and Personal Property.			Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Property Taxed.		
Year.	Total.	Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Total.	Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1890	$65,037,091,197	$1,086	49.02	$25,473,173,418	$407	48.62
1880	43,642,000,000	870	.....	17,139,908,495	342	.....

"The assessed valuation of 1880 has been somewhat increased above the amount reported by the Tenth Census by the inclusion of railroad values omitted, but on which ad valorem taxes were levied.

"The total true value in 1890 includes $941,031,378, the value of vacant national lands and Indian reservations not embraced in the figures for 1880. Omitting this amount, the percentage of increase of true valuation was substantially the same for the decade as that of the assessed valuation.

"The valuation given to real estate and personal property throughout the country for purposes of taxation is termed 'assessed valuation.' It covers but a portion of the property in existence, a considerable amount of both real and personal being specially exempt from taxation by law, and of the latter class it is known that an additional portion escapes taxation by fraudulent evasion."

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* "Bonds, notes, mortgages, and various forms of securities are not included, nor are corporation stocks reckoned as part of the wealth, nor are stocks, bonds, and corporate property computed. Paper representations are not treated at all; only actual, tangible property entered into the estimate and that was credited to the place where located. It was found wholly impracticable to attempt to locate property by ownership."

True Valuation of Real and Personal Property, Total and Per Capita, by States and Territories:* 1880 and 1890.

States and Territories.	True Valuation of Real and Personal Property — Total 1890.	Total 1880.	Per Capita 1890.	Per Capita 1880.
The United States	$65,037,091,197	$43,642,000,000	†$1,036	$870
North Atlantic division	21,435,491,864	17,533,000,000	1,232	1,209
Maine	489,134,128	511,000,000	740	787
New Hampshire	325,128,740	363,000,000	863	1,046
Vermont	265,567,323	302,000,000	799	909
Massachusetts	2,803,645,447	2,623,000,000	1,252	1,471
Rhode Island	504,162,352	400,000,000	1,459	1,447
Connecticut	835,120,219	779,000,000	1,119	1,251
New York	8,576,701,991	6,308,000,000	1,430	1,241
New Jersey	1,445,285,114	1,305,000,000	1,000	1,154
Pennsylvania	6,190,746,550	4,942,000,000	1,177	1,154
South Atlantic division	5,132,280,666	3,752,000,000	579	495
Delaware	175,678,795	136,000,000	1,043	928
Maryland	1,085,473,048	837,000,000	1,041	895
District of Columbia	343,586,733	220,000,000	1,491	1,239
Virginia	862,318,070	707,000,000	521	467
West Virginia	438,954,881	350,000,000	575	566
North Carolina	584,148,999	461,000,000	361	329
South Carolina	400,911,303	322,000,000	348	323
Georgia	852,409 449	606,000,000	464	393
Florida	389,489,388	120,000,000	995	445
North Central division	25,255,915,549	16,186,000,000	1,129	932
Ohio	3,951,382,384	3,238,000,000	1,076	1,012
Indiana	2,095,176,626	1,681,000,000	956	850
Illinois	5,066,751,719	3,210,000,000	1,324	1,043
Michigan	2,095,016,272	1,580,000,000	1,001	965
Wisconsin	1,833,308,523	1,139,000,000	1,087	866
Minnesota	1,691,851,927	792,000,000	1,300	1,014
Iowa	2,287,348,333	1,721,000,000	1,196	1,059
Missouri	2,397,962,945	1,562,000,000	895	720
North Dakota	337,006,506	‡118,000,000	1,844	‡873
South Dakota	425,141,299		1,293	
Nebraska	1,275,685,514	385,000,000	1,205	851
Kansas	1,799,343,501	760,000,000	1,261	763
South Central division	6,401,281,019	3,882,000,000	†569	435
Kentucky	1,172,232,313	902,000,000	631	547
Tennessee	887,956,143	705,000,000	502	451
Alabama	622,773,504	428,000,000	412	339
Mississippi	454,242,688	354,000,000	352	313
Louisiana	495,301,597	382,000,000	443	406
Texas	2,105,576,766	825,000,000	942	518
Oklahoma	48,285,124	.....	781	....
Arkansas	455,147,422	286,000,000	403	356
Indian Territory	159,765,462	.....	....	....
Western division	6,811,422,099	2,282,000,000	2,250	1,291
Montana	453,135,209	40,000,000	3,429	1,022
Wyoming	169,773,710	54,000,000	2,797	2,596
Colorado	1,145,712,267	240,000,000	2,780	1,235
New Mexico	231,459,897	49,000,000	1,507	410
Arizona	188,880,976	41,000,000	3,168	1,014
Utah	349,411,234	114,000,000	1,681	792
Nevada	180,323,668	156,000,000	3,941	2,506
Idaho	207,896,591	29,000,000	2,464	890
Washington	760,698,726	62,000,000	2,177	825
Oregon	590,396,194	154,000,000	1,882	882
California	2,533,733,627	1,343,000,000	2,097	1,553

The following statement exhibits the distribution of the national wealth as among the several States and Territories:

* Exclusive of Alaska.
† In computing these per capitas the true valuation of Indian Territory is excluded.
‡ Dakota Territory.

TRUE VALUATION (*) OF REAL AND PERSONAL

States and Territories.	Total.	Real estate with improvements thereon.	Live stock on farms, farm implements, and machinery.
The United States	$65,037,091,197	$39,544,544,333	$2,703,015,040
North Atlantic division	21,435,491,864	13,905,274,364	430,770,756
Maine	489,134,128	254,069,559	23,779,553
New Hampshire	325,128,740	176,131,000	14,044,975
Vermont	265,567,323	138,378,194	21,377,880
Massachusetts	2,803,645,447	1,898,637,794	20,139,118
Rhode Island	504,162,352	334,740,002	3,306,000
Connecticut	835,120,219	543,421,891	13,050,113
New York	8,576,701,991	5,817,704,667	171,183,490
New Jersey	1,445,285,114	961,013,972	23,19[illegible],074
Pennsylvania	6,190,746,550	3,781,177,285	140,699,613
South Atlantic division	5,132,980,666	2,923,418,932	198,075,819
Delaware	175,678,795	105,720,519	6,034,[illegible]
Maryland	1,085,473,048	745,307,917	25,734,[illegible]
District of Columbia	343,596,738	286,563,006	208,880
Virginia	862,318,070	470,642,553	39,997,[illegible]
West Virginia	438,954,881	248,727,477	27,081,[illegible]
North Carolina	584,148,999	278,975,226	32,730,490
South Carolina	400,911,303	176,528,452	20,744,672
Georgia	852,409,449	415,339,384	37,242,[illegible]
Florida	389,489,388	195,614,398	8,301,[illegible]
North Central division	25,255,915,549	15,125,481,180	1,447,471,577
Ohio	3,951,382,384	2,530,255,018	145,657,[illegible]
Indiana	2,095,176,626	1,298,163,737	114,533,[illegible]
Illinois	5,066,751,719	3,294,042,440	214,8[illegible]
Michigan	2,095,016,272	1,149,290,454	91,747,[illegible]
Wisconsin	1,833,308,523	1,098,350,591	82,951,[illegible]
Minnesota	1,691,851,927	1,034,163,155	74,642,[illegible]
Iowa	2,289,348,833	1,261,701,010	243,101,[illegible]
Missouri	2,397,902,945	1,438,731,201	160,531,[illegible]
North Dakota	337,0[illegible]6,506	175,917,099	25,435,474
South Dakota	425,141,299	206,923,201	37,603,[illegible]
Nebraska	1,275,885,514	708,413,098	109,440,[illegible]
Kansas	1,799,343,501	939,530,176	146,938,[illegible]
South Central division	6,401,281,019	3,538,805,433	409,372,600
Kentucky	1,172,232,313	711,798,385	81,830,906
Tennessee	887,956,143	483,761,510	70,191,110
Alabama	622,773,504	271,363,944	35,288,375
Mississippi	454,242,688	208,393,024	39,905,[illegible]
Louisiana	495,301,597	271,961,846	25,065,735
Texas	2,105,576,766	1,220,417,771	117,006,044
Oklahoma	48,285,124	34,037,571	3,639,850
Arkansas	455,147,422	283,855,131	36,445,280
Indian Territory	159,765,462	103,221,251	.....
Western division	6,811,422,099	4,051,564,424	217,324,288
Montana	453,135,209	207,770,797	22,976,697
Wyoming	169,773,710	92,493,357	15,870,581
Colorado	1,145,712,267	603,326,165	25,322,860
New Mexico	231,459,897	113,729,183	7,538,320
Arizona	188,880,976	95,644,280	3,454,240
Utah	349,411,234	183,117,253	7,978,490
Nevada	180,323,668	92,222,975	6,339,300
Idaho	207,896,591	95,606,807	8,425,950
Washington	760,698,726	516,365,149	17,263,310
Oregon	590,396,194	390,174,803	27,206,600
California	2,533,733,627	1,671,113,655	74,948,940

* True valuation is what would be deemed a fair selling price for the property at the date of the census.

PROPERTY, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES (†) 1890:

Mines and quarries, including product on hand. $1,291,291,579	Gold and silver coin and bullion. $1,158,774,948	Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured. $3,058,593,441	Railroads and equipments, includ'g street railroads. $8,685,407,323	Telegraphs, telephones, shipping, and canals. $701,755,712	Miscellaneous. $7,893,708,821
424,071,494	390,431,535	1,739,752,192	1,445,910,383	351,283,423	2,747,998,117
5,806,940	10,655,666	27,400,727	69,524,389	43,175,046	54,722,248
1,188,089	6,059,688	30,964,366	58,782,551	2,143,867	35,814,204
11,841,193	5,380,723	8,223,289	49,349,395	1,716,604	29,300,045
3,363,995	48,476,225	309,098,895	110,793,408	51,658,136	361,477,876
816,055	5,996,129	74,846,062	13,483,793	5,163,956	65,860,445
3,108,787	13,456,492	86,624,237	54,550,504	14,753,310	106,154,885
30,513,948	176,941,588	594,476,039	534,671,937	129,098,710	1,122,111,672
5,543,997	23,764,541	121,173,974	99,357,820	16,225,600	195,015,136
361,888,490	99,700,483	486,944,603	455,446,676	87,347,794	777,541,606
61,415,252	140,731,530	180,991,025	943,510,336	76,132,063	608,705,689
282,062	2,824,336	15,359,670	16,599,418	6,580,068	22,278,322
20,770,825	19,335,876	58,727,020	66,733,915	18,551,891	130,311,694
.....	5,266,300	13,958,068	4,489,953	2,023,844	31,086,682
6,513,817	25,389,094	28,162,069	169,867,928	11,960,333	109,784,307
14,457,319	11,776,054	11,278,034	65,609,822	3,539,626	56,485,519
4,293,904	24,358,230	12,044,428	152,160,420	8,132,644	71,453,857
7,297,518	17,502,403	11,502,673	114,093,428	5,792,545	47,449,612
7,613,745	28,298,688	26,196,591	227,397,970	11,671,918	98,648,185
186,042	5,980,549	3,762,472	126,557,482	7,879,714	41,207,711
220,544,444	387,040,555	873,977,334	3,937,237,117	160,425,950	3,103,737,392
53,637,259	60,430,088	182,640,892	424,107,906	35,698,555	518,955,630
15,102,469	35,640,877	54,920,942	310,172,144	9,117,166	267,525,654
22,044,593	77,890,594	245,552,366	521,464,517	23,344,205	667,524,404
77,606,518	34,418,789	86,490,821	375,484,286	38,723,391	241,252,428
8,388,551	27,934,449	81,874,031	294,269,054	14,738,945	221,891,515
10,390,329	23,036,530	55,655,545	281,641,105	5,574,586	206,748,721
7,676,126	30,981,325	29,988,530	442,694,783	8,218,284	263,036,718
12,480,754	46,436,377	100,566,607	322,668,487	12,964,186	306,523,441
66,580	3,040,965	943,450	102,937,257	780,876	27,934,805
6,822,622	5,263,004	1,329,023	127,245,237	1,315,232	38,639,759
2,089,177	18,961,494	14,946,683	272,129,695	4,292,140	145,412,337
4,237,466	23,006,063	19,118,444	462,422,646	5,706,384	198,382,220
40,916,904	170,393,078	138,558,243	1,288,746,449	53,994,196	760,494,116
9,919,417	29,192,033	36,026,069	142,262,792	8,470,490	152,737,321
7,344,009	27,372,564	25,681,603	152,683,677	7,874,072	113,047,798
18,277,597	23,203,293	23,124,036	174,557,142	8,236,253	68,722,864
5,000	19,365,860	5,535,904	119,889,776	6,499,749	54,648,075
.....	17,785,914	19,244,378	91,673,064	8,319,098	61,251,562
1,255,970	35,532,610	22,047,604	446,587,638	9,834,482	252,894,617
.....	937,774	51,114	8,629,471	247,336	742,008
2,622,902	16,975,521	6,732,986	97,552,745	4,512,716	56,450,141
1,492,009	27,509	114,549	54,910,144	.....	.....
544,343,485	70,178,250	125,314,647	1,070,008,038	59,920,460	672,773,507
81,426,388	3,111,659	1,197,883	112,602,661	528,636	23,520,488
5,020,496	1,216,666	455,748	48,466,975	242,820	6,007,067
161,471,917	8,606,736	14,507,433	222,329,424	1,648,792	108,598,940
21,602,388	2,524,943	471,948	75,469,333	614,372	9,419,410
26,090,504	1,013,002	282,930	56,348,389	238,480	5,809,151
67,432,123	3,981,485	2,796,974	55,974,079	831,820	27,302,210
27,130,047	1,054,488	296,977	47,513,454	183,044	5,583,383
46,967,265	1,410,142	389,892	48,078,479	337,540	6,680,516
7,622,783	7,576,766	11,713,975	92,724,845	9,947,920	97,483,998
16,836,577	7,007,914	12,984,629	74,978,844	6,450,099	64,757,728
82,652,997	32,674,449	80,219,258	235,616,555	38,897,137	317,610,636

State and Local Debts and Taxation.

Statements of the State and local obligations and taxation, according to the census of 1890, will be found at pages 236 to 245 of Volume I of the "Year Book."

Other Statistics.

Statistics of

COMMERCE,	PRECIOUS METALS,	TELEGRAPH,
BANKING,	RAILROADS,	POSTAL SERVICE,
MONEY,	SHIPPING,	CONSULAR SERVICE,

will be found under appropriate headings in other parts of this volume.

† Exclusive of Alaska.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

(Revised by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

The Civil Service Act "To Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the United States" was passed on January 16, 1883. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a Chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employés, and makes it the duty of the Commission to aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying the Act into effect, to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the Act, and to control such examinations. The main purpose of the Act is to establish a system of examinations for ascertaining the fitness of applicants for performance of the public work. In place of the machinery of patronage, largely based on official favor and social and political influence, it substitutes a merit system of competitive examinations for appointment and promotion in the Civil Service, open to all citizens alike, and forbids discrimination for political or religious reasons. Among others, the Act contains provisions forbidding any person in the service of the United States from levying upon or collecting from persons in the Executive Civil Service contributions to be devoted to political objects; the collection of such contributions in any public building of the United States; or discrimination against persons who do not make such contributions or render political service.

The number of persons regularly employed in the Executive Civil Service of the United States is about 179,000, of whom 80,334 are classified subject to competitive examination or registration under the Civil Service Act and rules. The total number of persons in the Classified Civil Service (by which is meant all that part of the Executive Civil Service embraced within the provisions of the Civil Service Act and rules) is 83,817. Of this number, 78,728 are classified by reason of designation, duties performed, or compensation, and of these 3,483 are required merely to pass a non-competitive examination, or are excepted from examination (2,240 of the latter class being Indians); 5,063 are classified under regulations of the Navy Department approved by the Commission and sanctioned by the President; and 26 are classified whose appointments are made by the President solely. The classified Civil Service does not include persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, or mere laborers or workmen.

The Classified Civil Service is arranged in the following branches: The Departmental Service (including therein the Navy-Yard Service), with 46,998 positions, of which 2,358 are excepted from examination (2,240 of these being filled by Indians); the Post-Office Service, with 26,316 positions, of which 592 are excepted from examination; the Government Printing Service, with 2,816 positions; the Custom-House Service, with 4,545 positions, of which 316 are subject to non-competitive examination; and the Internal Revenue Service, with 3,168 positions, of which 217 are subject to non-competitive examination.

The examinations cover a wide range of subjects, and are practical in character, adapted to the duties of the places to be filled. Examinations are held twice a year in every State and Territory at fixed times and places. In some of the principal examinations for positions requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge, an investigation is made into the business experience, as well as the educational qualifications, of competitors. In other examinations, for certain trades and other positions, no scholastic tests are given, relative fitness being determined by consideration of the experience and physical ability of applicants. Persons desiring information respecting the Postal, Customs, Internal Revenue, Light-House, Life-Saving, Navy-Yard, or Marine Hospital Service, or positions in the Engineer Department at Large or Ordnance Department at Large, should make application to the local board of examiners at the classified office at which service is sought. For other branches of the service, application should be made to the Civil Service Commission at Washington.

Few women are appointed to clerical positions in the departments at Washington. A few receive appointments as stenographers and typewriters. Women have the best chance for appointment as assistant microscopists in the branch offices of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the various stock-yards throughout the country, and as teachers, matrons, seamstresses, etc., in the Indian Service, the salaries of which are from $400 to $720 a year. Men have the best chance for appointment as stenographers and typewriters, draftsmen, meat inspectors, patent examiners, fish-culturists, civil engineers, and other positions requiring technical qualifications.

No applicant is admitted to an examination in any one of the recognized trades, such as that of compositor or bookbinder in the Government Printing Office, unless he has had five years' experience in his trade, one of which must have been as a journeyman. This information is obtained by personal questions relating to the applicant's experience at his trade, and the certificates of persons who have employed him. For ordinary clerical places the examination is confined to orthography, penmanship, copying, letter-writing, and simple arithmetic. Patent examiners are examined in physics, technics, mathematics, chemistry, and mechanical drawing. Meat inspectors are examined in letter-writing, veterinary anatomy and physiology, veterinary pathology, and meat inspection. One of the practical tests for post-office clerks and railway mail clerks is an exercise in reading manuscript addresses. Specimen sets of examination questions will be furnished by the Commission upon request. The Consular Service is not within the Classified Civil Service. Examinations for positions therein are non-competitive, and conducted by a board of the Department of State.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are given certain preferences in the Classified Civil Service. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of said war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

Appointments in the departments at Washington and in the Government Printing Office are required to be apportioned among the States and Territories upon the basis of population. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy, the appointment to fill it, if not made by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, must be made by selection from the three eligibles of highest grade on the appropriate register.

Provision is made in the rules for transfer from one department or office to another; for reinstatement to the service within a period of one year from the date of separation, where there has been no misconduct on the part of the person separated (no limitation as to time being recognized in the cases of the soldiers, sailors, army nurses, and widows of the war of the rebellion), and for examinations for promotion.

The following provisions have been adopted for the protection of Government employés:

"Any person in the Executive Civil Service of the United States who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of the Civil Service Act, or of these rules, shall be dismissed from office."

"No person in the Executive Civil Service shall use his official authority or official influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the result thereof."

"No person in the Executive Civil Service shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of, any other person therein, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations."

"No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause, and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense."

The Civil Service Act also provides that when rules shall have been promulgated "it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate, to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modification thereof, into effect."

For information relating to examinations for the service of the State of New York, application should be made to the Civil Service Commission at Albany, N. Y., and for the service of New York City, to the Municipal Supervisory Board at Cooper Union.

REGISTRY OF TRADE-MARKS.

Owners of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or with the Indian tribes, provided such owners are domiciled in the United States, or in any country granting similar privileges to citizens of the United States, are entitled to have their trade-marks registered.

The application for registry must be sent to the Patent Office in Washington, accompanied by a statement showing: 1. The name, domicile, location and citizenship of the applicant; 2. The class of merchandise and the particular description of goods to which the trade-mark has been appropriated; 3. A description of the trade-mark itself, with fac-similes of it, and a statement of the way in which it is to be affixed to the goods, and the length of time during which it has been used.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the person, or by a member of a firm, or by an officer of a corporation applying, to the effect that such person, firm or corporation has at the time a right to the use of the trade-mark, and that no other person, firm or corporation has a right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that the trade-mark is used in commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, and that the description and fac-similes presented for registry truly represent the trade-mark.

The fee for registering a trade-mark is $25.

A trade-mark will not be admitted to registry if it is merely the name of the applicant; or if it is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned by another and appropriate to the same class of merchandise; or if it so nearly resembles some other person's lawful trade-mark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers.

Copies of trade-marks and of statements and declarations filed therewith, and certificates of registry may be used as evidence in any suit in which the trade-marks are brought in controversy; and the registry is *prima facie* evidence of ownership.

The certificate of registry remains in force for 30 years, except where the trade-mark is applied to articles not manufactured in this country and receives protection under the laws of a foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it ceases to have any force in this country at the time the trade-mark ceases to be exclusive property elsewhere.

At any time during the six months prior to the expiration of the registry, the certificate may be renewed on the same terms and for a like period.

Any one who counterfeits, copies or colorably imitates a registered trade-mark and affixes it to merchandise of substantially the same kind as that described in the registration is liable to an action for damages at the suit of the owner of the registered trade-mark, and he may also be enjoined from continuing the wrongful use. One who procures the registry of a trade-mark by false or fraudulent means is liable in damages to any person injured thereby.

No imported article which copies or imitates the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer can be admitted to entry at a custom house. Any domestic manufacturer who has a trade-mark may require his name and residence and a description of the trade-mark to be recorded in books kept for that purpose in the Treasury Department, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of such trade-marks; and then it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to send one or more copies of the same to each collector. This provision applies equally to unregistered and to registered trade-marks.

Trade labels are entered and registered in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except that the fee for recording the title of any print or label not a trade-mark is $6.

COPYRIGHT.

Under the International Copyright Act (approved March 3, 1891; took effect July 1, 1891), any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign nations granting copyright to United States citizens on substantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, who is "the author, inventor, designer or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators or assigns of any such person" may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending the same; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it or causing it to be performed or represented by others.

The applicant, on or before the day of publication in this or any foreign country, must deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to him at Washington, D. C., a printed copy of the title of the book, map, etc., or a description of the painting, etc., or a description or title and a photograph of the model or design for a work of the fine arts for which he desires a copyright. He must also, not later than the day of publication in this or any foreign country, deliver at the Librarian's office, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to him at Washington, D. C., two copies of a book, photograph, chromo or lithograph printed from the type set within the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the United States, or from transfers made therefrom, or a photograph of a painting, drawing, statue, model or design. The Librarian's fees are: 1. For recording the title or description of any copyright book or other article, 50 cents. 2. For every copy under seal of such record actually given to the person claiming the copyright, or his assigns, 50 cents. 3. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, $1. 4. For every copy of an assignment, $1. The charge for recording the title or description of any article entered for copyright, the production of a non-resident alien, is $1. The Secretary of the Treasury prints weekly catalogues of copyright publications for distribution at a charge of $5 the year.

Proprietors of copyrights must send to the Librarian a copy of all subsequent editions in which substantial changes are made. Authors have exclusive right to dramatize or translate their works copyrighted in the United States. An author, inventor or designer, or his widow or children, may secure an extension of the copyright for 14 years by recording the title a second time within 6 months before the expiration of the first period. (The title of a *periodical* should include the date and number; and each number of a periodical requires a separate entry of copyright.)

No copyright is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title page or the page following, if it be a book; or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some portion thereof or on the substance on which the same is mounted, the following words, viz.: "*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year* ——, *by* ——, *in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington*," or at the option of the person entering the copyright, the words: "*Copyright, 18—, by* ——." The penalty for unauthorized use of copyright notice is $100. Every person who shall, "without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, print, publish, dramatize, translate or import, or knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized, translated or imported, shall sell or expose to sale" any copy of a copyrighted book, must forfeit every copy to the proprietor and is liable for damages in a civil action. In the case of paintings or statuary, the infringer forfeits $10 for every copy he sells, possesses or exposes for sale. With other copyrighted articles, he forfeits the plates and $1 for every sheet he possesses or exposes for sale: *Provided*, however, that in case of infringement of the copyright of a photograph made from any object not a work of the fine arts, the forfeiture shall not be less than $100, nor more than $5,000; and in case of infringement of the copyright of a painting, drawing, statue, engraving, etching, print, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, or of a photograph of a work of the fine arts, the forfeiture shall not be less than $250 nor more than $10,000. Persons purchasing for use, and not for sale, may import, subject to duty, not more than two foreign copies of a copyrighted book.

Switzerland France, Belgium, England, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Mexico, and Chili have been admitted to the benefits of the new law. For an American citizen to secure copyright in Great Britain, the title must be entered at Stationers' Hall, London, the fee for which is five shillings sterling; the work must be published in Great Britain simultaneously with its publication in the United States, and five copies of the publication are required.

A foreigner may secure copyright in France by depositing two copies of the publication at the Ministry of the Interior in Paris.

In Germany a foreigner must enter his work in the general registry book of copyrights at Leipzig and have it published by a firm having its place of business within the German Empire.

Copyright in Canada is to be registered with the Minister of Agriculture, fee $1; the work to be published in Canada.

POSTAGE RATES AND REGULATIONS.

DOMESTIC MATTER.

First Class.

LETTERS.—The rate of postage on letters (sealed or unsealed) sent by mail from one post office to another within the United States, or posted at a city or town where letter carriers are employed, addressed for local delivery in such city or town, is two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

All packages sealed or closed against inspection (except proprietary articles, such as pills, powders, etc., put up in original trade packages), all typewritten matter, all printed matter containing writing (except corrected proof sheets, books or other printed articles with written complimentary dedications or inscriptions, and circulars with written dates, addresses and signatures), and all written matter except manuscript accompanying proof sheets of the same, is subject to postage at *letter* rates.

All letters (and all other articles subject to letter rates) must be prepaid to the amount of at least two cents or they cannot be forwarded by mail.

ORDINARY POSTAL CARDS.—The postage of one cent each is paid by the stamp impressed on these cards, and no further payment is required.

DOUBLE (OR REPLY) POSTAL CARDS.—These consist of two attached cards - one for the original message, the other to be detached and used for reply by the person originally addressed. The original sender may write or print his name and address on the reply card, or write or print a message thereon to be signed or filled up by the original addressee. The price of the double card is two cents.

PRIVATE MAILING CARDS.—"That from and after the first day of July, 1898, it shall be lawful to transmit by mail, at the postage of a cent apiece, payable by stamps to be affixed by the sender, and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, written messages on private mailing cards, such cards to be sent openly in the mails, to be no larger than the size fixed by the convention of the Universal Postal Union, and to be approximately of the same form, quality, and weight as the stamped postal card now in general use in the United States."

Users of mailing cards must conform to these rules:

1. Cards must not exceed the size of what is now known as the "H" postal card, which is 3¼ by 5½ inches in dimensions; nor must they be smaller than the "K" postal card, the size of which is 2 15-16 by 4 15-16 inches.

2. The quality of the cards must be substantially that of the Government postal cards, and weigh about 6 lbs. 3 ounces to the thousand.

3. The color of the cards may be white, cream, light gray, or the shade of the Government card, which is light buff.

4. The cards must bear these words, in print, on the address side: "Private Mailing Card—Authorized by Act of Congress on May 19, 1898." When prepared by printers or stationers for sale, they should also bear in the upper right-hand corner of the address side an oblong diagram with the words, "Place a one-cent stamp here"; and in the lower left-hand corner the following words should be printed: "This side is exclusively for the address."

5. The message on the cards may be either in writing or print; and there may also appear on the message side advertisements, illustrations, or other matter, printed either in black or in colors.

6. There must be attached to every card mailed a one-cent adhesive postage stamp.

7. The privilege given by the Act is not intended to work a discontinuance of the Government postal cards. These will be issued and sold the same as heretofore.

8. Private mailing cards with written messages can be mailed to foreign countries on payment of two cents postage.

Second Class.

Second-class matter embraces newspapers, magazines and other periodical publications issued at regular intervals and not less frequently than four times a year, devoted to information of a public character, or to literature, science, art, or some special industry, having a known office of publication and a legitimate list of subscribers. Publications circulated free, or at merely nominal subscription price, or primarily designed for advertising purposes, do not belong in the second class and cannot be mailed in the manner nor at the rate provided for matter of that class.

The rate of postage on second-class matter sent by mail, when paid by the publisher or a news agent, is one cent a pound, to be prepaid in currency. When sent by others, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

The rate of postage on second-class matter posted in New York by others than the publishers or news agents for delivery within the city is ONE CENT FOR EACH FOUR OUNCES or fraction thereof.

On newspapers (other than weeklies) and periodicals, when deposited by publisher or news agent for general box delivery, *one cent per pound*.

On weekly newspapers deposited by publisher or news agent for general or box delivery, or delivery by carriers, *one cent per pound or fraction thereof*; when deposited by other than publisher or news agent, *one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces, and one cent for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof*.

There is no limit of weight on packages of second-class matter.

Third Class.

Third-class matter embraces books, pamphlets, and all matter wholly in print on paper (and not included in the second class), such as printed handbills, cards, labels, calendars, printed postal cards mailed in bulk, legal and insurance blanks, photographs, blank check and receipt books, engravings, lithographs. Typewriting is considered same as personal correspondence; but fac-simile copies of typewriting or handwriting obtained by a mechanical process such as the hektograph, mimegraph, etc., are mailable at third-class rates when presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of 20 identical copies, otherwise first-class rates apply.

The rate of postage on third-class matter is ONE CENT FOR EACH TWO OUNCES or fraction thereof, to be fully prepaid by postage stamps (otherwise it will not be forwarded), and the limit of weight of each package is four pounds. There is no limit of weight on single books.

Fourth Class.

Fourth-class matter embraces merchandise, samples, and all articles (not exceeding the limit of weight named below, and not in themselves unmailable), which are not embraced in the first, second or third class.

The rate of postage on fourth-class matter is ONE CENT FOR EACH OUNCE or fraction thereof, which must be fully prepaid by postage stamps (otherwise it will not be forwarded by mail), and the limit of weight of each package is FOUR pounds; but seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants are mailable at the rate of one cent for every *two* ounces or fraction thereof.

Forwarding and Returning Mail Matter.

The following matter may be forwarded to addressee, or returned to sender on request, without additional charge for postage: Letters on which two cents at least has been prepaid, parcels prepaid at letter rates, postal cards, official matter and free county publications (within county of publication) and matter from postal union countries.

Other mail matter, when forwarded or returned, must be again prepaid at same rate as if mailed at forwarding office. At office of destination the matter will be treated as unpaid, unless postage for forwarding has been prepaid.

The person in whose care matter is addressed may request it to be forwarded, or may redirect and remail such matter (if first class) without additional prepayment. The same rule applies to such matter addressed to a person who has removed to another location than the one named in the original address.

The direction may be changed and matter reforwarded as many times as necessary to reach addressee.

Mail Matter of Different Classes in Same Package.

When articles belonging to different classes of mail matter are included in the same package the postage on the package is charged at the rate which would apply if its entire contents were of the class on which the highest rate is payable by law; but an envelope or a blank or *printed* postal card may be enclosed in a package of third-class matter for reply without subjecting the package to a higher rate of postage. No written address may be placed on such envelope or card.

To enclose or conceal any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and deposit the same for mailing at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter, is punishable by a fine of $10 for every such offense.

Mail Matter "Held for Postage."

Letters and sealed packages not prepaid by stamps to the amount of at least *two cents* are unmailable, and are "held for postage," and returned to the sender, if known; otherwise the person addressed is notified to forward the necessary stamps for prepayment. Third and fourth class matter is unmailable unless *fully* prepaid, and packages of those classes if deposited without such full prepayment are treated in the same manner as unpaid letters, except that when not of obvious value they are destroyed.

Withdrawal of Letters.

Letters (only) that have been deposited in the General Post Office or at a branch post-office station, but have not yet been despatched, may be withdrawn if personal application be made within one hour after posting at the office of the Assistant Postmaster (before 8 P. M.) or of the Superintendent of the branch post office station. A fac-simile of the envelope used, and of the address, in the same handwriting, must be submitted as evidence of the good faith or authority of the applicant.

Registration of Mail Matter.

Any article of the first, third or fourth class of mail matter may be registered at any post office in the United States and at any station or sub-station in this city.

The fee on registered matter, domestic or foreign, is EIGHT CENTS for each letter or parcel, to be affixed in stamps, in addition to the postage. Full prepayment of postage and fee is required.

FOREIGN MATTER.

Full prepayment is required upon *all registered articles*, and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid at least in part. Prepayment on ordinary letters (except to Canada, Mexico and Shanghai) is optional.

Countries or Places of Destination.	Letters Per Half Ounce.	Postcards Single Each.	Postcards With Paid Reply Each.	Registration Fee.	Printed Matter of all Kinds P'r 2 Ozs.	Commercial Papers P'r 2 Ozs.	Samples of Merchandise P'r 2 Ozs.
All of the countries and colonies of the Universal Postal Union, except Canada and Mexico	5c	2c	4c	8c	1c	The same as for "Printed Matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 5 cents (applies to Canada and Mexico).	The same as for "Printed Matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 2 cents (applies to Canada and Mexico).
Canada.—(See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.) At least one single rate of postage (2 cents) must be prepaid on ordinary letters. Plants and seeds are subject to the rate of 1 cent per ounce. "Printed Matter" and merchandise are subject to the domestic rates and conditions.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.		
Mexico.—(See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.) At least one rate of postage (2 cents) must be prepaid on ordinary letters.							

☞ The same rates and conditions apply also in the case of mail matter sent to countries and colonies *not* in the Universal Postal Union. But see "Shanghai" and "Special Rates and Conditions Applying to Canada and Mexico" below.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE must conform to the following conditions: 1st. They must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection. 2d. They must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight or size of the quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. 3d. They must not exceed 12 ounces in weight, or the following dimensions: 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth, except that when in the form of *rolls* packages of samples may measure not to exceed 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

REGISTRATION.—Any article of mail matter, except those addressed under initials, or with the address written with a pencil, may be registered, subject to full prepayment of the postage upon the article according to its nature, in addition to the registration fee.

Customs Duties.

The department has not been advised what articles (other than those so designated in the list of "prohibited articles") are liable to customs duties in foreign countries, and consequently does not exclude articles of merchandise from the mails for foreign countries because they may be liable to customs duties in the countries to which they are addressed.

Customs duties cannot be prepaid by the senders of dutiable articles; they will be collected of addressees if the articles are delivered.

Newspapers and other periodical publications received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions, and packages addressed to foreign consuls in the United States, which bear the official seal of the consul's government, are free from customs duty.

Customs officers are assigned to duty at the New York Post Office for the seizure of dutiable articles arriving in the mails from foreign countries. All *unsealed* packages containing such articles are seized by them, and when letters, *sealed* packages, or packages the wrappers of which cannot be removed without destroying them, are received in the United States from a foreign country, and there is reason to believe they contain articles liable to customs duties, the customs officers are notified of the receipt of such letters or packages and their several addresses; and if any letter or package of this character be addressed to a person residing within the delivery of this office, the addressee thereof is notified that such letter or package has been received and is believed to contain articles liable to customs duties, and that he must appear at the office of the customs examiners in the post-office building within a time not exceeding twenty days from the date of said notice and receive and open said letter or package in their presence.

Non-Mailable Articles.

The following articles, when addressed to the countries named, are absolutely unmailable, the laws of those countries forbidding their importation by mail:

To BELGIUM—

Articles of miscellaneous merchandise not *bona fide* trade samples.

To GREAT BRITAIN—

Packages of manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes; also packages of unmanufactured tobacco exceeding four ounces in weight.

To FRANCE—

Tobacco in any form.

To ITALY—

a. Living plants or any living portion of a vegetable, such as branches, bulbs or roots.

b. Samples of tobacco.

c. Samples of raw or spun silk in excess of 100 grams (3½ ozs.) weight.

d. Correspondence relative to lotteries.

To RUSSIA—

a. Newspapers and other political publications, unless addressed to members of the reigning imperial family, ministers of the Empire or members of the diplomatic corps, or subscribed for at Russian post offices.

b. Non-political publications, except those subscribed for at Russian post offices or addressed to the Public Imperial Library, the Academy of Sciences, the higher educational establishments or established book stores.

c. Books in the Russian language published elsewhere than in Russia.

d. Pasteboard drawing models.

e. Russian paper money.

Parcels-Post.

Statement Showing the Countries to which Parcels May be Sent, and the Dimensions, Weight and Rates of Postage Applicable to Parcels.

	Allowable Dimensions and Weight of Parcels					Postage	
	Greatest Length.		Greatest Length & Girth Comb'd.	Greatest Girth.	Greatest Weight.	For a Parcel not Exceeding One Pound.	For every Add'tl lb. or Fraction of lb.
Name of Countries.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Feet.	Pounds.	Cents.	Cents.
Bahamas	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Barbados	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Colombia	2	..	..	4	11	12	12
Costa Rica	2	..	..	4	11	12	12
The Danish West Indies	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
The Hawaiian Republic	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Honduras (British)	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Jamaica, including the Turks & Caicos Islands	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Leeward Islands	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Mexico	2	..	..	4	11	12	12
Salvador	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
British Guiana	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Windward Islands	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Newfoundland	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Trinidad	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Tobago	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Honduras Republic	3	6	6	..	11	12	12

NOTE.—Additions to the above list may be made at any time.

Registered Parcels.

The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named above, except Barbados, may have the same registered by paying a registration fee of 8 cents, and will receive the "return receipt" without special charge therefor; but the Post Office Department will in no case be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

Customs and Postage Charges on Delivery.

Dutiable articles received in the United States in parcels-post mail will be rated and charged with the proper amount of customs duty by the customs officer at the United State exchange post office at which said mails are received from abroad, and the duty so rated will be collected and remitted to said customs officer by the postmaster who delivers the article.

Special Rates and Conditions Applying to Canada, Mexico, and Shanghai.

CANADA.

Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country are admitted at the same postage rates and under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; except that plants, seeds, etc., are subject to the postage rate of one cent an ounce; that "commercial papers" and *samples* of merchandise are transmissible at the same postage

rates and under the same conditions as apply to them in mails to other foreign countries—though goods and merchandise *not* samples may be sent in packages, not over four pounds in weight, for one cent per ounce; and that articles other than *letters in their usual and ordinary form* are excluded from the mails unless they are so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be *easily* examined by postmasters or customs officers; and except also the following articles, the transmission of which is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances, viz.:

All sealed packages which, from their form and general appearance, *evidently are not letters.*

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets (except single volumes of printed books and packages of second-class matter) which exceed four pounds six ounces in weight; poisons, explosive or inflammable substances; live or dead (not dried) animals, insects and reptiles (except queen bees and their attendant bees), fruits and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars, Police Gazettes; all obscene or immoral articles, and other articles which may destroy or damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

All articles are required to be *fully* prepaid with postage stamps, at the rate of postage applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of the country of origin, and are required to be delivered free of postage to addresses in the country of destination; except that *letters* upon which only one rate of postage has been prepaid are required to be forwarded, any deficiency being collected on delivery.

MEXICO.

All articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country will be admitted under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; *except* that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as *bona fide* trade samples, are required to be sent by "Parcels-Post," and that *commercial papers* and *bona fide* trade samples are transmissible in the regular mails at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to those articles in Postal Union Mails; and except also the following articles, the transmission of which is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances, viz.: Sealed packages which, from their form and general appearance, *evidently are not letters;* publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, which exceed four pounds six ounces in weight; poisons, explosive or inflammable substances; live or dead (not dried) animals, insects (except bees) and reptiles; confections, pastes, fruit and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; and other articles which may destroy or damage the mails, or injure persons handling them.

SHANGHAI.—Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States and domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, subject, however, to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes:

First-class matter, 5 cents for each ½ ounce or fraction of ½ ounce.

Postal card, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each.

Second and third class matter, and *samples* of merchandise not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. No limit of weight on single books.

Fourth-class matter (miscellaneous goods or merchandise), 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce; limit of weight, 4 pounds.

Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt.

Articles other than letters *in their usual and ordinary form* must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers.

Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, viz.:

Cheefoo,	Ichang,	Newchwang,	Taku,
Chin Kiang,	Kaining,	Ningpo,	Tientsin,
Chung King,	Kalgan,	Ourga,	Wenchow,
Hankow,	Kiukiang,	Peking,	Wuchang,
Hung Chow,	Nanking,	Shanghai,	Wuhn,

Yentai,

are transmissible in the mails for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be made on delivery.

DAYS OF GRACE ON DRAFTS.

(Revised to January 4, 1899.)

The following expresses the usage in the different States, as to three days of grace allowed on drafts:

States.	Time Drafts.	Sight Drafts.	Demand Drafts.
Alabama (1)	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Arizona	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Arkansas	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
California	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Colorado	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Connecticut	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Delaware	Grace.	No grace.	Grace.
District of Columbia (2)	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Florida	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Georgia	Grace.	No grace.	Grace.
Idaho	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Illinois	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Indiana	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Indian Territory	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Iowa	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Kansas	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Kentucky	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Louisiana	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Maine	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Maryland	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Massachusetts	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Michigan	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Minnesota	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Mississippi	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Missouri	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Montana	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Nebraska	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Nevada	Grace.	No grace.	Grace.
New Hampshire	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
New Jersey	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
New Mexico	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
New York	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
North Carolina	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
North Dakota (3)	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Ohio	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Oklahoma	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Oregon	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Pennsylvania	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Rhode Island (4)	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
South Carolina	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
South Dakota	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Tennessee	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Texas	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Utah	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Vermont	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Virginia	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Washington	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
West Virginia	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Wisconsin	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Wyoming	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Ontario	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Quebec	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.

(1) Place of payment being stated, grace is allowed.
(2) Checks are treated same as drafts.
(3) Holidays and Sundays not included in days of grace.
(4) Sight bills, payable within the State and containing no provision to the contrary, carry grace.

State Interest Laws.

(Revised to January 1, 1899.)

States.	Legal Rate.	Allowed by Contract.	Penalty for Usury.
Alabama	8	8	Forfeiture of all interest.
Alaska	8	10	Forfeiture of debt.
Arizona	7	Any rate.	None.
Arkansas	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California	7	Any rate.	None.
Colorado	8	Any rate.	None.
Connecticut	6	6	None.
Delaware	6	6	Forfeiture of contract.
District of Columbia	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Florida	8	10	Forfeiture of interest.
Georgia	7	8	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Idaho	a7	12	(a)
Illinois	5	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Indiana	6	8	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Iowa	6	8	Forfeiture of interest and costs (d).
Kansas	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Kentucky	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Louisiana	5	8	Forfeiture of interest.
Maine	6	Any rate.	None.
Maryland	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	None.
Michigan	6	8	Forfeiture of interest.
Minnesota	7	10	Forfeiture of principal.
Mississippi	6	10	Forfeiture of interest.
Missouri	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Montana	10	Any rate.	None.
Nebraska	7	10	Forfeiture of interest.
Nevada	10	Any rate.	None.
New Hampshire	6	6	Forfeiture of three times excess.
New Jersey	6	6	Forfeiture of entire interest and costs.
New Mexico	6	12	Forfeiture twice amount and $100 fine.
New York (b)	6	6	(b)
North Carolina	6	6	Forfeiture of interest.
North Dakota	7	12	Forfeiture of contract.
Ohio	6	8	Forfeiture of excess.
Oklahoma	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.
Oregon	8	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
Pennsylvania	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Rhode Island	6	Any rate.	None.
South Carolina	7	8	Forfeiture of interest.
South Dakota	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.
Tennessee	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Texas	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Utah	8	Any rate.	None.
Vermont	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Virginia	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Washington	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.
West Virginia	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Wisconsin	6	10	Forfeiture of three times the excess.
Wyoming	8	12	Forfeiture of interest.

(a) Loss of interest by tender; 10 per cent. from borrower for school fund.
(b) Contract void; punishable as misdemeanor.
(d) Defendant also forfeits 10 per cent. a year to school fund.

Statutes of Limitation.

(The first figure after each State indicates limitation, in years, on open accounts; the second, on notes and contracts; the third, on judgments.)

Alabama, 3, 6, 20; Alaska, 6, 6, 10; Arkansas, 3, 5, 10; Arizona, 3, 5, 5; California, 2, 4, 5; Colorado, 6, 6, 6; Connecticut, 6, 6, 17; Delaware, 3, 6, 20; District of Columbia, 3, 3, 12; Florida, 4, 5, 20; Georgia, 4, 6, 10; Idaho, 4, 5, 6; Illinois, 5, 10, 20; Indiana, 6, 10, 20; Iowa, 5, 10, 20; Kansas, 3, 5, 5; Kentucky, 5, 15, 15; Louisiana, 3, 5, 10; Maine, 6, 6 (witnessed note, 20), 20; Maryland, 3, 3, 12; Massachusetts, 6, 6, 20; Michigan, 6, 6, 10; Minnesota, 6, 6, 10; Mississippi, 3, 6, 7; Missouri, 5, 10, 10; Montana, 5, 8, 10; Nebraska, 4, 5, 5; Nevada, 2, 6, 5; New Hampshire, 6, 6, 20; New Jersey, 6, 6, 20; New Mexico, 4, 6, 7; New York, 6, 6, 20; North Carolina, 3, 3, 10; North Dakota, 6, 8, 20; Ohio, 6, 15, 21; Oklahoma, 3, 5, 2; Oregon, 6, 6, 10; Pennsylvania, 6, 6 (judgments renewable indefinitely); Rhode Island, 6, 6, 20; South Carolina, 6, 6, 20; South Dakota, 6, 6, 20; Tennessee, 6, 6, 10; Texas, 2, 4, 10; Utah, 4, 6, 8; Vermont, 6, 6, 20; Virginia, 2, 5, 8; Washington, 3, 6, 6; West Virginia, 5, 10, 10; Wisconsin, 6, 6, 20; Wyoming, 8, 4, 5 (may be revived).

Legal Holidays.

(Revised to January 1, 1899.)

January 1, New Year's Day—In all the States except Colorado, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

January 8, Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans—In Louisiana.

January 19, Lee's Birthday—In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

February 12, Lincoln's Birthday—In Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

February 22, Washington's Birthday—In all the States except Colorado, Iowa, Mississippi, and New Mexico.

February 14, 1899, Mardi Gras -Alabama and Louisiana.

March 2, Anniversary of Texan Independence—In Texas.

March 4, Firemen's Anniversary—In New Orleans, La.

March 4 (in every fourth year), Inauguration Day—In Washington, D. C.

April, first Wednesday in, State Election Day—In Rhode Island.

March 31, 1899, Good Friday—In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

April 15, Arbor Day—In Utah.

April 19, Patriots' Day—In Massachusetts.

April 21, Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto—In Texas.

April 26, Memorial Day—In Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

May 10, Memorial Day—In North Carolina and South Carolina.

May 20, Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—In North Carolina.

May 30, Decoration Day—In Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington, and Wyoming.

June 3, Jefferson Davis's Birthday—In Florida.

July 4, Independence Day—In all the States except Colorado.

July 24, Pioneers' Day—In Utah.

August 16, Bennington Battle Day—In Vermont.

September, first Monday in, Labor Day—In Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington. In Wisconsin the Governor is authorized to set apart a day each year to be observed as Labor Day.

September 9, Admission Day—In California.

October 31, Admission in the Union Day—In Nevada.

General Election Day—In Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

November 25, Labor Day—In Louisiana.

November, last Thursday in, Thanksgiving Day—Is observed in all the States, though in some it is not a statutory holiday.

December 25, Christmas Day—In all the States except Colorado.

Sundays and Fast Days, whenever appointed, are legal holidays in nearly all the States.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Kansas, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor. In Nebraska, April 22; California, September 9; Colorado, on the third Friday in April, and Idaho, Friday after May 1.

In New Mexico there are no legal holidays established by statute, and in Delaware no State holidays.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in Connecticut, Florida, Maine, New York, and New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, Annapolis, Md.; Charleston County, S. C.; Wilmington, Del., and the county of Newcastle, except St. George's Hundred; every city in Missouri with 100,000 inhabitants, and every city or municipality in Ohio having 50,000 or more inhabitants. City of New Orleans, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, June 1 to September 30. Saturday afternoon is a holiday during June, July, and August in every city of Colorado having a population of 100,000 or over. The afternoon of November 23 is a half-holiday in Frederick County, Md. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays, and has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, in such legislation as the Bankruptcy Act, but there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of thanksgiving makes it a holiday only in those States which provide by law for it.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system was first adopted by France in 1840. Since then it has been obligatory by law in the following countries: Argentine Republic, Austria, Austro-Hungary, Brazil, British India, Congo Free State, Chili, Costa Rica, Dutch Colonies, East Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, New Grenada, Mauritius, Mexico, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, United States of Colombia, Roumania, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The population of these countries is about 550,000,000.

The system is partly in use in Denmark and its colonies.

It is lawful in Great Britain and her colonies, in Belgium, Bavaria and in this country, but is not compulsory. It is, however, obligatory in the Marine Hospital service of this country.

Russia is the only country in which the metric system is not allowed. The population of the Russian Empire is 126,000,000.

Primary Unit.

The unit of the metric system is the metre, which is the 1-10,000,000 part of the quadrant of the meridian, or the distance from the equator to the pole.

The metre is the unit of linear measure.

The are, 10 metres squared, is the unit of land measure.

The stere, or cubic metre, is the unit for large bulks of dry substances.

The litre, or the cube on one-tenth metre, is unit for liquid and dry measure.

The gram is the unit of measures of weight and is the weight of 1 cubic-centimetre (1-1,000 part of a litre) of pure water at 4 degrees centigrade.

The following prefixes to the units are used:

Myria, meaning	10,000	Deci, meaning	1-10
Kilo, "	1,000	Centi, "	1-100
Hekto, "	100	Milli, "	1-1,000
Deka, "	10		

The metric system was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866. Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

Measures of Length.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE	
Myriametre	10,000 metres.	6.2137	miles.
Kilometre	1,000 metres.	0.62137	mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres.	328	feet 1 inch.
Deckametre	10 metres.	393.7	inches.
Metre	1 metre.	39.37	inches.
Decimetre	1-10 of a metre.	3.937	inches.
Centimetre	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937	inch.
Millimetre	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394	inch.

Measures of Surface.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE	
Hectare	10,000 square metres.	2.471	acres.
Are	100 square metres.	119 6	square yards.
Centare	1 square metre.	1,550	square inches.

Measures of Capacity.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE		
Names.	No. of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.	
Kilolitre or stere.	1-000	1 cubic metre	1.308 cubic yards	264.17	gallons.
Hectolitre	100	1-10 of a cubic metre	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks	26.417	gallons.
Deckalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres	9.08 quarts	2.6417	gallons.
Litre	1	1 cubic decimetre	0.908 quart	1.0567	quarts.
Decilitre	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre.	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845	gill.
Centilitre	1-100	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338	fluid ounce.
Millilitre	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre.	0.061 cubic inch	0.27	fluid dram.

Weights.

Metric Denominations and Values — Names.	No. of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Equivalents in Denominations in Use. Avoirdupois Weight.
Miller or tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1-100	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grain.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS IN UNITED STATES MEASURES AND VICE VERSA.

Measures of Length.

Metres= Inches.	Inches= Metres.	Metres= Feet.	Feet= Metres.	Metres= Yards.	Yards= Metres.	Kilom'tr's= Miles.	Miles= Kilom'tr's.
1= 39.37	1=0.02539	1= 3.28083	1=0.304801	1=1.093611	1=0.914402	1=0 62137	1= 1.60935
2= 78.74	2=0.05078	2= 6.56167	2=0.609601	2=2.187222	2=1.828804	2=1.24274	2= 3.21869
3=118.11	3=0.07617	3= 9.84250	3=0.914402	3=3.280833	3=2.743205	3=1.86411	3= 4.82804
4=157.48	4=0.10156	4=13.12333	4=1.219202	4=4.374444	4=3.657607	4=2.48548	4= 6.43739
4=196.85	5=0.12695	5=16.40417	5=1.524003	5=5.468056	5=4.572009	5=3.10685	5= 8.04674
6=236.22	6=0.15234	6=19.68500	6=1.828804	6=6.561667	6=5.486411	6=3.72822	6= 9.65608
7=275.59	7=0.17773	7=22.96583	7=2.133604	7=7.655278	7=6.400813	7=4.34959	7=11.26543
8=314.96	8=0.20312	8=26.24667	8=2.438405	8=8.748889	8=7.315215	8=4.97096	8=12.87478
9=354.33	9=0.22851	9=29.52750	9=2.743205	9=9.842500	9=8.229616	9=5.59233	9=14.48412

Measures of Surface.

Sq. Metres= Sq. Feet.	Sq. Feet= Sq. Metres.	Sq. Metres= Sq. Yards.	Sq. Yards= Sq. Metres.	Sq. Centimetres= Sq. Inches.	Sq. Inches= Sq. Centim't're.
1=10.764	1=0.09290	1= 1.196	1=0.836	1=0.155	1= 6.452
2=21.528	2=0.18581	2= 2.392	2=1.672	2=0.310	2=12.903
3=32.292	3=0.27871	3= 3.588	3=2.508	3=0.465	3=19.355
4=43.055	4=0.37161	4= 4.784	4=3.344	4=0.620	4=25.807
5=53.819	5=0.46452	5= 5.980	5=4.181	5=8.775	5=32.258
6=64.583	6=0.55742	6= 7.176	6=5.017	6=0.930	6=38.710
7=75.347	7=0.65032	7= 8.372	7=5.853	7=1.085	7=45.161
8=86.111	8=0.74323	8= 9.568	8=6.689	8=1.240	8=51.613
9=96.874	9=0.83613	9=10.764	9=7.525	9=1.395	9=58.065

Measures of Volume.

Liquid Measure: Litres= Quarts.	Quarts= Litres.	Litres= Gallons.	Gallons= Litres.	Dry Measure: Hectolitres= Bushels.	Bushels= Hect'litrs.	Cubic Measure: Cu. Metres= Cu. Feet.	Cu. Feet= Cu. Metres.
1=1.0567	1=0.94636	1=0.26417	1= 3.78544	1= 2.8375	1=0.35242	1= 35.314	1=0.02832
2=2.1134	2=1.89272	2=0.52834	2= 7.57088	2= 5 6750	2=0.70485	2= 70.629	2=0.05663
3=3.1700	3=2.83908	3=0 79251	3=11.35632	3= 8.5125	3=1.05727	3=105.943	3=0.08495
4=4.2267	4=3.78544	4=1.05668	4=15.14176	4=11.3500	4=1.40969	4=141.258	4=0.11327
5=5.2834	5=4.73180	5=1.32085	5=18.92720	5=14.1875	5=1.76211	5=176.572	5=0.14158
6=6.3401	6=5.67816	6=1.58502	6=22.71264	6=17.0250	6=2.11454	6=211.887	6=0.16990
7=7.3968	7=6.62452	7=1.84919	7=26.49808	7=19.8625	7=2.46696	7=247.201	7=0.19822
8=8.4534	8=7.57088	8=2.11336	8=30.28352	8=22.7000	8=2.81938	8=282.516	8=0.22654
9=9.5101	9=8.51724	9=2.37753	9=34.06896	9=25.5375	9=3.17181	9=317.830	9=0.25485

Measures of Weight.

Centigrams= Grains.	Grains= Centigrams.	Kilograms= Ounces Avd'ps.	Ounces Avd'ps= Grams.	Kilograms= Pounds Avd'ps.	Pounds Avd'ps= Kilograms.
1=0.1543	1= 6.4799	1= 35.274	1= 28.3495	1= 2.20462	1=0.45359
2=0.3086	2=12.9598	2= 70.548	2= 56.6991	2= 4.40924	2=0.90719
3=0.4630	3=19.4397	3=105.822	3= 85.0486	3= 6.61386	3=1.36078
4=0.6173	4=25.9196	4=141.096	4=113.3981	4= 8.81849	4=1.81437
5=0.7716	5=32 3995	5=176.370	5=141.7476	5=11.02311	5=2.26796
6=0.9259	6=38.8793	6=211.644	6=170.0972	6=13.22773	6=2.72156
7=1.0803	7=45.3592	7=246.918	7=198.4467	7=15.43235	7=3.17515
8=1.2346	8=51.8391	8=282.192	8=226.7962	8=17.63697	8=3.62874
9=1.3889	9=58.3190	9=317.466	9=255.1457	9=19.84159	9=4 08233

Exact Equivalents.

1 acre	=hectar	.4047	1 mile	=kilometres	1.609
1 bushel	=litres	35.24	1 millimetre	=inch	.0394
1 centimetre	=inch	.3937	1 ounce (avd'ps)	=grams	28.35
1 cubic centimetre	=cubic inch	.0610	1 ounce (Troy)	=grams	31.10
1 cubic foot	=cubic metre	.0283	1 peck	=litres	8.809
1 cubic inch	=cubic centimetre	16.39	1 pint	=litre	.4732
1 cubic metre	=cubic feet	35.31	1 pound	=kilogram	.4536
1 cubic metre	=cubic yards	1.308	1 quart (dry)	=litres	1.101
1 cubic yard	=cubic metre	.7645	1 quart (liquid)	=litre	.9464
1 foot	=centimetres	30 48	1 square centimetre	=square inch	.1550
1 gallon	=litre	3.785	1 square foot	=square metre	.0929
1 grain	=gram	.0648	1 square inch	= quare centim'trs.	6.452
1 gram	=grains	15.43	1 square metre	=square yards	1.196
1 hectar	=acres	2.471	1 square metre	=square feet	10.76

Exact Equivalents.—Continued.

1 inch	=millimetres	25.40	1 square yard	=square metre	.8361
1 kilogram	=pounds	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	=metric ton	.9072
1 kilometre	=mile	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	=metric ton	1.017
1 litre	=quart (dry)	.9081	1 ton (metric)	=ton (2,000 lbs.)	1.102
1 litre	=quarts (liquid)	1.057	1 ton (metric)	=ton (2,240 lbs.)	.9842
1 metre	=feet	3.281	1 yard	=metre	.9144

Domestic Weights and Measures.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.—20 grains=1 scruple; 3 scruples=1 dram; 8 drams=1 ounce; 12 ounces =1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT (short ton).—27 11-32 grains=1 dram; 16 drams=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 25 pounds=1 quarter; 4 quarters=1 cwt.; 20 cwt.=1 ton.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT (long ton).—27 11-32 grains=1 dram; 16 drams=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 112 pounds=1 cwt.; 20 cwt.=1 ton.

TROY WEIGHT.—24 grains=1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 degree; 30 degrees=1 sign; 12 signs= 1 circle.

CUBIC MEASURE.—1,728 cubic inches=1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard.

DRY MEASURE.—2 pints=1 quart; 8 quarts=1 peck; 4 pecks=1 bushel.

LIQUID MEASURE.—4 gills=1 pint; 2 pints=1 quart; 4 quarts=1 gallon; 31½ gallons=1 barrel; 2 barrels=1 hogshead.

LONG MEASURE.—12 inches=1 foot; 3 feet=1 yard; 5½ yards=1 rod or pole; 40 rods=1 furlong, 8 furlongs=1 statute mile; 3 miles=1 league.

MARINERS' MEASURE.—6 feet=1 fathom; 120 fathoms=1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths=1 mile; 5,280 feet=1 statute mile; 6.085 feet=1 nautical mile.

SQUARE MEASURE.—144 square inches=1 square foot; 9 square feet=1 square yard; 30¼ square yards=1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods=1 rood; 4 roods=1 acre; 640 acres=1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square)=1 township.

TIME MEASURE.—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 hour; 24 hours=1 day; 7 days=1 week 365 days=1 year; 366 days 1 leap year.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a summary of weights and measures in use among the principal nations of the globe, with their equivalents in the standards of the United States:

Arabia (Mocha).—Length: the guz=25 inches; the covid=19 inches; the kassaba=4.1 yards. Liquids: 128 vakias=8 nusfias=1 gudda=2 gallons. Weights: 40 vakias=1 maund=8 pounds avoirdupois; and 150 maunds=15 frazils=1 bahar=450 pounds. The weights of Egypt are used in some parts.

Argentine Republic (See Spain).—Metric system legal and used in customs. Obligatory.

Austria.—Length: 1.728 punkte=144 linien=12 zoll=1 fuss=1.0371 feet; 6 fuss=1 klafter; and 4,000 klafter=1 meile=4.7142 miles. Surface: 1,600 square klafter=1 joch=1.4223 acre. Liquid: 80 kannen= 40 masse=4 viertel=1 eimer=14.95 gallons; and 32 eimer=1 fuder. Dry: 16 mühlmaassel=8 achtel=4 viertel=1 metze=1.745 bushels; and 30 metzen=1 muth. Weight: 1 loth=270.2 grains; and 32 loth=16 unzen=4 vierding=2 mark=1 pfund=1.2352 pound. The measures differ in some parts; the French measures, under different names, were made legal in 1876. Obligatory.

Baden.—The fuss is 0.9842 feet; the stütze, 3.963 gallons; the malter, 4.257 bushels=15 déckalitres; the pfund, 1.1029 pound avoirdupois. Metric system since 1872.

Bavaria.—The fuss is 0.9517 feet; the eimer, 16.944 gallons; the scheffel, 6.31 bushels; the pfund, 1.2346 pound. Metric system since 1872.

Belgium.—Since 1820, the French weights and measures, but retaining mainly the Dutch names; as, aune or elle for metre; litron or kan for litre; livre or pond for kilogram. In weight, the denominations, ascending by tens, are the korrel, wigtje, lood, ons, and the pond=2.20486 pounds. Surface: 100 square elles=1 are=119.6033 square yards. The cubic elle=1 stere=1.308 cubic yard.

Bohemia.—The Prague foot=11.88 inches. The measures are generally those of Austria.

Brazil.—In general, those of Portugal. But of Brazil pounds, 99=100 pounds avoirdupois; 5 varas =6 yards. The medida=3-5 gallon; the alqueire=1.135 bushel; the mark=7.3781 ounces troy. Metric system now legal and obligatory.

Bremen.—The fuss is 11.386 inches; the morgen, 0.6343 acre; the viertel, 1.915 gallon; the scheffel, 2.102 bushels; the pfund=2 mark=16 unzen=32 loth=1.0986 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Canada and other British Possessions in North America.—The weights and measures are those of Great Britain. Metric system legal, but not obligatory.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Dutch standards were formerly in use, but are now mainly superseded by the English.

Chili.—In general, those of Spain. Metric system legal and obligatory.

China.—Length: 100 fans=10 tsuns=1 chik or covid=13.125 inches; and 100 chiks=10 cheungs or fathoms=1 yan=109.4 feet. Liquid: 100 kops=10 shings=12 catties=1 tau=1.318 gallons; and 10 taus=1 bwuh=13.18 gallons. Weight: 16 taels=1 catty or pound=1⅓ pound avoirdupois; 100 catties=1 pecul or tam=133⅓ pounds.

Cuba.—Generally, those of Spain. In trade are also used 100 libras=4 arrobas=1 quintal=101.75 pounds avoirdupois; the vara=33.333 inches; the fanega=2.9 bushels; the arroba for wine, 3.42 gallons.

Denmark.—Length: 144 linies=12 tommes=1 fod=1.0298 feet; and 24,000 fods=12.000alens=1 mili =4.68 miles. Liquid: 8 potts=4 kandes=2.041 gallons. Dry: 36 potts=2 skjeppens=1 fjerding=0.990 bushels; and 88 fjerdings=22 töndes=1 last=86.84 bushels. Weight: 32 orts=1 unze=1.1029 ounces avoirdupois; and 16 unzes=2 marks=1 pund=1.1029 pounds; 16 punds=1 lispund; 20 lispunds=1 skippund=352.9 pounds.

East Indies (Bengal, Calcutta).—Length: 36 jows=12 ungleez=3 moots or hands=1 span=9 inches; and 8 spans=4 cubits=2 guz or yards=1 fathom; 1,000 fathoms=1 coss=1 3-22 miles. Weight (bazaar): 80 siccas=16 chittaaks=1 seer=2.0533 pounds; and 40 seers=1 maund. In Madras, the marcal is 3.25 gallons; the vis, 3,125 pounds. In Bombay, the hath is 18 inches; the parah, 3.33 bushels; the seer, 0.7 pound. Many other variations, of course, exist in the different districts and islands. The metric system is now legalized, but the kilogramme is called ser. Special weights and measures may be authorized by the governor-general, but must be a multiple or submultiple of the above.

Egypt.—The common cubit=22.667 inches; that for Indian goods, 25 inches; for European cloths, 26.5 inches. Dry: 24 rubahs=6 weybehs=1 ardeb=5.00 bushels. Weight: 144 dirrhems=12 ukkiyehs=1 pound or rutl=15.75 ounces avoirdupois; and 100 rutls=1 cantar. The weights and measures vary, however, in different parts.

France.—Length: 1,000 millimetres=100 centimetres=10 decimetres=1 metre=39.37079 inches; and 10,000 metres=1,000 decametres=100 hectometres=10 kilometres=1 myriametre=6.21382 miles. Surface:

100 centiares=1 are, *i. e.*, 1 square decametre=0.0247 acre; and 100 ares=10 decares=1 hectare. Liquid: 1,000 millilitres=100 centilitres=10 decilitres=1 litre, *i. e.*, 1 cubic decimetre=61.02705 cubic inches=2.1134 pints; and 10,000 litres=1,000 decalitres=100 hectolitres=10 kilolitres=1 myrialitre=2,641.8 galls. Solid: 10 decisteres=1 stere, *i. e.*, 1 cubic metre=35.3166 cubic feet; and 10 steres=1 decastere. Weight, 1,000 milligrammes=100 centigrammes=10 decigrammes=1 gramme=15.43 grains troy; and 10,000 grammes=1,000 decagrammes=100 hectogrammes=10 kilogrammes=1 myriagramme=22.046 pounds avoirdupois. In the old system, of length: 144 lignes=12 pouces=1 "pied de roi"=12.79 inches; and 12,000 pieds=2,000 toises=1 "lieue de poste." Weight: 72 grains=1 gros; and 128 gros=16 onces=2 marcs=1 poids de marc=1.3116 pounds troy.

Frankfort-on the Main.—The fuss is 11.27 inches; the viertel, 1.895 gallons; the malter or achtel=4 simmer=3.256 bushels; the pfund=1.0314 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Genoa.—The palmo is 0.8178 feet: the piede manuale 1.226 feet; the piede liprando, 1.6857 feet; the braccio, 1,907 feet; the barile=50 pinte=19.605 gallons; the quarto=12 gombette=0.427 bushel; the rottolo=18 once=1.0483 pounds avoirdupois. (See Italy.)

Germany.—The great diversity of weights and measures which has heretofore obtained in the different States has recently been done away with by the obligatory use of the metric standards throughout the Empire. The old measures are noticed under the heads of the different States. In the use of the metric system there has been some adaptation of names to the language. Units of length: the metre or stab, zentimetre or new zoll, millimetre or strich. Surface: ar and hektar. Capacity: litre or kanno, hectolitre or fass; 50 litres make 1 scheffel; ½ litre is called schoppen. Weight: kilogram=2 pfund; 50 kilograms=1 zentner; 1,000 kilograms=1 tonne. The values of the metric units are precisely the same as in France.

Great Britain.—The denominations and values in the measures of length, surface, and solidity are the same as those of the United States. The same is true of the various systems of weight. The stone is 14 pounds. The units of liquid and of dry measure at present differ from those of the United States, being those known as the imperial: 1 imperial gallon=1.2006 U. S. gallons; 1 imperial bushel=1.0315 U. S. bushels. In customary use measures of the same name differ. Thus, in wine measure: 32 gills=8 pints=4 quarts=1 gallon; 36 gallons=1 tierce; 1½ tierce=1 hogshead; 2 hogsheads=1 pipe, butt or puncheon. Beer measure: 32 gills=8 pints=4 quarts=1 gallon; and 36 gallons=4 firkins=2 kilderkins=1 barrel; 2 kilderkins (54 gallons)=1 hogshead; 4 hogsheads=2 butts=1 tun. Dry (the gallon the same as for liquids): 32 gills=8 pints=4 quarts=1 gallon; 8 gallons=4 pecks=1 bushel; and 80 bushels=20 coombs=10 quarters=2 weys=1 last. The pottle is ½ gallon; the strike, 2 bushels. The hogshead, pipe, and puncheon (liquid measure) differ also in the case of different wines or other spirituous liquors intended. The old Scottish and Irish measures differed from the English, and were also variable with locality.

Greece.—The French metrical system is in use. Of old measures of length, the short and long picha are 25 and 27 inches; the cubit, 18 inches; the stadium, 600 feet; the kila is 0.9152 bushel; the pound, 0.8811 pound avoirdupois.

Hamburg.—Length: 96 achtel=12 zoll=1 fuss=0.9408 feet; and 2 fuss=1 elle; the meile=4.6807 miles. The morgen=2.3852 acres. Liquid: 16 össel=8 quartier=4 kannen=2 stübchen=1 viertel=1.9074 gallons; and 120 viertel=24 anker=6 ohm=1 fuder; the eimer is 4 viertel. Dry: 8 spinte=2 hint=1 fass=1.4941 bushels; and 60 fass=30 scheffel=3 wispel=1 last. Weight: 32 pfennige=8 quentchen=2 loth=1 unze=1.068 ounces avoirdupois; and 16 unzen=2 mark=1 pfund=1.068 pounds. (See Germany.)

Hanover.—Length: 144 linien or 96 achtel=12 zoll=1 fuss=0.9542 feet; and 16 fuss=8 ellen=1 ruthe; 25,400 fuss=1 meile=4.5901 miles. Liquid: the denominations have the same scale and names as in Hamburg, except that the össel is called nössel, the viertel being 2.072 gallons; the eimer is 16.576 gallons. Dry: 24 vierfass or 18 drittel=6 himt=1 malter=5.3056 bushels; and 16 malter=2 wispel=1 last. Weight: scale and names as in Hamburg, except the use of örtchen for spinte, the pfund being 1.0731 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Italy.—The metric system is now legal throughout the Kingdom. For the former local weights and measures see names of States.

Japan.—Length: the unit is the shaku=11.948 inches; 1 shaku=10 sun=100 boo; 6 shaku=1 ken; 60 ken=1 cho; 39 cho=1 ri=2.444 miles. Surface: 6 shaku square=1 tsubo; 300 tsubo=10 se=1 tau; 10 tau=1 cho=2.458 acres. Capacity, dry and liquid: 100 sho=10 to=1 koku=5.169 bushels; 10 go=1 sho=0.481 gallon. Weight: 1 momme=57.97 grains; 1,000 momme=1 kuamme; 160 momme=1 kin, also called catty,=1.325 pounds avoirdupois.

Lubeck.—The fuss is 0.9542 feet; the viertel, 1.979 gallons; the scheffel, 1.01 bushel; the pfund, 1.0686 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Mecklenburg.—The weights and measures are the same, throughout this State, as those of Hamburg, except that the measures of capacity are those of Lubeck. (See Germany.)

Mexico.—The weights and measures are those of Spain, but with many local variations. The vara is 32.97 inches; the fanega, 1.55 bushels; the libra, 1.0142 pounds avoirdupois.

Morocco.—The cubit or canna is 21 inches; the pic, 26 inches; the commercial pound is 1.19 pounds, and the market pound, 1.785 pounds avoirdupois.

Naples.—The palmo is 0.8652 feet, and the miglio, 1.147 miles; the moggio, 0.87 acre; the berile (wine, &c.), 11.57 gallons, and the stajo (oil), 2.616 gallons; the tomolo, 1.450 bushels; the libbra, 0.8594 pounds troy. (See Italy.)

Netherlands.—The French metrical system has been in use since 1817, but with the Dutch names. Length: the denominations from the millimetre to the kilometre inclusive take the names streep, duim, palm, elle, roede, mijle; the elle=1 metre. Liquid: from the centilitre to the hectolitre inclusive, the names are vingerhoed, maatje, kan, vat; the kan=1 litre. Dry: from the decilitre to the hectolitre the names are maatje, kop, schepel, mudde or zak; the kop=1 litre; 30 mudde=1 last. Weight: from the decigramme to the kilogramme the names are korrel, wigtje, lood, ons, pond; the wigtje=1 gramme.

Norway.—(See Sweden.) Metric standards now legal.

Persia.—The royal guertze is 37½ inches; the common, 25 inches; the artaba, 1.851 bushels; the rattel, 1.0568 pounds avoirdupois.

Poland.—The lokiec is 22.68 inches; the morg, 1.384 acre; the garniec, 1.057 gallons; the funt, 0.894 pound avoirdupois.

Portugal.—Length: 12 pontos=1 linha; 96 linhas=8 pollegadas=1 palmo or span=0.7214 feet; and 10 palmos=2 varas=1 braca or fathom; the milha=1.2786 miles. The geira is 1.4453 acre. Liquid: 24 quartilhos=6 canadas=1 pote, cantaro, or alqueire=at Lisbon 2.185 gallons, at Oporto 3.318 gallons; and 2 potes=1 almude. Dry: 32 outavas=4 alquieres=1 fanga=at Lisbon 1.535, and at Oporto 1.937 bushels; and 15 fangas=1 molo. Weight: 72 graos=3 scropulos=1 outava; 128 outavas=16 oncas=1 arratel=1.01186 pounds avoirdupois; and 128 arratels=4 arrobas=1 quintal=129.518 pounds avoirdupois.

Prussia.—Length: 1.728 scrupel=144 linien=12 zoll=1 fuss=1.0298 feet; and 12 fuss=1 ruthe; 2.000 ruthen=1 postmeile. The morgen is 0.631 acre. Liquid: 120 össel=60 quartier=2 anker=1 eimer=18.146 gallons; and 12 eimer=6 ohm=1 fuder. Dry: 64 mässchen=16 metzen=4 viertel=1 scheffel=1.589 bushels; and 72 scheffel=6 malter=1 last. Weight: 128 quentchen=32 loth=16 unzen=2 mark (Cologne) =1 pfund=1.0311 pounds avoirdupois. Metric system now legal and obligatory. (See Germany.)

Rome.—Length (commercial): the pie is 0.966 feet; the palmo, 0.733 foot; the braccio, 2.561 feet; the palmo for cloth is 8.347 inches. Length (in architecture, &c.): 120 decimi=12 once=1 palmo=0.7[illegible]

foot; and 10 palmi=1 canna, the catena being 57½ palmi; and the pie=16 once=0.9767 feet. Liquid: 16 quartucci=4 fogliette=1 boccale=0.4816 gallons; 32 boccali=1 barile, and 16 barili=1 botte. Dry: 4¾ quartucci=1⅜ scorzi=1 starello=0.5222 bushel; and 16 starelli=4 quarte=1 rubbio. Weight: 24 grani =1 denaro; 24 denari=1 oncia; 12 once=1 libbra=0.7477 pound. (See Italy.)

Russia.—Length: 16 vershoks=1 arshin=28 inches; and 1.500 arshin=500 sazhens=1 verst (properly versta)=0.6629 mile. Liquid: 100 tcharkas=1 vedro=3.249 gallons; 3 vedros=1 anker (ankerok), and 40 vedros=1 sorokovaya. Dry: 16 garnets=8 tchetverkas=2 tchetveriks=1 payak=1.489 bushels; and 4 payaks=2 osmins=1 tchetvert. Weight: 96 doli=1 zolotnik=0.1504 ounces avoirdupois; 12 lanas (each 8 zolotniks), or 32 loths (each 3 zolotniks) 1 funt=0.9026 pound avoirdupois; and 1,200 funts=30 poods= 10 berkovetz=1 packen.

Saxony.—The fuss is 0.929 foot; the kanne is 1.2723, and the eimer 20.039 gallons; the viertel is 0.737, and the scheffel 2.948 bushels; the pfund=16 unzen=1.0309 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Siam.—The ken is 3.153 feet; the sesti, ⅛ bushel; the tael 0.129, and the catty 2.583 pounds avoirdupois.

Sicily.—The palmo is 9.53 inches; the salma (Messina), 23.07 gallons; the grossa, 9.90 bushels; the libbra, 0.7 pound; and the rottolo, heavy and light, 1.925 and 1.75 pounds avoirdupois. (See Italy.)

Spain.—The metric system is now the legal one. Is obligatory. The old weights and measures, as used in Madrid and Castile, are: Length: 144 puntos=12 lineas=1 pulgada=0.927 inch; 12 pulgadas =2 sesmas=1 pie=0.9273 feet; and 12 pies=4 varas=1 estadal; the palmo is 8.346 inches; the legua=8,000 varas=4.2152 miles. Liquid: 128 copas=32 cuartillos=8 azumbres=1 arroba or cantaro=4.263 gallons for wine; for oil, 1 arroba=3.318 gallons. Dry: 16 ochavillos=4 raciones=1 cuartillo; and 48 cuartillos=24 medios=12 almudes=1 fanega=1.60 bushels; and 12 fanegas=1 cahiz=19.20 bushels. Weight: 12 granos=1 tomin; 48 tomines=16 adarmes=8 ochavas=1 onza=0.0634 pound; and 16 onzas=2 marcos=1 libra=1.0144 pounds avoirdupois.

Sweden and Norway.—Length: 144 linies=12 tums=1 fot=0.9742 foot; and 6 fots=3 alns=1 famn; 6,000 famns=1 mil=6.6423 miles. Liquid: 32 jungfrus=8 qvarters=2 stops=1 kanna=0.691 gallon; and 48 kannas=1 tunna=33.17 gallons. Dry: 224 orts=56 qvarters=14 stops=7 kannas=1 fjerding=0.5196 bushel; and 8 fjerdings=2 spanns=1 tunna=4.157 bushels. Weight (commercial): 128 qvintins=32 lods =16 uns=1 skalpund=0.9376 pound avoirdupois; and 400 skalpunds=20 lispunds=1 skeppund=375.04 pounds. The above are the old measures. The system has since been decimalized, but based upon former units; 100 linies=10 tums=1 fot=11.679 inches; 100 fots=10 stangs=1 ref. In both wet and dry capacity measure the cubic tum, cubic fot, &c., are used. In weight 100 korrs=1 ort; 100 orts=1 skalpund=0 93379 pound; 100 skalpunds=1 centner; 100 centners=1 last. The metric system went into effect in 1878. Obligatory.

Switzerland.—Prior to 1856 almost every Canton had different measures; the present uniform system is semi-metric, and is obligatory. Length: 100 lignes=10 pouces=1 pied=30 centimetres or 11.8112 inches; 10 pieds=1 perche; 16,000 pieds=1 lieue=2.993 miles. Surface: the arpent, 400 pieds square= 3.558 acres. Liquid: the pot, 1.5 litre or 1.585 quart, is subdivided into ⅛, ¼, ½; 100 pots=1 muld=4 setier. Dry: 10 emines=1 quateron=15 litres or 0.4257 bushel. Weight: the livre or pfund=500 grammes or 1.1023 pounds; 100 livres=1 quintal; 32 loth=16 onces=1 livre. In the German Cantons the German names are used.

Tripoli.—The Turkish dreah or pic=3 palmi=26.42 inches; the less dreah=19.03 inches. The barile =24 bozze=17.12 gallons. The ueba=4 temen=16 orbahs=3.05 bushels. The okie=1 ounce troy; 1,600 okies=100 rottols=1 cantar=109.7 pounds avoirdupois.

Turkey.—The pic or pike is 26.8 inches; the almud, 1.382 gallons; the killow, 0.940 bushel. Weight: 400 drams=4 chequees=1 oke=2 8286 pounds avoirdupois; and 45 okes=1 kintal or cantaro=127.3 pounds at Smyrna, but 140.3 pounds at Constantinople. The metric system now obligatory.

Tuscany.—The palmo is 0.9575 foot; the braccio, 1.915 feet; the barile (wine)=20 fiaschi=40 boccali =12.04 gallons; the sacco=3 staja=12 quarti=2.075 bushels; the libbra=12 once=96 dramme=0.7486 pounds avoirdupois. (See Italy.)

United States.—(See above.)

Venetia.—In the decimal system, introduced in 1803, the metro or braccio=10 palmi=100 diti=the French mètre, and 1,000 metri=1 miglio; the soma=10 mine=2.7512 bushels; the libbra metrica=10 once=100 grossi=1,000 denari=2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

West Indies.—In those now or originally belonging to England, France, Holland and Denmark, respectively, the British, French, Dutch, and Danish systems chiefly prevail. Spanish measures are partly in use in Trinidad, however; the Spanish vara in Curacoa; and in some of the Danish isles the British yard and the old French aune=46.85 inches.

Foreign Weights and Measures, Alphabetically Arranged.

(From United States Consular Report.)

DENOMINATIONS.	WHERE USED.	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT.
Almude	Portugal	4.422 gallons.
Ardeb	Egypt	7.6907 bushels.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arratel or libra	Portugal	1.011 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Repub.	25.3175 pounds.
do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
do	Portugal	32.38 pounds.
do	Spain	25.36 pounds.
do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba, Spain and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Arshine	Russia	28 inches.
Arshine (squ're).	do	5.44 square feet.
Artel	Morocco	1.12 pounds.
Baril	Argentic Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Barrel	Malta (customs)	11.4 gallons.
do	Spain (raisins)	100 pounds.
Berkovet	Russia	361.12 pounds.
Bongkal	India	832 grains.
Bonw	Sumatra	7,096.5 sq. metr's.
Bu	Japan	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	140 gallons.
Caffiso	Malta	5.4 gallons.
Candy	India (Bombay)	529 pounds.
do	India (Madras)	500 pounds.
Cantar	Morocco	113 pounds.
do	Syria (Damascus)	575 pounds.
do	Turkey	124.7086 pounds.
Cantaro (Cantar)	Malta	175 pounds.
Carga	M'xico & Salvad'r	300 pounds.
Catty	China	1.333⅓ (1⅓) p'nds.
do	Japan	1.31 pounds.
do	J'va, Siam, Mal'ca	1.35 pounds.
do	Sumatra	2.12 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Centner	Bremen & Brunswick	117.5 pounds.
do	Darmstadt	110.24 pounds.
do	Denmark & Norway	110.11 pounds.
do	Nuremberg	112.43 pounds.
do	Prussia	113.44 pounds.
do	Sweden	93.7 pounds.
do	Vienna	123.5 pounds.
do	Zollverein	110.24 pounds.
do	Double or metric	220.46 pounds.
Chih	China	14 inches.

DENOMINATIONS.	WHERE USED.	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT.
Coyan	Sarawak	3,098 pounds.
do	Siam (Koyan)	2,667 pounds.
Cuadra	Argentine Repub.	4.2 acres.
do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
do	Paraguay (squ're)	8.077 sq. feet.
do	Uruguay	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic metre	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Cwt. (h'ndrdw't)	British	112 pounds.
Dessiatine	Russia	2.6997 acres.
do	Spain	1.599 bushels.
Drachme	Greece	Half ounce.
Dun	Japan	1 inch.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
do	Morocco	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.; full fanega, 118 lbs.
do	Uruguay (d'uble)	7.776 bushels.
do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Fanega (liquid)	Spain	16 gallons.
Feddan	Egypt	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 pounds.
Frasco	Argentine Repub.	2.5096 quarts.
do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Fuder	Luxemburg	264.17 gallons.
Garnice	Russian Poland	0.88 gallon.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectolitre (dry)	do	2,838 bushels.
do (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Joch	Austria-Hung'ry	1.422 acres.
Ken	Japan	4 yards.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometre	do	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cubic feet.
Kota	Japan	5.13 bushels.
Korree	Russia	3.5 bushels.
Last	Belgium & Hol'nd	85.134 bushels.
do	Engl'nd (dry m'lt)	82.52 bushels.
do	Germany	2 metric tons (4,480 pounds).
do	Prussia	112.29 bushels.
do	Russian Poland	11¾ bushels.
Last	Spain (salt)	4,760 pounds.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Li	China	2,115 feet.
Libra (pound)	Castilian	7,100 gr'ins (troy)
do	Argentine Repub.	1.0127 pounds.
do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
do	Portugal	1.011 pounds.
do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Litre	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (pound)	Greece	1.1 pounds.
do	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Load	England (timber)	Square, 50 cubic feet; unhewn, 40 cubic feet; inch planks, 600 superficial f't.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Maund	India	82 2-7 pounds.
Metre	Metric	39.37 inches.

DENOMINATIONS.	WHERE USED.	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT.
Mil	Denmark	4.68 miles.
do	Denm'k (geogph'l)	4.61 miles.
Morgen	Prussia	0.63 acre.
Oke	Egypt	2.7225 pounds.
do	Greece	2.84 pounds.
do	Hungary	3.0617 pounds.
do	Turkey	2.85418 pounds.
do	Hungary and Wallachia	2.5 pints.
Pic	Egypt	21¼ inches.
Picul	Borneo & Celebes	135.64 pounds.
do	China, Japan and Sumatra	133⅓ pounds.
do	Java	135.1 pounds.
do	Philippine Islands (hemp)	139.45 pounds.
do	Philippine Islands (sugar)	140 pounds.
Pie	Argentine Repub.	0.9478 foot.
Pie	Castilian	0.91407 foot.
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches.
Pood	Russia	36.112 pounds.
Pund (pound)	Denm'rk & S'wdn.	1.102 pounds.
Quarter	Great Britain	8.252 bushels.
do	London (coal)	36 bushels.
Quintal	Argentine Repub.	101.42 pounds.
do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
do	Castile, Chile, Mexico and Peru	101.61 pounds.
do	Greece	123.2 pounds.
do	Newfoundl'd (fish)	112 pounds.
do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
do	Syria	125 pounds.
do	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Rottle	Palestine	6 pounds.
do	Syria	5¾ pounds.
Sagen	Russia	7 feet.
Salm	Malta	490 pounds.
Se	Japan	3.6 feet.
Seer	India	1 pound 13 ozs.
Shaku	Japan	10 inches.
Sho	do	1.6 quarts.
Standard (St. Petersburg)	Lumber measure	165 cubic feet.
Stone	British	14 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (see cuadra).
Tael	Cochin China	590.75 grains (troy).
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.
To	do	2 pecks.
Ton	Space measure	40 cubic feet.
Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3 94783 bushels.
Tondeland	do	1.36 acres.
Tsubo	Japan	6 feet square.
Tsun	China	1.41 inches.
Tunna	Sweden	4.5 bushels.
Tunnland	do	1.22 acres.
Vara	Argentine Repub.	34.1208 inches.
do	Castile	0.914117 yard.
do	Central America	33.874 inches.
do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
do	Curacao	33.375 inches.
do	Mexico	33 inches.
do	Paraguay	34 inches.
do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.
Vedro	Russia	2.707 gallons.
Vergees	Isle of Jersey	71.1 square rods.
Verst	Russia	0.663 mile.
Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.

RATES OF STORAGE AND LABOR.

ON IMPORTED MERCHANDISE DEPOSITED IN UNITED STATES PRIVATE BONDED WAREHOUSES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

As agreed upon by a Joint Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Collector of the Port and the proprietors of the United States Private Bonded Warehouses, and approved by the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, April 5th, 1893.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

Representing the Chamber of Commerce.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, *Chairman.*

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS, HUGH N. CAMP, SAMUEL H. SEAMAN.

Representing the Collector of the Port.

N. G. WILLIAMS, JOHN M. FALK, HARRY G. WEAVER,
WILLIAM A. JONES, HAMILTON FULTON, *Secretary.*

Representing the Proprietors of the United States Private Bonded Warehouses.

FRED. BAKER, ELLIOTT F. DRIGGS, WILLIAM C. CASEY.
H. E. NITCHIE, JOHN C. ACKER,

ARTICLES.

[The Ton is 2,240 Pounds.]

A.

	Storage.	Labor.
Acid, Acetate, cbys	20c	20c
" Arsenious, cs	15	15
" " kgs	3	3
" Benzoic, cs	15	15
" Boracic, cs	15	15
" Carbolic, cs	15	15
" Citric, kgs	3	3
" Muriatic, cbys	20	20
" Nitric, cbys	20	20
" Oxalic, cks	15	15
" Picric, cs	15	15
" Tartaric, cs	12	12
" " cks	30	30
Aconite, bgs or bls	6	6
Agates, cks	40	40
Alabaster, cs, per cubic ft in yds	2	2
Albumen, cs	6	6
" in bbls, about 300 lbs	12	12
Ale, beer or porter (bottles), bbls	12	12
" " " cks	20	20
" " hhds	20	20
Alizarine, in ordinary bbls	12	12
" in petroleum bbls	15	15
Almonds, bgs, about 110 lbs	4	6
" bls, about 250 lbs	15	15
" bxs	2	2½
" cks, about 900 lbs	25	25
" frails	6	6
Aloes, cs	10	10
" obests	8	8
" Barbadoes, cks	10	10
" Bonaires, bxs	4	4
" Cape, cs	15	15
" Socotrine, cs	6	6
" " kgs	5	5
Alum, bbls	10	10
" cks	30	30
" refined, cs	8	8
Aluminum, cks	8	8
Ammonia, aqua, cbs	20	20
Anchors, per 100 lbs	3	4
Angelica root, bgs or bls	6	6
Anilines, bbls	20c	25c
" cs	15	15
Aniseseed, bls, about 50 kilos	6	6
Annatto, bls or bgs	6	6
" bskts	4	5
Antimony, bbls	15	25
Anvils, loose, each	6	6
Argols, cks	30	35
Arnica flowers, bls	8	8
Arrow root, bbls	10	10
" cs	6	6
" (Bermuda), kgs	5	5
Arsenic, bbls	15	18
" kgs	8	9
Artificial flowers, cs	40	40
Asphaltum, csks	30	30
Asafœtida, cs	10	10
" tea-chest size	6	6

B.

	Storage.	Labor.
Bacon, cs	10	15
Balsam, Peruvian, cs	3	3
Bamboo, Japanese sticks, per bdl	8	8
" Calcutta, poles	10	10
Bark, calisaya, crns, 100 lbs	6	6
" cascarilla, mats	3	3
" Peruvian, bgs	5	5
" " crns	6	6
Barley, bgs	3	4
Barytes, per 100 lbs	2	2½
Baskets, willow, per case	40	40
Beads, Trieste, cs	25	25
Beans, bgs	3	4
Beer (see Ale).		
Bicycles, p. crate of 3 b'ycls, for adults	40	30
Bismuth, oxide, kgs	3	3
Bitters, cs	5	5
Black lead, bbls	8	8
Bleaching powders, 100 lbs	2	2½
Bolt rope, coils, per 100 lbs	2	2
Bonnets, cs	30	30
Books and periodicals, cs	40	40
Boots and shoes, cs	18	18

	Storage	Labor
Borax, bgs	20	20
" bbls	10	10
" cks	30	30
" cs	8	8
Bottles, crates, about 15 cubic ft	10	10
" hampers, about 8 cubic feet	5	5
Brandy, cs, 1 doz in case	5	5
" cs, 16 doz in case	60	60
" per gal, gross gauge	½	½
Brazil nuts, bgs	5	5
" sks	6	6
Bricks, bath, cks	25	25
" fire, loose, per 1 0 bricks	20	1.00
Brimstone, per ton	20	50
Bristles, cs of 175 lbs	15	15
" cks of about 600 lbs	30	30
Burgundy pitch, stands, 110 lbs	6	6
Burlaps, bls	50	50
Burr stones, per 100 lbs	2	2½
Butter of cocoa, cs	10	10

C.

	Storage	Labor
Calfskins, cs	40	40
Calomel, cs	5	5
Camomile flowers, bls or cs	12	12
Camphor, cs	10	10
Camwood, sticks, per ton	30	60
Candles, bxs	3	3
Canes, walking, bls	10	10
" " cs	25	25
Cantharides, cs	12	15
" cks	25	30
Canvas, bls	15	20
Capers, bxs	2	2
" kgs, 50 kilos	6	6
Carboys (vitriol, etc.)	20	20
Carpet, bls	40	40
" cs	30	30
Carriages, each, per cubic foot	2	2
Cassia, chests, Batavia	8	8
" chests, China	4	4
" mats (for 100 mats)	25	30
" rolls and bales	8	8
" buds, cs	6	6
Castor beans, bgs	6	6
" " sks	4	4
Catgut strings, cs	30	30
Cement, bbls	6	6
Chain cables, ton	40	1.00
Chalk, bulk, ton	20	50
" cs	10	10
Champagne, bskts	5	5
" cs	4	4
Cheese (Dutch), bxs	10	10
" all other, bxs	8	8
" tubs	20	20
Chillies (peppers), bgs, 125 lbs	4	4
Chemicals, in ordinary bols	12	12
" in petroleum bbls	15	15
" carboys or casks	20	20
Chicory, bbls	10	10
" cks	30	30
" root, bgs	3	3
China clay, bbls	8	10
" hhds	25	30
Chinaware, cks	40	40
Chocolate, cs	10	10
Chow chow, cs	4	4
Chrome yellow, cks	25	25
Church bells, per 100 lbs	3	3
Cigars, cs	20	20
" Manila, cs	12	15
Cinnamon, bls	6	8
Citron, cs	10	10
Clocks, cs	30	30
Cloves, bgs, about 140 lbs	4	4
Clove stems, bls	5	5
Coal, per ton	25	50
Cochineal, crns	12	12
Cocoa, bgs	5	5
Cocoa matting, bls	35	35
Codfish (dry), per qtl	6	6
Coffee, bgs, except Maracaibo	5	5
" bbls	8	8
" Maracaibo, sks or bgs	4	4
" Java, mats	2	2
" Rio, sks	4	4
Coir fibre, bls	15	18
Coloring for brandy, cks	25	25
Copper, cks	30	50
Copper, pigs, per ton	35c	60c
" sheets, per ton	45	75
" ore, bgs	6	6
" ore, bbls	15	20
Copperas, hhds	50	50
" tcs	25	25
Cordage, coils, per 100 lbs	2	2
Cordials, cs, 1 doz	5	5
Cords and tassels, cs	30	30
Corks, bales	15	15
Cork wood, bdls or bls	8	8
Cotton, bls	30	30
Cotton yarn, cs	30	30
Crash, Russia, bls	8	8
Cream of tartar, csks	40	40
" " hhds	25	25
Crockery, cks or crts	40	40
Crystal ash, casks	30	30
Cubebs, bgs	5	5
Cudbear, cks	25	30
Currants, bbls	6	6
" cs	3	4
Cutch, bales	5	6
" bxs	6	6
Cuttlefish bone, pkgs of 4 bdls	20	20

D.

	Storage	Labor
Dandelion roots, cks	15	15
Dates, bxs	2	2
Demijohns (empty) under 3 galls	¾	1
" 3 galls	1	1
" 5 galls	2	2
Dragon's blood, cs	8	8
Dry goods, all kinds except silk, per pkge (see silk goods)	30	30
Dry paints, bbls	8	10
Dunnage mats, each	½	½
Dutch herrings, bbls	6	6
" " kgs	2	2
" " kits	3	3
Dyewood, per ton	30	60

E.

	Storage	Labor
Elecampane, bbls	10	10
Elephants' tusks, loose	10	10
Emery, kgs	5	5
Encaustic tiles, crts	15	15
Epsom salts, tcs	15	15
Ergot, cs	5	5
" tcs	30	30
Essential oils, cs of 50 lbs	5	5
" " 25 lbs	3	3
Ether, sulphuric, cs	4	4

F.

	Storage	Labor
Fans, China, cs	8	8
Feathers, bls	25	25
" cases	40	40
Felt, bls	25	25
Fennel seed, bgs, about 50 kilos	6	6
Figs, cs	15	15
" loose, bgs, about 30 lbs	1½	1½
Filberts, bgs, about 50 kilos	6	6
Firecrackers, pgs	5	6
Fish, half-bbls	5	5
" bbls	8	8
Flax, bls	25	25
" New Zealand	12	12
Flock, woolen, bls	30	30
Flour, bbls	5	5
Flour (sago), bgs	5	5
Fossils, in cs	30	30
Fruits, preserved, in cs of 1 doz	5	5
Furs, per pkge	30	30
" nutria skins, bls	50	50
Furniture, per cubic foot	2	2

G.

	Storage	Labor
Gambia, bls	6	8
Gamboge, cs	10	10
Garancine, cks	50	50
Garden seeds, cs	15	15
Gin, cs	5	5
" per gal, gross gauge	½	½
Ginger, bgs	3	3
" bbls	8	8
" East India, preserved, cs	5	5
Ginseng roots, bgs	5	5
Glass, plate, per sq foot, cs	3	3

	Storage.	Labor.
Glass, window, bxs, up to 12x18 in	35	35
" " bxs, over 12x18 in	10	10
Glue, bbls	10	10
" hhds	40	40
Glycerine, in iron drums	50	50
Goat skins, Cape of Good Hope, bls	15	20
" South American, bls	40	40
Grain, in bulk, per bush	1	1
" bags, bdls	4	4
Grapes, in all pkgs	4	4
Grass bags, bls	5	5
" cloth, bls	10	10
Guava jelly, cs	10	10
Gum, in cs, not otherwise mentioned	8	8
" cks, not otherwise mentioned	15	15
" Arabic, crns	10	10
" damar, cs	6	6
Gunny cloth, bls	25	30
Guns, cs	20	20
Gun stocks, bxs or bgs	4	4
" cs	15	15
Gun and musket barrels, bxs or bdls	4	4
Guts, salted, bbls	10	10
" kgs	5	5
Gutta percha, bls or bgs	4	4
" bskts or cs	6	6

H.

Hardware, cks	40	40
Hats, in pkgs	20	20
Hemp, loose, per ton	1.00	1.25
" Italian, bls	15	15
" Manila, bls	6	8
" Russian, bls	25	30
" all other, bls	8	10
Hide cuttings, E. I., bls	6	6
Hides, buffalo, E. I., bls	40	50
" cow, bls	40	50
" deer, Cape, bdls and bls	15	20
" dry, ox and cow	1½	2
" salted, hhds	40	40
" " loose	3	4
Honey, bbls	10	10
" hhds	30	40
" tcs	20	30
Hops, compressed, bls	25	25

I.

India or Malacca joints, bdls	10	10
India rubber, bbls, about 400 lbs	10	10
" cs	15	15
" cks, about 1,500 lbs	25	30
" E. I., bskts or bgs	6	6
Indigo, cs	12	12
" crns	10	10
Ipecac, crns	8	8
Iron, hoop, bdls, bdl. 56 lbs	1	2
" " bdl. 112 lbs	2	3
" pig, ton	15	40
" if not otherwise specified, per ton	25	40
" boiler plates, per ton	25	50
" castings, per ton	50	75
" old, except rails, per ton	25	1.25
" railroad and spikes, per ton	20	40
" rods, coils, each	8	8
" tubes	3	3
Iron wire, mats of 60 to 100 lbs	4	4
Isinglass, cs	12	12
Istle cloth, bls	8	8
Ivory, vegetable, bgs	5	5

J.

Jalap, bls	10	10
Juniper berries, bgs	5	5
Junk, old, bdls	10	12
Jute, bls	7	8
" butts, bls	7	8
" rejection, bls	7	8

K.

Kirschwasser, cs, per doz	5	5
Kreosote (bottles), cs	25	25

L.

Lac button, cs	8	8
" dye, cs	8	8
Lamp black, cks	25	25
Lard, kgs	3	3
Lead, in pigs, per ton	25	40
" in sheets or rolls, cks	50	50
Lead, pipes, cs	35c	40c
" black, per 100 lbs	2	2½
" red, kgs	4	4
Leather, rolls	15	15
" cs	30	40
Leaves, buchu, bls	10	10
" rose, cks	15	15
Lemons, bxs	4	4
Lentils, bgs	4	4
Licorice paste, cs	8	8
" root, bls, each	8	8
" " bdls	5	5
" sticks, cs	10	10
Lignumvitæ, per ton	30	60
Lime, bgs	5	5
" chloride, per 100 lbs	2	2
Linseed, bgs	3	4
" pockets	1	1½
Lithographic stones, cs	30	30
Logwood, per ton	30	60

M.

Macaroni, cs	3	3
Mace, cs	6	6
Machinery, per cubic ft, cs	2	3
" loose, per ton	50	1.00
Madder, cks	50	50
Magnesia, cs	10	10
Mahogany, per ton, logs	30	75
Manna, cs	10	10
Marble in blocks, per cubic ft, in yard	2	2
Marbles, cks	40	40
Mathematical instruments, cs	30	30
Matting, rolls	4	4
" coir, bls	35	35
Melado, hhds	30	40
Metal sheathings, cs	15	15
Mineral water, cs	8	8
Molasses, bbls	10	10
" hhds	30	40
" tcs	20	30
Morocco skins, cs	40	40
Moss, bls	10	10
Mushrooms, cs of 100 hf bxs	5	5
Musical instruments, cs	40	40
Mustard seed, bgs	6	6
" bbls	10	10

N.

Nails, kgs	1	1½
Naphtha, bbls	15	15
Neatsfoot oil, per gal	½	½
Needles, cs	30	40
Nickel, cs	20	20
Nitrate of soda, bgs, 275 lbs	4	4
Nutmegs, cs	6	6
Nut galls, bgs	4	4
Nux vomica, bgs	4	4

O.

Ochre, bbls	10	10
" cks	15	15
Oil, castor, cs	6	6
" cloth, cs, per cubic ft	2	2
" olive, bskts	2	2
" " cs	3	3
" per gal, cks	½	½
" vitriol, cbys	20	20
Olives, kgs	3	3
Opium, cs	30	30
Oranges, bxs	4	4
Orange peel, bls	10	10
Ore, per ton, in bulk	25	50
Orchill weed, bls	25	25

P.

Paints, bbls	10	10
" kgs	5	5
Paintings, per cubic ft, cs	2	2
Palm leaf, per bdl	1	1½
" in crns	6	6
" cs	5	5
Paper, bls	10	10
" cs	30	30
" pulp, bls	5	5
" hangings, cs	35	35
Parasol sticks, bdls	5	5
Paris green, bbls, per 100 lbs	2	2
" " kgs	3	3

	Storage.	Labor.
Paris white, bbls, per 100 lbs	2c	2c
" " in cks, per 100 lbs	2	2
Peanuts, sks	3	3
Pearl ash, cks	20	20
" shells, cs of 150 lbs	10	10
Peas, dried, bbls	6	6
" bulk, per bush	1	2
" preserved, ½ cs and all other preserved vegetables	3	3
" " cs	5	5
Pencils, lead, cs	30	30
Pepper, bgs	3	3
Persian berries, in bgs or bls	4	4
Petroleum barrels, empty	3	5
Peruvian bark, crns	6	6
Pianos, cs, per cubic ft	2	2
Pickles, bbls	8	8
" cs	2	2
Pimento, bgs	3	3
Pipes, clay, bxs	1	1
Pipe clay, cs	6	8
Pistols, cs	25	25
Playing cards, cs	20	20
Poppy seed, bls	5	5
Porter (see ale).		
Potash (acetate), cs	10	10
" " kgs	5	5
" bichromate, cks	20	20
" chlorate, kgs	4	4
" chromate, kgs	5	5
" iodide, cs	5	5
" all other, in cs	10	10
Preserved fruits, cs	5	5
" meats, cs	6	6
Prunes, bbls	8	8
" ¼ bbls, ½ bbls	6	6
" (in glass), cs	10	10
" bxs of 56 lbs and ½ bxs of 28 lbs	3	3
" cks	35	35
Pumice stone, in bbls	8	10

Q.

Quicksilver, flasks	5	5
Quinine, cs	20	20

R.

Rags, per 100 lbs, bls	2½	3
Raisins, ½ and ¼ bxs	1	1
" bxs	1½	1½
" hf kgs	3	3
" kgs	5	5
Rattan, per ton, bdls	1.25	1.25
Raven duck, bls	10	12
Red precipitate, bbls	10	15
Rhubarb, cs	10	10
Rice, per hf bag, 115 lbs	2	3
" bgs, 220 lbs	4	6
" undressed, mats	2	2
Rotten stone, cks	10	10
Rum, pnchns	50	50
" bay, pnchns	50	50
Russia sheetings, bls	10	12

S.

Safflower, bls	10	10
Saffron, bls	12	12
Sago, bgs	4	4
Saleratus, bbls	10	10
" tcs	20	20
Salmon, cs	6	6
Salt, per bush, bulk	½	2
" sks	4	5
Saltpetre, bgs	4	4
Sardines, cs, half and whole bxs	4	4
" in cs, ¼ bxs	2	2
Sarsaparilla, Honduras, bls	6	6
Sassafras, bls	12	12
Seeds, canary, bgs	4	4
" caraway, bgs	4	4
" cardamon, bls	5	5
" coriander, bgs	5	5
" cotton, bgs	6	6
" fennel, bgs	5	5
" hemp, bgs	4	4
" millet, bgs	4	4
" rape, bgs	4	4
Segars, cs	20	20
" Manila, cs	12	15
Seneca root, bgs	5	5
Senna, bales, compressed	8	8
Sheep skins, Cape, bls	15c	20c
" S. A., bls	40	50
Silk goods, per pkge	40	40
Silk, raw, bls	30	30
Skins, deer, Cape, bls	15	20
Slates, cs	30	30
Snake root, bgs	4	4
Soap, bxs	2	2
Soda ash, 100 lbs, cks	2	2
" bicarbonate, kgs	3	3
" caustic, 600 lbs drums	15	20
" crude, bgs	3	3
" crystals, csks	30	30
" nitrate, bgs, 275 lbs	4	4
" sal, tcs	20	20
Spelter, plates, ton	25	40
Sponges, bls	10	10
" cs	15	15
Statuary, per cubic ft	2	2
Steel, per ton	25	40
" English, cs	30	30
Sticklac, cs	8	8
Straw braid, bls	20	20
" goods, bls	20	20
" " cs	12	15
Sugar, bskts, per 100 lbs	2½	2½
" bxs	10	15
" bgs	3	4
" Dutch, tcs	20	25
" Manila, mats	1	1½
" raw, hhds	25	35
" refined, bbls	10	10
Sumac, bgs	4	4

T.

Talc, bbls	10	10
Tallow, bbls	10	10
" hhds	25	25
Tamarinds, preserved, kgs	2	2
Tapioca, bgs	4	4
Teas, bxs	2	2
" black, ½ chests	3	3
" green, ½ chests	4	4
Teasels, cks	80	40
Terra, alba, per 100 lbs, cks	1½	2
" sienna, " "	1½	2
" umber, " "	1½	2
Tin, banca, ton	30	40
" plates, bxs, single	1½	1½
" " in bxs, double	3	3
Tobacco, cs	25	25
" crns or bls	10	10
" hhds	75	75
" stems, hhds	50	50
Tonca beans, bbls	10	10
" " cs	10	10
" " cks	25	25
Tow, Russia, etc., bls	25	30
Toys, cs or cks	25	25
Trees, pkge	35	35
Trunks	25	25
Turpentine, bbls	10	10
Twine, bls	12	12

U.

Ultramarine, per 100 lbs, cs	2	2½
Umber, per 100 lbs, cks	1½	2½

V.

Valerian, bls	15	15
Vanilla beans, cs	25	25
Venetian red, bbls	8	8
Verdigris, bbls	10	10
" cks	40	40
Vermicelli, cs	3	3
Vermilion, cs	30	30
Vinegar, bbls	10	10
" hhds	25	25

W.

Walnuts, bgs, 50 kilos	5	5
" bls, 100 kilos	10	10
Whalebone, per ton	60	1.00
White lead, per 100 lbs	2	2
Whiting, in bulk, per ton	20	30
" per 100 lbs, cks	1½	2
Whiskey, in cs	5	5
" pnchns	50	50
Willows, bdls	5	5

	Storage.	Labor.
Wine, in butts	50c	50c
" pipes	40	40
" ½ pipes	20	20
" ¼ pipes	15	15
" ⅛ pipes	10	10
" in cases, still	3	3
" claret and sauterne, in hhds	25	25
Wool, bls, compressed, about 300 lbs	15	15
" bls, compressed, about 700 lbs	20	20
" bls, not compressed	30	40
Wormseed, bls	8	8

Y.

Yarn, coir, Ceylon, bls	20	25
" " per 100 ballots	30	50
" " India, bls	7	8
Yellow berries, bgs	6	6

Z.

Zinc, cks	30	40
" pigs or plates, per ton	25	40
" oxide, kgs	3	3
" sulphate, bbls	8	8

Damaged, wrecked goods, to be charged fifty per cent in addition to the above-mentioned rates.

VALUABLES.

Articles of gold, silver, platina, diamonds or other precious stones, watches, watch materials and attar of roses, half of one per cent on appraised value.

The rates of storage and labor on articles not enumerated shall correspond with those charged for packages of similar size and property of like general description, otherwise to be 2 cents per cubic foot when usually charged by measure, and 2 cents per 100 pounds when usually charged by weight, or half a cent a gallon for liquids.

The rates of storage are per month, dating from receipt of the first package from the vessel.

If goods are withdrawn at any time during the first month, one month's storage shall be charged; after the first month storage to be computed by the half month.

The rates of labor include both for the receipt and delivery of the goods.

Weight of a Bushel.

The following table represents the number of pounds in a bushel as established by law in each of the several States, compiled from special correspondence with each State, from records of the Department of Agriculture, and special legal investigation:

Articles.	Maine*	N'w Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut*	New York	New Jersey*	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland*	Virginia*	West Virginia*	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida	Ohio*	Indiana*	Illinois*	Michigan*	Wisconsin*	Minnesota*	Iowa*	Missouri*	North Dakota	South Dakota	Nebraska	Kansas	Kentucky	Tennessee	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Texas	Oklahoma	Arkansas*	Montana	Colorado	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	California
Apples, fresh	44	..	46	48	..	48	48	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	48	48e	50f	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50f	45	..	..	45	45	..
Apples, dried	..	..	..	25	..	25	25	25	..	..	..	28	25	..	28	24	26	24	25	24	22	25	28	24	24	..	..	24	24	24	24	24	..	..	28	..	24	..	..	28	28	28	..
Barley	48	..	48	48	48	48	48	48	47	..	..	48	48	48	48	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	47	48	47	48	..	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	46	50
Beans	62	62	62	60	..	60	60	60	..	..	..	60	60	..	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60i	68	68	60	60	60	60	60	60	..	60	..	60	60	60	..	..	..	..
Beets	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Blue-grass seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	44	..	14	14	14	..	14	14	14	..	..	14	14r	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	14	14	14	..	..	..
Bran	..	..	..	20	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	26	..	..	20	..	20	..	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	..	..	20	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..
Broom-corn seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	30	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckwheat	48	..	48	48	..	48	48	50	48	..	..	52	52	50	56	52	48	50	50	52	48	48	50	52	52	42	42	52	50	56	50	48	..	..	42	42	52	52	52	42	42	42	40
Castor beans	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	60	..	60	..	46	60	46	46	46	..	..	46	46	..	..	46	46	45	46	46	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrots	50	..	50	50	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	50	45	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Charcoal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clover seed	..	..	60	60	..	60	60	64	62	..	..	60	60	64	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	..	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	..
Coal, anthracite	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	80	..	..	80	80	80	..	80	80	80	80	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	80	80	..	..	..	..
Corn, in the ear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	70	72	70	70	68	70p	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	..	..	..	..
Corn, shelled	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	..	56	56	54	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	52
Corn meal	50	50	..	50	50	50	50	..	48g	48g	..	50	..	46	50	48	48	..	50	48	50	50	..	..	50	..	..	50	50	50	50	48	48	50	..	..	48	50	50	..	..	..	..
Cotton seed	..	..	..	30a	..	30a	30a	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30g	30	40	..	..	..	..	30a	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	28	32	33½	30	32	..	33½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flaxseed	..	..	..	55	..	55	55	55	..	..	..	56	56	55	..	56	56	56	..	56	56	55	..	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	..	56	56	56	56	..	56	56	..	..
Hair for plaster	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	8j	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hempseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	50	44	44	..	..	44	44	44	44	44	44	..	44	..	..	44	44	..	..	..	..
Herd's grass seed	45	..	45	45	..	45	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungarian grass seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	50	48	48	48	48	..	..	50	50	50	48	50	48	..	48	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Lime	..	..	..	70	..	70	70	..	..	..	..	80b	..	..	..	80b	..	70	..	80b	70d	70c	..	80	..	80	80	80b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80b	80	..	..	..	..
Malt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	38	34	35	38	..	34	..	..	38	..	..	30	32	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Millet seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	50	50	50	..	50	50	48	48	50	..	..	50	50	50	50	50	50	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oats	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	30	30	..	26	32	32	30	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	36	32	36	32
Onions	52	..	52	52	50	52	57	57	50	..	..	57	..	..	57	57	57	55	48	57	54	57	52	57	57	52	52	57	57	57	56	57	..	..	57	52	57	57	57	..	..	..	..
Onion sets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orchard grass seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osage orange seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	33	..	..	32	36	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Parsnips	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	44	42	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Peaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peaches, dried	..	..	..	33	..	33	33	33	..	..	32	32*k*	33	..	..	33*l*	33	33	33	33	28	33	28	33	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	33	..	..	..	28	28	..
Peanuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	25	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	45	45	..
Peas	60	60	60	60	..	60	60	60	..	..	..	60	..	50	60	60	60	60	..	..	60	60	60	60	60*h*	60	60	60	..	60	60	60	60	..	..	60	60	60	..	..	60	..	..
Potatoes, Irish	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	..	56	60	60	..	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	..	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	..
Potatoes, sweet	..	..	..	51	..	54	54	54	..	..	56	56	60	..	60	55	55	50	55	50	56	54	55	46	56	46	46	50	50	55	50	55	50	..	55	46	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-top seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, rough	..	..	..	45	..	45	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruta-bagas	60	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rye	..	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	..	..	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	..	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	54
Rye meal	50	50	..	50	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	56*m*	..	..	50	50	80	80	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	50	80	..	..	..	..
Salt, coarse	70	..	..	70	..	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	..	..	50	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt, fine	60	..	..	50	..	50	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	55	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sorghum seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	30	42	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timothy seed	45	..	45	45	..	45	45	45	..	..	..	45	45	..	..	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	42	42	45	45	45	45	45	45	..	45	42	60	45	45	..	40	..	..
Turnips	60	..	60	..	..	50*a*	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	55	55	60	55	55	58	42	52	..	42	60	60	55	55	60	50	55	..	..	55	60	57	50	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	60	60	60*n*	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	..	60	60	60	60	56	60	60	60	60

a Upland cotton seed, Sea Island, 44.
b Unslacked.
c Unslacked, 80.
d Stone lime.
e Green apples, 57.
f Green apples.
g Sifted, 44.
h Also split; green, unshelled, 56.
i Green beans, unshelled, 56.
j Washed, 4.
k Peeled, 40.
l Peeled, 38.
m Michigan salt.
n India wheat, 46.
o English turnips.
p Corn in the ear, 70 lbs. until the 1st of December next after it is grown; after that date, 68 lbs.
q Upland cotton, Sea Island, 42.
r Native, English, 22.

* New Jersey—Amber sugar-cane seed, 57. Maryland—Tomatoes, 60. Ohio—Tomatoes, 56; pop-corn in ear, 42; coal, bituminous, 80; coal, cannel, 70; coke, 40; hominy, 60. Missouri—Tomatoes, 45; cucumbers, green, 48. Michigan—Dried plums, 28; cranberries, 40. Wisconsin—Cucumbers, green, 50; rape-seed, 50; shorts, 20. Minnesota—Blueberries, 42; cranberries, 36; currants, 40; gooseberries, 40; rape-seed, 40. Iowa—Sand, 130; blackberries, 32; cherries, 40; coke, 38; currants, 40; gooseberries, 40; grapes, Iowa, 40; quinces, 48; raspberries, 32; strawberries, 32. Arkansas—Johnson grass seed, 28; corn in the husk, 74. Indiana—Pop-corn, 70; middlings fine, 40; middlings coarse, 30; cranberries, 33. Virginia—Chestnuts, 57. West Virginia—Coal, bituminous, 80. Texas—Corn in the husk, 72. Illinois—Cranberries, 40. Maine—Mangel-wurzel, 60; sugar beets, 60; turnip beets, 60; English turnips, 50. Connecticut—Mangel-wurzel, 60; sugar beets, 60.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK, 1898.

Daily Closing Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Cotton.

1898.	*Wheat, No. 2 Red,* P. Bush. Cents.	*Corn, No. 2 Mixed,* P. Bush. Cents.	*Cotton, Middling Uplands,* Per Lb. Cents.
Jan. 1		Holiday.	
3	99¾	33¼	5 15-16
4	99¼	"	"
5	99¾	"	"
6	99⅝	33⅛	"
7	100⅝	33⅝	"
8	100¼	33¼	"
10	99⅝	33	"
11	99⅝	33¼	"
12	100¼	32⅞	"
13	"	33⅛	"
14	100	32¼	5⅞
15	101	"	"
17	100⅝	"	"
18	101⅛	33⅛	"
19	101⅝	"	"
20	102⅝	33¾	"
21	"	"	"
22	102⅝	"	"
24	104⅛	"	"
25	104¼	34¼	"
26	104¾	34⅝	5 15-16
27	106⅞	35⅛	"
28	107⅛	35⅝	"
29	106¾	35⅛	"
31	104⅛	34⅛	"
Feb. 1	104	34¼	"
2	103⅝	34⅛	"
3	102⅝	34¾	"
4	103½	"	"
5	"	35	"
7	103⅛	"	6 1-16
8	104¼	"	"
9	103¼	"	6¼
10	103⅝	35¼	"
11	104½	35⅝	"
12		Holiday.	
14	104¼	35⅝	"
15	105⅛	36¼	"
16	106	36¾	"
17	106⅛	36⅛	"
18	105⅞	36¼	"
19	108	36¾	"
21	108¼	36¼	"
22		Holiday.	
23	107¼	36	"
24	105⅞	35⅝	"
25	105½	35⅝	"
26	104½	35¼	6 5-16
28	106	35⅛	"
Mch. 1	106⅝	36	"
2	107	35¾	"
3	107⅝	36	"
4	106½	35¾	"
5	106¼	35⅝	"
7	106⅛	35⅝	6¼
8	107	35⅝	"
9	107⅛	35¾	"
10	106½	35⅞	"
11	105	35¾	6 3-16
12	104⅛	35⅛	6⅛
14	105¼	"	"
15	"	"	"
16	104	35	"
17	104⅛	34⅝	"
18	"	35	"
19	104	"	"
21	103¾	34¾	"
22	104¼	35	"
23	103¼	34⅝	6 1-16
24	102⅛	34¼	"
25	101⅛	34	"
26	102	34¼	"
28	101	34¾	6⅛
29	99¾	34⅜	6 3-16
30	100½	"	"
31	"	34⅛	"

1898.	*Wheat, No. 2 Red,* P. Bush. Cents.	*Corn, No. 2 Mixed,* P. Bush. Cents.	*Cotton, Middling Uplands,* Per Lb. Cents.
April 1	100⅝	34⅜	6 3-16
2	101⅝	34¾	"
4	102¾	35	"
5	103⅝	35¼	"
6	102¾	35⅛	"
7	102¼	34¾	"
8	103⅝	35⅛	"
9	103¾	35	"
11	103⅞	34¾	"
12	104⅞	"	"
13	106	35¼	"
14	106	35⅛	"
15	105	35¼	6¼
16	106	35⅛	6 5-16
18	108⅛	35¾	"
19	108⅞	35⅝	6¼
20	110¾	36¾	6 7-16
21	111⅛	37	"
22	110⅝	37⅛	"
23	112⅛	"	"
25	117⅞	38⅝	6⅜
26	122⅝	39⅛	"
27	123⅛	39¼	6 5-16
28	122⅝	39⅛	"
29	120⅝	38¾	6⅜
30	119⅝	39	"
May 2	122⅛	38⅛	6 5-16
3	125⅛	37⅞	"
4		Holiday.	
5	146⅛	39	6⅜
6	144⅝	38⅜	"
7	161	39⅛	"
9	185⅛	40⅝	"
10	191	40	"
11	177	41	"
12	163	41¼	"
13	151⅛	40⅝	"
14	146	40⅝	"
16	156	41⅛	"
17	157⅛	40¾	"
18	153	40⅝	6 7-16
19	154	40⅝	"
20	156	40¼	"
21	166⅛	40⅝	"
23	163	39⅛	"
24	160	38¾	"
25	153	38	"
26	156	37¾	6⅛
27	146	37⅛	6 9-16
28	135	36⅞	"
30		Holiday.	
31	135	37¾	"
June 1	118	37⅛	6⅛
2	116	37¾	"
3	120	38	"
4	120¾	"	"
6	116½	36⅛	"
7	114	36	"
8	114⅛	36⅛	"
9	113¾	36¾	"
10	115¼	37¾	"
11	112¾	37⅝	6 9-16
13	100	36½	"
14	93	"	"
15	95	38	"
16	"	37¾	"
17	88	36⅝	"
18	89	36⅝	6⅛
20	83	36¾	6 7-16
21	87	"	6⅜
22	"	36½	"
23	88	"	"
24	87	36⅜	"
25	86	"	"
27	87	35¾	"
28	85⅛	35⅛	"
29	86	36	"

1898.	*Wheat, No. 2 Red,* P. Bush. Cents.	*Corn, No. 2 Mixed,* P. Bush. Cents.	*Cotton, Middling Uplands,* Per Lb. Cents.
June 30	86	35⅛	6 5-16
July 1	89	36¼	6¼
2		Holiday.	
4			
5	92	35⅞	"
6	93½	36⅛	"
7	92	36¼	6 3-16
8	95	"	"
9	94½	36	"
11	94	35⅞	"
12	90	"	"
13	89	35⅝	"
14	"	36	"
15	87	36⅝	"
16	"	36¾	"
18	87½	37	"
19	86½	"	"
20	85½	37⅜	"
21	84½	36⅞	6⅛
22	83	37	"
23	82	38	6 1-16
25	78	38⅝	"
26	74	38⅛	"
27	"	37⅝	"
28	72½	38⅛	"
29	"	37¼	"
30	72	37⅛	"
Aug. 1	70	"	"
2	"	36⅝	"
3	72	36⅝	"
4	73½	36¾	"
5	75	37⅛	"
6	77	37⅝	"
8	"	"	"
9	"	"	6⅛
10	76	37⅜	6 1-16
11	77	37⅛	"
12	77½	37⅜	"
13	77	37¼	6
15	76½	37¾	"
16	"	37½	"
17	76¼	37	5⅞
18	76½	36½	5¾
19	76	36⅝	"
20		Holiday.	
22	74	35¼	"
23	73½	"	"
24	72½	"	"
25	73½	"	"
26	70	35⅛	"
27	"	35¼	"
29	"	"	"
30	"	35⅛	"
31	69½	"	"
Sept. 1	69	35¼	5 13-16
2	68	35⅛	"
3		Holiday.	
5	68½	35	5¾
6	"	"	"
7	69½	34½	"
8	70¼	"	5 13-16
9	71	35	"
10	70	34¾	"
12	70½	34¼	"
13	"	34	"
14	72	33¾	5¾
15	74	34	5 11-16
16	73	"	"
17	72½	34½	"
19	"	34¼	5⅝
20	73	"	"
21	75	"	5 9-16
22	76½	34½	"
23	75½	34⅜	5 7-16
24	75	34½	"
26	75½	34¾	5 5-16
27	77½	35¼	5⅝
28	76	35	"
29	75½	34½	"
30	73	34⅝	5 7-16

1898.	*Wheat, No. 2 Red,* P. Bush. Cents.	*Corn, No. 2 Mixed,* P. Bush. Cents.	*Cotton, Middling Uplands,* Per Lb. Cents.
Oct. 1	72	34¼	5⅝
3	71	"	"
4	"	34⅜	"
5	72	34¾	5 7-16
6	"	"	"
7	73¾	35	"
8	"	34⅞	"
10	74¾	35⅛	5⅝
11	74½	35⅞	"
12	"	36	"
13	75	36⅝	"
14	75¼	36¾	"
15	75½	"	"
17	75¾	37	"
18	76	37½	5 7-16
19	77½	38⅜	"
20	79½	38¾	5½
21	77½	37½	"
22	78¾	38⅛	"
24	80½	38¾	5 7-16
25	79½	38¼	"
26	77¾	38	"
27	77⅝	38¼	5⅝
28	76½	38⅛	"
29	76¼	38	5 5-16
31	76⅛	38⅛	"
Nov. 1	76¾	38¼	"
2	76⅝	38⅛	"
3	76⅝	"	"
4	76¼	37½	"
5	75¼	37⅜	"
7	"	37⅞	"
8		Holiday.	
9	75⅞	38	"
10	75¼	37¾	"
11	75⅞	38	"
12	76¼	"	"
14	77½	"	5⅝
15	76⅝	37¾	"
16	76⅛	38	"
17	76¼	"	"
18	76	38¼	"
19	"	38⅜	"
21	76¼	38⅛	5 7-16
22	77⅝	39¼	"
23	77	39	"
24		Holiday.	
25	76½	38¾	"
26	76	38¼	5½
28	77	38⅞	5⅝
29	76½	39	"
30	76	"	"
Dec. 1	77¼	39⅛	5 9-16
2	77⅛	"	5⅝
3	"	39¼	"
5	76¼	"	"
6	76	39	"
7	75¾	39¼	"
8	75⅝	39	5¾
9	75½	38⅞	5 13-16
10	76½	39¼	"
12	75⅞	39	"
13	76¼	39½	"
14	76	39¼	"
15	77⅝	39⅜	"
16	78½	39⅞	"
17	78	39⅝	"
19	78¼	40¼	"
20	"	"	"
21	78⅜	41⅝	"
22	"	42	"
23	78⅞	42¼	5⅝
24		Holiday.	
26		do.	
27	80⅛	44	"
28	80¼	43⅝	"
29	80	43⅛	"
30	81½	"	"
31	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	CEREALS											
	Flour, Spring Patents. $ Per Bbl.		*Flour, Winter Straights.* $ Per Bbl.		*Barley, No. 2 Feeding.* Cts. Per Bu.		*Oats, No. 2 Mixed.* Cts. Per Bu.		*Rye, Prime State.* Cts. Per Bu.		*Wheat, No. 1 Northern.* Cts. Per Bu.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8.....	5.10	5.05	4.50	4.45	50	50	28¾	28¼	55½	55	101⅛	99⅞
15.....	5.05	5.00	4.40	4.35	"	"	"	28½	54¾	54¼	101	100
22.....	5.10	"	4.35	4.30	"	"	"	"	"	"	102⅝	100⅝
29.....	5.20	5.10	4.60	4.40	52	"	29¼	"	57½	54¾	....	....
Feb. 5.....	5.15	"	4.50	4.50	"	52	30	29	56½	55½	....	....
12.....	5.20	5.00	4.60	4.45	53	"	30½	29¾	58	56½	....	....
19.....	5.35	5.20	4.75	4.60	"	53	32	31¼	58½	57½	....	....
26.....	5.45	5.40	"	4.70	"	"	"	30⅞	59½	58½	....	....
March 5.....	5.40	5.35	4.70	4.65	"	52	"	31	"	"	....	....
12.....	5.25	5.20	4.65	4.60	54	53	31¾	"	60	59	....	....
19.....	"	5.15	4.60	"	"	54	31¼	30¾	59	58½	....	....
26.....	"	"	4.60	4.45	"	"	"	30	58¾	58	....	....
April 2.....	"	"	4.55	"	"	"	30	29¾	58⅝	57½	....	....
9.....	5.30	5.25	4.60	4.55	"	"	31	30¼	60	58½	....	....
16.....	5.40	5.30	4.65	4.60	"	"	30¾	30½	60¼	"	....	....
23.....	5.70	5.40	4.80	4.65	55	"	32	30¾	63½	60¼	....	....
30.....	6.35	6.15	5.20	4.90	"	55	35½	33½	69	65	....	....
May 7.....	6.90	6.10	5.85	5.10	"	"	35¼	35	74¾	69	....	....
14.....	7.75	7.15	6.70	6.25	60	58	36	"	78	73	....	....
21.....	7.25	6.90	6.40	6.20	61	61	35¼	34½	72¾	69	....	....
28.....	7.15	"	6.25	6.15	"	60	34	32½	67	60	....	....
June 4.....	6.80	6.25	6.00	5.50	60	56	32½	31½	58	54	....	....
11.....	6.20	6.10	5.50	5.30	56	55	30¾	30	55	"	....	....
18.....	5.35	4.90	4.85	4.40	54	53	31	"	54	51	....	....
25.....	4.80	4.70	4.50	4.35	50	48	30	27¾	50	49	....	....
July 2.....	4.90	4.60	"	4.20	48	46	27	25½	52	50	....	....
9.....	4.80	4.80	4.45	4.40	46	"	27½	25¾	53¼	51	....	....
16.....	"	"	4.40	"	"	"	"	27	55½	53½	91	91
23.....	4.85	4.85	4.50	"	"	"	28	"	55	54	"	88
30.....	4.80	4.70	"	4.30	"	"	"	27½	52	51	88	82
Aug. 6.....	4.75	4.60	3.80	3.70	Nominal.		28¼	"	52½	50	85	81
13.....	"	4.65	3.85	3.75	"		28½	28	"	51½	"	84
20.....	4.60	4.55	3.70	3.60	"		28¼	27	51	50½	84	78
27.....	4.50	4.50	3.60	"	"		27	26¾	49½	49½	73½	73
Sept. 3.....	"	4.40	"	3.50	"		26¾	25½	50½	"	"	70
10.....	4.40	"	3.50	"	..	..	25¾	25	52	50	73⅝	69½
17.....	4.35	4.15	"	"	..	..	25	24½	53	52	77	72½
24.....	4.15	4.10	....	....	..	..	26¼	24⅞	54½	52½	79	75⅝
Oct. 1.....	"	"	3.40	....	50	..	26	25¾	"	53¼	78½	72
8.....	4.10*	4.00	"	3.35	49	48	27	26	"	53	73¾	71
15.....	4.15	4.10	3.50	3.40	"	"	28	27	56	55	75½	74½
22.....	4.25	4.15	3.60	3.50	50	"	29¼	28	59½	56½	79½	75¾
29.....	"	4.10	3.65	3.60	51	50	29½	29	60	58½	80¼	75½
Nov. 5.....	4.00	3.90	3.60	3.45	52½	52	29¼	"	"	59	76⅝	74¾
12.....	3.85	3.85	3.45	"	53	52½	"	"	59	58	76	75
19.....	3.90	"	"	"	54	53	30	"	59½	59	76½	75¼
26.....	"	"	3.50	"	56	55	30¾	30½	59¾	59¼	76¼	74⅞
Dec. 3.....	3.85	3.80	"	"	58	57	32	30⅝	"	"	76	"
10.....	3.80	3.75	3.45	3.40	60	58	31¼	30¾	60½	60	75⅞	73⅞
17.....	3.85	"	"	"	58	57	32	31	61½	60¼	77⅝	74⅞
24.....	3.90	3.85	3.50	3.45	"	58	33	32½	62½	61	77⅝	77
31.....	4.00	3.80	3.60	3.55	"	57	33¾	33½	64	63½	80½	78⅝

*Quotations for old; new, 35 to 50 cents less.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		PROVISIONS											
		Beef Hams, Western. Cts. Per Lb.		*Hogs, Western Dressed.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Lard, Prime Western.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Oleo Stearine, Prime City.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Pork, Mess.* $ Per Bbl.		*Tallow, Prime City.* Cts. Per Lb.	
	1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	8.....	21.50	21.50	5⅛	5	5.10	5.02½	4¾	4⅝	9.00	9.00	3¾	3⅝
	15.....	22.50	"	"	"	5.05	4.97½	"	4¾	"	"	3 13-16	3¾
	22.....	"	"	5	"	"	4.95	"	"	9.50	"	3¾	3⅝
	29.....	22.00	"	5¼	5⅛	5.10	5.07½	"	"	10.00	10.00	"	"
Feb.	5.....	"	22.00	5⅝	5 5-16	"	4.95	"	"	10.25	"	3 11-16	3 9-16
	12.....	22.50	"	5½	5⅜	5.30	5.15	"	"	10.50	10.25	"	"
	19.....	23.00	22.50	5⅝	5½	5.40	5.37½	"	" *a*	11.00	10.75	3⅝	"
	26.....	"	23.00	"	5⅝	5.50	5.42½	"	4¾	"	"	" *b*	3⅝ *b*
March	5.....	"	22.00	5¾	5¾	"	5.37½	"	"	10.75	10.50	3⅝	3⅝
	12.....	22.00	"	5⅝	5½	5.45	"	"	"	10.50	10.25	3¾	"
	19.....	22.50	22.50	"	"	5.37½	5.32½	"	4⅝	10.12½	10.12½	"	3¾
	26.....	"	"	5¾	5¾	5.35	5.20	4⅝	"	10.00	9.75	"	3 11-16
April	2.....	"	"	"	5½	5.50	5.22½	"	4 9-16	9.75	"	3 11-16	3 9-16
	9.....	23.00	23.00	5½	5 3-16	5.60	5.47½	"	"	10.00	9.87½	3⅝	3⅝
	16.....	"	"	5⅝	5¼	5.45	5.42½	"	4⅝	9.87½	"	3 9-16	3½
	23.....	23.50	"	5½	5 5-16	5.85	5.45	"	4 9-16	10.50	"	"	"
	30.....	24.00	24.00	5¾	5½	6.02½	5.87½	4⅞	4⅝	10.75	10.75	3⅝	3 9-16
May	7.....	"	"	5½	"	6.20	6.00	5¼	5	11.00	"	3¾	3⅝
	14.....	24.50	"	5¾	5⅝	6.90	6.20	6	5¼	11.25	11.00	3⅞	3¾
	21.....	"	24.50	6	6	7.10	6.72½	5⅝	6¼	11.75	11.75	4⅛	3⅞
	28.....	24.00	24.00	"	5⅝	6.67½	6.37½	6½	"	"	11.25	4 3-16	4⅛
June	4.....	"	23.00	5⅞	5¾	6.50	"	6⅛	6	11.25	"	4⅛	4
	11.....	23.00	22.50	5 11-16	5½	6.35	6.00	6	5¾	11.00	10.50	4	3¾
	18.....	22.50	"	5⅜	5⅜	6.12½	"	5¾	5½	10.75	"	3¾	3½
	25.....	"	21.50	5⅝	"	6.10	5.87½	5¼	5	10.50 *	10.25	3½	3½
July	2.....	21.50	"	5½	5½	5.82½	5.62½	5	"	10.25	"	3 3-16	"
	9.....	"	"	"	5⅜	5.75	5.52	4⅞	4⅞	"	10.12½	"	3 3-16
	16.....	"	"	5⅝	5½	5.82½	5.80	"	"	"	10.25	3⅜	"
	23.....	"	"	"	5⅝	5.90	"	5	5	"	"	"	3⅜
	30.....	"	"	5¾	"	5.80	5.55	"	"	"	10.00	"	3¼
Aug.	6.....	21.00	21.00	"	5½	5.70	"	"	4⅞	10.00	"	3¼	"
	13.....	"	"	5⅝	5⅝	5.65	5.47½	4⅞	"	9.75	9.75	3⅜	"
	20.....	"	"	"	"	5.55	5.37½	5	"	"	"	"	3⅜
	27.....	"	"	"	"	5.40	5.35	"	5	"	"	"	"
Sept.	3.....	20.50	20.50	5 13-16	5⅜	5.50	"	"	"	"	9.25	"	"
	10.....	19.00	18.00	5⅝	5½	5.32½	5.10	"	"	9.25	9.00	"	"
	17.....	18.00	"	5¾	5¾	5.25	"	"	"	9.00	8.90	"	"
	24.....	18.50	"	"	"	"	5.07	"	"	8.87½	8.87½	"	"
Oct.	1.....	"	18.50	5⅝	5⅝	5.30	5.05	"	"	"	8.62½	3½	"
	8.....	"	"	5⅜	5¼	5.12½	5.00	"	"	8.62½	8.50	"	3½
	15.....	19.00	19.00	"	"	5.27½	5.07	"	"	8.87½	8.62½	3⅝	"
	22.....	18.50	18.50	5⅛	5⅛	5.40	5.27½	"	"	9.00	8.87½	"	3⅝
	29.....	18.00	18.00	5	5	"	5.20	5½	5⅛	"	"	"	"
Nov.	5.....	"	"	"	4⅞	5.30	"	"	5½	8.87½	8.75	"	"
	12.....	"	"	4⅞	4¾	"	5.24½	5¼	5¼	"	"	"	"
	19.....	"	"	"	"	5.20	5.15	"	5⅛	8.75	"	3 9-16	3½
	26.....	"	" *a*	4¾	"	5.30	5.20	5⅛	5	"	"	3½	"
Dec.	3.....	18.00 *a*	17.50	4⅞	"	5.40	5.17½	5	"	8.87½	"	"	3 7-16
	10.....	17.50	"	"	"	"	5.28	"	"	"	8.87½	"	"
	17.....	"	"	4¾	4⅝	5.45	5.30	5⅛	"	"	"	3 9-16	3½
	24.....	"	"	4⅝	4⅝	5.50	5.35	5¼	5⅛	9.25	9.00	3⅝	3 9-16
	31.....	"	"	5	4⅞	5.80	5.62½	"	5¼	10.00	9.50	3¾	3⅝

a Asked. *b* Bid. * New.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	COUNTRY PRODUCE											
	Butter, Creamery Extra. Cts. Per Lb.		*Cheese, Fancy Col'd.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Eggs, West'n, Av. Best Fresh.* Cts. Per Doz.		*Honey, White Clover.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Hay, No. 1.* Cts. P. 100 Lbs.		*Straw, Long Rye* Cts. P. 100 Lbs	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8..	22	22	8¾	8⅛	23	22	12	12	75	75	50	50
15..	20	20	"	8¾	21	21	"	"	80	"	55	"
22..	"	"	"	"	24	20	"	"	"	"	"	55
29..	"	"	"	8⅝	20	18	"	"	75	72½	"	50
Feb. 5..	"	"	8⅝	"	19	"	"	11	"	"	50	"
12..	"	"	"	"	18	14	11	"	"	75	55	"
19..	"	"	"	8⅛	16½	14½	"	"	"	"	50	"
26..	20½	"	8½	"	15¾	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 5..	"	20½	"	"	"	12	"	"	80	"	"	"
12..	20	19	"	8	11	10¾	11	10	"	80	"	"
19..	19	"	8	"	"	10½	10	"	"	75	"	45
26..	"	"	"	"	10¾	"	"	"	75	"	45	"
April 2..	20	19½	"	"	10½	10	"	"	77½	"	"	40
9..	22	21	"	"	10¼	"	"	"	80	77½	40	"
16..	21	19	"	"	10½	10¼	"	"	"	80	"	35
23..	18	18	8½	8¼	11¼	10¾	"	"	"	"	35	"
30..	17	17	9	8½	11¾	11¼	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 7..	"	"	8⅝*	8¼*	11½	10¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
14..	"	16	8	8	10¾	10½	"	"	"	"	"	"
21..	15½	15	7¾	7½	11	10¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
28..	16½	16	7¼	6⅝	12	11½	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 4..	"	"	6¾	"	11	10½	"	"	"	77½	45	"
11..	"	"	6⅞	6¾	11¾	11¾	"	"	77½	"	"	45
18..	17	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	"	40	40
25..	"	"	7¼	7⅛	12½	12	..	..	"	"	"	"
July 2..	"	16½	7¾	"	13	13	..	..	77½	"	"	"
9..	16½	"	7	7	"	"	..	..	"	"	"	"
16..	17	17	7⅛	7⅛	14	14	..	..	"	"	"	"
23..	18	"	7½	7¼	"	"	..	..	"	"	"	"
30..	18½	18	7¾	"	"	"	..	..	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6..	19	19	7⅜	7	14½	14½	..	..	"	"	"	"
13..	"	"	"	7¼	"	"	..	..	"	"	"	"
20..	"	"	7⅝	7½	"	"	..	..	"	"	"	"
27..	"	18½	"	"	15½	15	..	..	"	70	"	"
Sept. 3..	18½	"	"	7⅜	16	15½	..	..	70	67½	"	35
10..	19½	"	7⅝	7¼	"	"	..	..	67½	65	"	"
17..	21	20	7½	7⅜	16½	16½	..	..	65	"	45	40
24..	"	21	8½	8	17	17	..	..	"	"	"	45
Oct. 1..	"	20½	8¾	8¼	17½	17½	14	..	"	"	50	"
8..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	40
15..	22	21	"	8½	18½	18	"	"	67½	"	40	"
22..	23	22½	"	"	20	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
29..	"	23	8½	"	"	20	"	"	65	"	45	"
Nov. 5..	"	"	8⅝	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12..	"	"	9	8¾	23	23	"	"	"	"	"	"
19..	23½	23½	9¼	9	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26..	"	"	9¾	9¼	24	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3..	"	20	10	9¾	26	26	"	"	"	"	"	"
10..	20	"	"	10	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"
17..	21	21	10½	10¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24..	"	"	"	10½	"	26	"	"	67½	"	"	"
31..	"	"	"	"	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

* New.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	COMMERCIAL OILS											
	Cocoanut, Ceylon. Cts. P. Lb.		*Cod.* Cts. P. Gal.		*Cottonseed, Sum. Yellow, Prime.* Cts. P. Gal.		*Lard, Prime City.* Cts. P. Gal.		*Linseed, Raw.* Cts. P. Gal.		*Menhaden, Crude.* Cts. Per Gal.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8	5	5	35	35	22½	22½	40	40	42	42	24	24
15	"	"	"	"	"	22	41	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	34	22¼	"	42	41	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	34	"	23½	22¼	"	42	44	"	"	"
Feb. 5	"	4⅞	"	33	"	21½	"	"	45	43	"	"
12	"	5	33	"	22¼	22	"	"	"	45	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	23½	22½	43	"	"	43	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	43	44	"	"	"
Mch. 5	"	"	"	"	23	"	44	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	22½	"	44	43	41	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	39	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	41	"	"
Ap'l 2	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	43	"	39	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	22½	22¼	43	"	39	"	"	"
16	"	"	35	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	5¼	"	"	"	23	22½	44	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	5¼	"	"	24¼	23	48	45	41	40	"	"
May 7	5⅝	5½	"	"	24¾	24	49	48	42	41	"	"
14	5½	"	"	"	25	24½	52	49	43	43	"	"
21	"	"	"	"	26	25	54	52	44	44	"	"
28	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	54	"	"	"	"
June 4	"	5	"	"	"	"	55	53	"	"	"	"
11	5	"	"	"	25	25	53	52	"	"	"	23
18	"	"	"	"	"	"	52	"	"	"	23	"
25	"	"	"	"	"	24½	51	49	"	"	"	"
July 2	"	4⅞	36	"	24½	23½	49	"	"	41	"	"
9	4⅞	"	"	36	23½	23	"	47	41	"	"	"
16	5⅛	"	"	"	"	"	47	"	39	37	"	"
23	"	5⅛	"	"	23¾	23½	"	"	37	"	"	22
30	"	"	"	"	"	23¾	"	"	"	"	22	"
Aug. 6	"	"	"	"	"	23½	"	"	35	35	22½	22½
13	"	"	"	"	"	23¾	46	46	"	33	"	22
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	"	22	"
27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3	"	"	"	"	22½	22½	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	44	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	22	21½	44	42	"	"	"	"
24	5¼	"	"	"	"	"	43	"	34	"	"	"
Oct. 1	"	5¼	38	"	21½	"	"	"	35	34	"	"
8	5½	"	"	38	21¾	21¼	"	43	"	35	23	22½
15	"	5½	"	"	22½	22	"	"	"	"	"	23
22	"	"	"	"	"	22½	"	"	36	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	"	"
Nov. 5	"	5⅜	"	35	"	"	44	"	37	"	23½	"
12	5¾	"	35	"	"	22	"	44	"	37	"	23½
19	"	5¾	"	"	22	21½	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	21½	21	"	"	"	"	"	23
Dec. 3	6	"	"	"	21	"	"	43	"	"	23	"
10	6¼	6¼	"	"	22¾	21½	45	44	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	22	"	44	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	"	"	"
31	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	39	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	COMMERCIAL OILS—Continued													
	Neatsfoot, Prime. Cts. P. Gal.		*Olive, Italian.* Cts. P. Gal.		*Palm, Lagos.* Cts. P. Lb.		*Petroleum, Refined, Bbls., N. York.* Cts. P. Gal.		*Rape-Seed.* Cts. P. Gal.		*Sperm, Crude.* Cts. P. Gal.		*Tallow.* Cts. P. Gal.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8.....	40	40	56	56	4⅞	4⅞	5.40	5.40	58	58	50	50	40	40
15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5.....	"	"	57	"	"	"	"	"	"	57	"	"	"	"
12.....	"	"	"	57	"	"	"	"	57	"	"	"	"	"
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 5.....	"	"	58	"	"	"	"	5.90	"	"	"	"	41	"
12.....	"	"	"	58	5	"	5.90	"	"	"	"	"	"	41
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	5	5.80	5.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
April 2.....	"	"	"	"	"	4⅞	"	"	58	"	"	"	"	"
9.....	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	5.70	"	58	"	"	"	"
16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.70	"	"	56	"	"	"	"
23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.60	56	"	"	"	42	"
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.60	"	"	"	55	"	45	42
May 7.....	"	"	60	"	"	"	6.10	"	"	"	..	..	"	45
14.....	"	"	62	62	"	"	"	5.95	"	"	..	..	"	"
21.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.15	"	"	"	..	..	44	43
28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.15	"	"	..	..	43	"
June 4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60	..	"	"
11.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60	"	42
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42	"
25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40
July 2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	"
9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.25	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.30	6.10	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.40	6.20	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.40	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.50	6.50	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.65	"	"	"	"	"	39	"
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.75	6.65	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1.....	"	"	"	"	5¼	"	7.50	6.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
8.....	"	"	"	"	"	5¼	7.85	7.50	"	"	"	"	"	"
15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	7.95	7.85	"	"	"	"	"	"
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.15	8.05	"	"	"	"	"	"
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.15	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5.....	"	"	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	55	"	"	40	"
12.....	"	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	55	"	"	"	"	40
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.05	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.05	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	54	"	"	"	39
10.....	"	"	58	57½	"	"	8.15	"	54	"	"	50	"	"
17.....	"	"	56	56	"	"	8.25	8.15	"	"	50	"	"	40
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.25	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	GROCERIES											
	Coffee, Rio No. 7. Cts. Per Lb.		*Sugar, Ref. Granulated.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Sugar, 96 Centrifugal.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Sugar, 89 Muscovado.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Rice, Domestic, Good.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Rice, Java.* Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8..	6½	6⅜	5¼	5¼	4¼	4 3-16	3¾	3¾	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
15..	6¼	6¼	"	"	4 3-16	4⅛	"	3⅝	5	"	"	"
22..	6⅜	6⅜	"	"	4⅛	4 1-16	3⅝	3 9-16	"	5	"	"
29..	"	"	5⅛	5⅛	4 1-16	"	3 9-16	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5..	"	"	5¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12..	"	"	"	5¼	4 3-16	4⅛	3 11-16	3⅝	"	"	"	"
19..	"	6 5-16	"	"	"	4 3-16	"	3 11-16	"	"	"	"
26..	"	6¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 5..	6¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4⅛	"
12..	6⅛	5⅞	"	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	"	3⅝	"	"	"	4⅛
19..	5⅞	5⅝	5⅛	"	"	4 1-16	3⅝	3½	"	"	"	"
26..	5⅝	5½	"	"	4 1-16	4	3½	"	"	"	"	"
April 2..	6½	5⅝	5 3-16	"	4⅛	"	3⅝	"	"	"	4⅝	"
9..	7	6⅞	5¼	5 3-16	"	4⅛	"	3⅝	5⅛	"	4¾	4⅝
16..	"	6½	5 3-16	"	"	4 1-16	"	3 9-16	5¼	5⅛	"	4¾
23..	"	6⅞	5⅝	"	4 3-16	"	"	3½	5½	5¼	4⅞	"
30..	"	"	5 7-16	5⅝	4¼	4 3-16	3¾	3⅝	5⅝	5½	5	4⅞
May 7..	"	6⅝	"	5 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	5⅝	"	5
14..	6¾	"	"	5⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21..	6½	6⅜	"	"	4 5-16	4¼	"	3¾	"	"	"	"
28..	"	"	5⅝	"	"	4 5-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 4..	"	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11..	"	6⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18..	6⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25..	"	6¼	"	"	"	4¼	"	3⅝	"	"	"	"
July 2..	6¼	"	"	"	4¼	"	3⅝	"	"	"	"	"
9..	6⅛	6⅛	"	"	"	4⅛	"	3½	"	"	"	"
16..	"	"	"	"	4⅛	"	3 9-16	"	"	"	"	"
23..	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30..	6	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6..	6⅛	"	"	"	4 3-16	"	3⅝	"	"	"	"	"
13 .	6¼	6⅛	"	"	4¼	4 3-16	3¾	3⅝	"	"	"	"
20..	"	6¼	"	"	"	4¼	"	3¾	"	"	"	"
27..	6 7-16	"	"	"	4 5-16	"	3 13-16	"	5⅜	5¼	"	"
Sept. 3..	"	6⅜	5 7-16	5 7-16	4⅝	4 5-16	"	"	5	5	"	"
10..	6⅜	6 5-16	5½	5½	"	4⅜	"	3 13-16	"	"	"	"
17..	6¼	6⅛	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24..	6⅛	6	"	"	"	4 5-16	"	3¾	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1..	6¼	6⅛	"	5¼	4 5-16	4¼	3¾	"	5⅛	"	"	"
8..	"	6¼	5¼	5	4¼	4 3-16	"	3 11-16	"	5⅛	"	"
15..	"	6⅛	5	"	4 7-32	4 7-32	3 11-16	"	5¼	"	"	"
22..	6⅛	6	"	"	4¼	"	3¾	"	"	5¼	"	"
29..	6	5⅞	"	"	4 5-16	4¼	3 13-16	3¾	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5..	"	"	"	"	"	4 5-16	"	3 13-16	5½	"	"	"
12..	6⅛	6	"	"	4⅜	"	3⅞	"	"	5½	"	"
19..	"	6⅛	5¼	5⅛	4⅛	4 7-16	4	3 15-16	"	5¼	"	"
26..	6¼	"	5 5-16	5¼	"	4⅛	"	4	5¼	"	"	"
Dec. 3..	6⅜	6¼	5¼	5⅛	"	4 7-16	"	3 15-16	"	"	"	"
10..	6¼	6⅜	"	"	4 7-16	"	3 15-16	"	"	"	"	"
17..	6¾	6⅝	5⅛	"	"	4⅜	"	3⅞	"	"	"	"
24..	7	6⅞	"	"	4⅜	"	3⅞	"	5½	"	"	"
31..	6¾	6¾	"	"	"	4 5-16	"	3 13-16	"	5⅛	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	SEEDS											
	Canary, Smyrna. Cts. Per Lb.		*Caraway, Dutch.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Coriander, Mogador Unbld.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Clover, Prime.* $ Per 100 Lbs.		*Hemp, Russian.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Mustard, Cal. Yellow.* Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8	2	2	4⅝	4⅝	2⅛	2	3.55	3.55	2¼	2¼	3⅛	3⅛
15	"	"	"	4½	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	2¼	"	3.50	3.40	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	4⅝	"	"	3.45	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	3.45	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	"	"
12	2⅛	2⅛	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½	"	"	"
April 2	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½	"	"
9	2	"	"	4½	2¼	"	"	"	"	"	3⅞	3⅝
16	"	"	4½	"	"	2¼	"	"	"	"	"	3⅞
23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 7	"	"	"	"	2	2	3.62½	3.62½	2⅝	"	4¼	4
14	2¼	2¼	4¾	4¾	"	"	"	3.37½	"	2⅝	4½	4½
21	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	4⅝	"
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.62½	3.62½	"	"	"	4⅜
June 4	"	"	5¼	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	4¾	"
11	"	2⅛	"	5	"	"	3.50	"	2⅞	"	5	4¾
18	2⅛	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	2⅞	"	5
25	2¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nominal.		"	2¾	"	"
9	2⅛	"	"	"	"	"	"		2¾	"	5¼	"
16	"	"	"	"	"	1⅞	"		2⅞	2⅞	5⅝	5¼
23	"	"	"	"	1⅞	"	"		"	"	5¼	"
30	"	2	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Aug. 6	2	"	"	"	"	"	"		2¾	2¾	"	"
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
27	2⅛	"	"	4¾	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Sept. 3	"	2⅛	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	5	"	"	....	....	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.60	....	"	"	"	"
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.45	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	2	"	3.90	3.90	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	2	4.20	4.05	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	"	"	"	4.05	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5	"	"	"	4¾	"	"	4.20	3.97½	"	"	"	"
12	2¼	2¼	"	4⅞	2¼	"	4.00½	4.00½	3¼	"	5	4¾
19	"	"	"	5	"	2¼	"	"	"	3¼	"	4⅞
26	"	"	"	"	2⅜	"	"	"	3⅜	"	"	5
Dec. 3	"	"	"	4⅞	"	"	"	3.97½	"	3⅜	5½	"
10	"	"	"	5	2½	2½	3.97½	"	"	"	"	5½
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.82½	3.82½	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.81	3.81	"	"	"	"
31	"	"	"	"	"	2⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	ROOTS													
	Ginger, Jamaica, Unbl. Cts. Per Lb.		*Ginseng, N. Y. State.* $ Per Lb.		*Ipecac.* $ Per Lb.		*Jalap.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Senega, Minn.* Cts. Pr Lb.		*Snake, Texas, Prime.* Cts. Pr Lb.		*Sarsa-parilla, Mexican.* Cts. Pr Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8.....	18	18	2.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	11	11	25	25	13	13	5	5
15.....	"	"	"	"	1.80	"	"	"	24	24	"	"	"	"
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	1.80	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29.....	"	"	"	"	1.90	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5.....	"	"	"	"	"	1.85	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	"
12.....	"	"	"	"	1.85	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 5.....	"	14	"	"	"	"	11½	"	"	"	14	"	5¼	"
12.....	14	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	14	"	5¼
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5½	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5½
April 2.....	"	13	"	"	"	"	11	10	"	"	"	"	7	"
9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	13	"	6¾
16.....	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	6¾	"
23.....	"	"	"	"	2.15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	15	"	"	"	2.20	2.15	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"
May 7.....	16	16	3.00	3.00	2.25	2.20	"	"	24	22	"	"	7¾	7¾
14.....	"	"	"	"	2.20	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	8	"
21.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8
28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 4.....	"	15	"	2.75	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	"
11.....	15	"	2.75	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	"
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 2.....	16	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	20	"	"	7
9.....	"	16	"	3.00	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	20	7	"
16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6.....	15	15	"	"	2.15	2.15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	"
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3.....	"	"	"	"	2.20	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"
10.....	"	"	"	"	"	2.20	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1.....	16	"	"	"	2.50	"	10	"	"	"	"	20	7½	"
8.....	"	16	"	"	"	2.50	"	10	"	"	20	"	7¾	7¼
15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	25	"	8	8
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	12½	12½	"	"	30	30	8¼	"
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	8¼
Nov. 5.....	"	"	4.75	"	2.55	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	9½	"
12.....	"	"	"	4.75	"	2.55	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9½
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3.....	"	15	"	4.50	"	2.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.....	15	"	4.50	"	2.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	GUMS											
	Arabic, Sorts. Cts. Per Lb.		*Camphor, Domes. Refd. Cases.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Camphor, Japan, Refd. Cases.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Chicle, Mexican.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Shellac, D. C.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Shellac, T. N.* Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8	17	17	35	35	37	37	29	28½	26	26	16	16
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	30	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	"	25	"	"
29	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	"	25	"	"	"
Feb. 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	30	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	"
March 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	"	"	"	"	15½
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	"	"	15½	"
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	30	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
April 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	26	"	"	15
16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	15	"
23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	32	"	"	"	"
May 7	"	"	"	"	36	36	"	31	"	"	"	"
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	25	25	14½	14½
21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 4	"	"	"	"	None.		"	31	"	"	"	14
11	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	14	"
18	"	"	"	"	"		"	32	26	"	16	"
25	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	26	"	16
July 2	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
23	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	25	"	15
Aug. 6	"	"	34	34	"		33	33	25	"	15	"
13	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
27	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	26	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	27	26	16	"
17	"	"	"	"	"		32	32	"	27	"	16
24	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	26	"	"
8	"	"	"	"	33	33	"	"	26	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	36	"	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	37	37	37	37	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3	"	"	"	"	38	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	38½	"	39	38	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	38½	"	39	28	28	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	NAVAL STORES				HIDES				LEATHER			
	Spts. Turpentine. Cts. Per Gal.		*Rosins, A to D.* $ Per Bbl.		*Bogota.* Cts. Per Lb.		*City & C'try Slaughter.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Union, L'g't, 1st Selection.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Hemlock, L'ht, 1st Selection.* Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8	34¼	33¾	1.45	1.45	15½	15½	11	11	29	29	20½	20½
15	34¾	34¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	34½	"	"	"	"	11¼	11¼	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	1.42½	15¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5	34½	34½	1.42½	"	16	15¾	"	"	"	"	21	21
12	34¾	"	"	"	"	16	"	11⅛	"	"	"	"
19	34½	34¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	35½	35	"	"	"	"	11⅛	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 5	37½	35½	"	"	"	"	11¼	"	"	"	"	"
12	37¼	36½	1.45	"	"	"	11	11	"	"	"	"
19	36¼	34	"	"	"	15½	10¾	10½	"	"	"	"
26	33½	33	1.42½	"	15½	"	10½	"	"	"	"	"
Ap'l 2	"	32½	1.45	"	"	"	10⅝	"	"	"	"	"
9	33	32	"	1.45	"	"	10½	10⅜	"	"	"	"
16	31¾	30	"	"	"	"	10⅝	"	"	"	"	"
23	30	29½	"	"	"	"	10¾	"	"	"	20½	20½
30	34	30	"	"	"	"	11	10¾	"	"	"	"
May 7	"	32½	1.42½	1.42½	15¾	"	11¼	11	"	"	"	"
14	31½	30½	"	"	16	15¾	11¾	11½	"	"	21	"
21	30½	29½	"	"	"	16	12½	11¾	"	"	"	21
28	29½	29¼	"	1.40	"	"	"	12½	"	"	"	"
June 4	29¼	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	28	"	"	1.42½	"	"	"	"	"	"	21½	21½
18	"	27¾	1.42½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	27¾	27	"	"	"	"	"	12¼	"	"	"	"
July 2	27	26½	"	1.40	"	"	12¼	12	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	1.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	28	27	"	1.35	"	"	12	"	"	"	"	"
23	"	27¾	1.35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	27	"	1.32½	15½	15½	"	11¾	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6	28¾	"	1.32½	"	"	"	11	11	"	"	"	"
13	29¾	28¾	"	1.30	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	21
20	29½	29	1.30	"	"	"	"	"	"	28½	"	20½
27	"	29¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	28½	"	20½	"
Sept. 3	31	"	"	1.27½	"	"	11¾	"	"	"	"	"
10	31½	31	1.27½	"	"	"	"	11¾	"	"	"	"
17	32	31¼	1.30	"	15	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	1.30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1	31¼	30¾	1.27½	1.27½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	33	32	1.30	"	"	"	"	"	28	28	"	"
15	"	32½	"	1.25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	37	33½	1.32½	1.27½	"	"	"	11½	"	"	"	"
29	42*	37	1.47½*	1.32½	"	"	11½	11⅜	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5	37½	"	"	1.47½	"	14¾	"	11¼	"	"	"	"
12	37	"	"	"	14¾	14½	11¼	11	"	"	"	20
19	38	"	"	1.45	14½	"	11	"	"	"	20	"
26	40	38¼	1.45	"	"	"	11⅛	11⅛	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3	"	39½	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"
10	"	40	1.42½	1.42½	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"
17	43	40½	"	1.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	45	43½	1.40	"	"	"	11⅛	11⅛	"	"	"	"
31	46	45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

*Stock destroyed by fire.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	TEXTILE FABRICS															
	Bleached Shirtings, Lonsdale, 36-in.		*Brown Drills, Standard Eastern.*		*Brown Drills, Standard Southern.*		*Brown Sheetings, 4-yard Eastern.*		*Brown Sheetings, 4-yard Southern.*		*Denims, Amoskeag, 9-oz. Blue.*		*Prints, American, Indigo.*		*Print Cloths, 64 x 64.*	
	Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8..	6¼	6¼	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	10	10	4	4	2¼	2⅛
15..	"	"	"	4⅛	"	4½	"	3½	"	3½	"	"	"	"	2⅛	"
22..	"	"	4½	"	4½	"	3½	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 3-16	"
Feb. 5..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 3-1
12..	"	"	"	"	"	"	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"
19..	"	"	4⅝	4⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10¼	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 5..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10¼	"	"	"	"
12..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2⅛
19..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2⅛	"
26..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16
Ap'l 2..	6⅛	"	"	"	"	"	3½	3½	3½	3½	"	"	"	"	2 1-16	2
9..	"	6⅛	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
16..	"	"	4½	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 7..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10½	10½	"	"	"	1⅞
14..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1⅞	"
21..	"	"	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28..	"	"	"	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
June 4..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
11..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18..	6	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 2...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23..	"	"	4⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"
30..	"	"	"	4⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6..	"	"	"	4½	"	4⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13..	"	"	4½	"	4⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16	"
10..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16
17..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24..	"	"	"	4⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
Oct. 1..	"	"	4⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
8..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 15-16
15..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11 5-16	"
22..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2
29..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3⅝	"	3⅝	"	9½	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5..	"	"	"	"	"	"	3⅝	"	3⅝	"	9½	"	"	"	"	"
12..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19..	"	5½	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16	"
26..	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16
Dec. 3..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2⅛	"
10..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 3-16	2⅛
17..	"	"	"	"	"	"	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	10	"	"	"	2⅜	2 3-16
24..	5¾	"	"	"	4⅛	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	2⅜
31..	"	5¾	"	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	TEXTILE FABRICS—Continued													
	Silks, 19-in. Surahs.		*Silks, Raw.*		*Ticks, Cordis, A C E.*		*Woolen Goods, Ballardvale, White.*		*Woolen Goods, Slater Broadcloth, 11-ounce.*		*Woolen Goods, Slater Broadcloth, 16-ounce.*		*Worsted Fabrics, J. Cashmeres.*	
	Cts. Per Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		$ Per Yd.		$ Per Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8	42½	42½	48	48	9½	9	40	40	1.65	1.65	2.20	2.20	30	30
15	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32½	"
12	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32½
19	"	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	49	"	"	"	42½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 5	"	"	"	49	"	"	"	42½	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30
April 2	"	"	48	48	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	"	"	"	8¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	"	"	"	"	8¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27½
21	42½	42½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27½	"
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25
25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	"
July 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27	"	"	"	49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
Oct. 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	"
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	8¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	8¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	48	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	48	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	49	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27½	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	TEXTILE MATERIALS											
	Hemp, Manila. Cts. Per Lb.		*Hemp, Jute.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Wool, Port Philip, Clothing.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Wool, Port Philip, Combing.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Wool, XX Ohio.* Cts. Per Lb	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.
Jan. 8	3 15-16	3 15-16	2⅛	2⅜	30 @	34	32 @	36	30 @	31
15	4⅛	4	2 9-16	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	4¼	4⅛	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	4 7-16	4 5-16	"	2⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5	4¼	4⅛	2⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	4 3-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	4⅜	4 3-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	4⅛	4⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 5	"	4⅛	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	4 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	4¾	4 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	4 11-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ap'l 2	4 11-16	4⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	4⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	4 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	5⅜	4⅝	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	6¼*	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	29 @	30
May 7	6⅛	"	2⅝	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	6⅜	6⅛	2¾	2⅝	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	7⅛	6⅛	"	2¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
28	8¾	7⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 4	8⅞	8¾	2 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	8¾	"	"	2 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	8⅛	8	"	2 13-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	8 5-16	8 3-16	2 13-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 2	8⅛	8	2¾	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	8¼	7⅞	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	7⅛	7⅛	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	7 3-16	7 1-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	7¼	7 3-16	2½	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6	7½	7½	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	"	7¼	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	7⅜	"	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27	"	7	2 7-16	2⅜	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3	"	7 5-16	"	2 13-32	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	7 5-16	7 1-16	"	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	7 1-16	7	2⅜	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	7	6 15-16	2⅛	2 11-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1	7⅞	7	2 15-16	2 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	"	7¾	3 1-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	7 13-16	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	7¾	7⅝	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	7⅛	6 11-16	3 1-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5	6⅞	"	3⅛	3 1-16	"	"	"	"	28 @	29
12	6¾	6¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	6 13-16	"	3 3-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	6¾	6 9-16	3⅛	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3	6½	6	3 1-16	2 31-32	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	6 3-16	5¾	2 31-32	2 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	6⅛	6	2 15-16	2 29-32	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	6 5-16	6 3-16	2 29-32	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31	6⅛	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

* Price afloat; no shipment, owing to blockade of Manila.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS											
	Alcohol, Grain. $ Per Gal.		*Arsenic, White, English.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Bleaching Powder.* $ Per 100 Lbs.		*Blue Vitriol.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Caustic Soda, 60 Per Cent.* Per 100 Lbs.		*Chlorate of Potash, Crystals.* Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8....	2.26	2.26	5	5	1.80	1.80	3⅝	3⅝	1.90	1.90	9⅛	9⅛
15....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22....	"	2.25	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"
29....	2.25	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	9	8⅞
Feb. 5....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3⅝	"	"	"	"	8¾
12....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	8¾	"
19....	"	2.24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26....	2.27	2.27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 5....	"	2.25½	"	"	"	1.70	"	"	"	1.80	"	"
12....	2.25½	"	"	"	1.70	"	3¾	"	1.80	"	"	"
19....	"	"	"	"	"	1.65	"	"	"	"	"	8⅝
26 ...	"	"	"	"	1.65	"	3½	"	"	"	8⅝	"
April 2....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3⅝	"	"	"	"	"
9....	2.26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8¼
16....	2.25	2.24½	"	"	"	"	3½	3⅜	"	"	8¼	"
23....	2.24½	"	"	"	"	"	3⅜	"	"	"	8½	"
30....	2.28½	2.25½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	9½
May 7....	2.29	2.29	4¾	4¾	1.70	1.70	3½	3½	"	"	17	13
14....	2.32½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	10
21....	"	2.32½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11½
28....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11½	"
June 4....	"	"	"	"	"	1.60	"	3⅝	"	"	12	10
11....	"	"	5	"	1.60	"	3⅝	"	"	"	10	9¼
18....	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	8½
25....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8¾	8¾
July 2....	"	2.32	"	4½	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"
9....	2.37	"	4½	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	8⅝
16....	"	2.37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9½	8¾
23....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9½
30....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6....	"	"	4¼	4¼	"	"	3⅝	3⅝	1.75	1.75	"	"
13....	2.41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20....	"	2.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27....	2.40	2.37	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3....	2.37	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"
10....	2.40	"	"	4¼	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"
17....	2.39	2.39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9¼
Oct. 1....	2.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9¼	"
8....	"	2.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	"
12....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3¾	"	"	"	"
19....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26....	2.44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3....	"	2.42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10....	2.42	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
17....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24....	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
31....	2.44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS—Continued									
	Cream Tartar, Crystals. Cts. Per Lb.		*Nitrate Soda.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Oxalic Acid.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Sal Soda, English.* Cts. Per 100 Lbs.		*Soda Ash, 48 Per Cent. Carbonated.* Cts. Per 100 Lbs.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8	24½	24½	1.65	1.65	7¼	7	75	75	85	85
15	"	"	1.70	"	7	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	1.70	"	6¾	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	1.65	6¾	6½	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5	"	24¼	1.65	1.62½	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	24¼	"	1.62½	"	6½	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	1.60	1.60	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	1.70	1.65	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 5	"	"	1.77½	"	6¾	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	1.72½	"	6¾	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	1.75	1.70	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	1.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
April 2	"	"	"	"	"	6½	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	1.95	"	6½	"	"	70	"	"
16	"	"	"	1.90	"	"	70	65	"	80
23	"	"	"	1.80	"	"	65	"	80	"
30	"	"	2.50	1.90	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 7	"	"	3.25	3.00	"	"	62½	62½	75	75
14	"	"	2.90	2.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	"	"	2.75	2.25	"	"	"	"	"	"
28	"	"	2.25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 4	"	"	"	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	1.95	1.85	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	"	"	1.85	1.70	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	"	"	1.70	1.67½	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 2	"	"	"	1.65	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	1.65	1.55	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	1.55	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	"	"	"	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	1.50	1.45	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6	"	"	"	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	"	"	1.45	1.45	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27	"	"	"	1.40	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	1.45	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1	"	"	1.55	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	"	"	"	1.55	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	23¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	23¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
10	"	"	1.70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	"	"	1.65	1.62½	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	"	"	1.62½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	MEDICAL DRUGS								DYES			
	Castor Oil, No. 1 Cases. Cts. Per Lb.		*Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian.* $ Per Bbl.		*Opium, Turkey, Cases.* $ Per Lb.		*Quinine, Foreign.* Cts. Per Oz.		*Sumac, Sicily.* $ Per Ton.		*Gambier.* Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8...	13	13	22.50	22.50	2.75	2.75	26	26	44.00	44.00	2.70	2.70
15...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.80	"
29...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	45.00	"	2.90	2.85
Feb. 5...	"	"	"	22.00	2.80	"	"	"	"	"	3.00	"
12...	"	"	22.00	"	2.87½	2.80	25	25	44.00	"	2.95	2.87½
19...	"	"	"	"	2.90	2.85	"	"	"	"	3.00	3.00
26...	"	"	"	"	3.00	2.92½	"	"	"	"	2.95	2.90
March 5...	"	"	23.00	"	"	2.95	"	22	45.00	"	2.90	2.75
12...	"	"	"	23.00	"	2.92½	22	"	"	45.00	2.85	"
19...	"	"	"	"	3.07½	3.00	"	"	47.00	"	2.90	"
26...	"	"	"	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	47.00	2.80	2.80
April 2...	"	"	25.00	"	3.17½	"	"	"	"	46.00	2.85	"
9...	"	"	26.00	25.00	"	3.10	"	18	46.00	"	2.80	"
16...	"	"	"	"	3.20	3.12½	19	19	"	"	2.72½	2.65
23...	"	"	25.00	"	3.27½	3.17½	"	"	"	"	2.65	"
30...	"	"	"	"	3.50	3.25	27	22	"	"	2.75	"
May 7...	12½	12½	"	"	3.60	3.50	22	"	47.00	47.00	"	2.75
14...	"	"	"	"	3.57½	3.55	"	"	"	"	"	"
21...	"	"	"	"	3.60	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.62½
28...	"	"	"	"	3.55	"	"	"	"	"	2.70	2.70
June 4...	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	45.00	2.75	"
11...	"	"	"	"	3.50	3.45	"	"	45.00	"	2.85	2.80
18...	"	"	"	"	3.60	3.50	20	20	"	"	"	2.75
25...	"	"	"	"	"	3.60	"	"	"	"	2.75	2.70
July 2...	"	"	"	"	"	3.52½	"	"	"	"	2.85	2.75
9...	"	"	"	"	3.57½	"	"	"	"	"	"	
16...	"	"	"	"	3.70	3.55	"	"	"	"	"	"
23...	"	"	"	"	3.80	3.70	"	"	"	"	2.75	"
30...	"	"	"	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	2.80	"
Aug. 6...	"	"	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13...	"	"	"	"	3.77½	"	"	"	"	"	2.75	2.60
20...	"	"	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	"	2.60	"
27...	"	"	"	"	"	3.70	"	"	"	"	2.65	"
Sept. 3...	"	"	26.00	"	3.70	3.65	"	"	"	"	2.70	2.65
10...	"	"	"	26.00	3.65	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.50
17...	"	"	"	"	"	3.62½	"	"	"	44.00	2.65	2.60
24...	"	"	"	"	3.62½	3.60	"	"	44.00	"	"	2.65
Oct. 1...	"	"	"	25.00	3.60	"	"	"	45.00	"	2.70	2.50
8...	12	12	25.00	"	3.62½	"	"	"	"	45.00	2.60	"
15...	"	"	"	"	3.60	3.57½	"	"	"	"	2.65	"
22...	"	11½	"	"	3.57½	3.55	"	"	"	"	2.55	"
29...	11½	"	"	"	3.55	3.52½	"	"	"	"	2.50	"
Nov. 5...	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	46.00	"	"	2.45
12...	"	"	"	"	"	3.52½	22	"	"	46.00	"	"
19...	"	"	"	"	"	3.55	"	22	"	"	"	2.50
26...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3...	"	"	"	"	"	3.52½	"	20	48.00	"	"	2.45
10...	"	"	"	"	3.50	3.50	21	"	"	48.00	2.45	"
17...	"	"	"	"	"	3.45	"	21	"	45.00	2.55	2.50
24...	"		"		3.40	3.37½	"	"	45.00	43.00	2.60	
31...						3.35			43.00	"	2.65	.62

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	METALS									
	Copper, L. Superior. Cts. Per Lb.		*Iron, Bar, Refined.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Iron, Pig, No. 2 F'dry, Northern.* $ Per Ton.		*Lead, Pig, Western.* Cts. Per Lb.		*Quick-silver.* Cts. P. Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8	10⅞	10⅞	1.15	1.15	11.00	11.00	3.72½	3.72½	52	52
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.80	3.75	"	
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.75	3.65	"	"
29	11	"	"	"	"	"	3.65	3.62½	"	"
Feb. 5	"	11	"	"	"	"	3.62½	3.55	"	"
12	11⅛	"	"	"	"	"	3.75	3.60	"	"
19	11¼	11⅛	"	"	"	"	3.85	3.77½	53	"
26	11½	11⅜	"	"	"	"	3.80	3.75	"	53
Mch. 5	12	11¾	"	"	"	"	"	2.72½	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.82½	"	"	"
19	"	12	"	"	"	"	3.70	3.65	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.72½	3.70	"	"
Ap'l 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.70	"	"	"
9	12⅛	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.67½	"	"
16	12	"	"	"	"	"	3.67½	3.62½	"	"
23	12¼	"	"	"	"	"	3.62½	3.57½	"	"
30	"	12¼	"	"	"	"	3.75	3.62½	55	"
May 7	12½	"	"	"	11.50	"	3.70	3.65	56	54
14	12	12	"	"	11.00	"	3.67½	3.62½	58	57
21	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.65	"	"	58
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.70	3.60	"	"
June 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.80	3.70	"	"
11	"	11¾	"	"	"	"	"	3.77½	"	"
18	"	11⅞	"	"	"	"	3.95	3.80	"	"
25	11⅞	11¾	"	"	"	"	4.00	3.95	"	"
July 2	11¾	"	"	"	"	10.50	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	10.50	"	4.10	4.00	"	"
16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.97½	"	"
23	11½	11½	"	"	"	"	4.00	3.95	57	57
30	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.97½	"	"	"
Aug. 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	4.00	"	"	"
13	12	11⅝	"	"	"	"	4.10	4.00	"	"
20	12¼	12	"	"	"	"	4.15	4.10	"	"
27	"	12¼	"	"	"	"	4.10	"	"	"
Sept. 3	12½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	12½	"	"	"	"	4.05	4.00	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	4.02½	"	"	55
24	"	12⅜	"	"	"	"	4.00	"	55	"
Oct. 1	"	12¼	"	1.10	"	"	"	3.95	"	54
8	"	12⅜	1.10	"	"	"	"	3.90	54	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.95	3.85	"	"
22	"	12½	"	"	"	"	3.85	3.75	"	"
29	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.70	3.62½	"	"
Nov. 5	12¾	"	1.15	"	11.00	"	3.75	3.65	"	53
12	"	12⅝	"	1.15	"	11.00	"	3.70	"	54
19	13	12¾	"	"	"	"	3.72½	"	"	"
26	"	13	"	"	"	"	3.65	3.65	"	"
Dec. 3	"	12⅞	"	"	"	"	3.67½	3.60	"	"
10	12⅞	"	"	"	"	"	3.65	3.55	"	"
17	"	12¾	"	"	"	"	3.75	3.65	"	"
24	13	"	"	"	11.25	"	3.85	3.77½	"	"
31	"	13	"	"	11.50	11.50	3.87½	3.85	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	METALS—Continued									
	Spelter, Western. Cts. P. Lb.		*Steel Beams.* Cts. P. Lb.		*Steel Rails.* $ Per Ton.		*Tin, Pig, Straits.* Cts. P. Lb.		*Tin Plate. Am. Bessemer Coke, 14 x 20, f. o. b. Mill.* $ P.100-Lb. Box.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8	3.85	3.85	1.30	1.30	19.00	19.00	13.70	13.70	2.85	2.85
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.80	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.85	13.75	"	"
29	3.90	"	"	"	"	18.00	"	13.85	"	"
Feb. 5	3.95	3.90	"	"	18.00	"	13.90	"	"	"
12	4.10	3.95	"	"	"	"	14.00	13.90	"	"
19	"	4.10	"	"	"	"	14.15	14.05	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 5	4.15	"	"	"	"	"	14.20	14.15	2.90	"
12	4.20	4.15	"	"	"	"	14.40	14.30	2.87½	2.87½
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.35	14.25	"	"
26	4.30	4.20	"	"	"	"	14.40	14.35	"	"
Ap'l 2	"	4.25	"	"	"	"	14.45	"	2.95	"
9	"	4.30	"	"	"	"	14.50	14.40	"	2.95
16	4.32½	4.27½	"	"	"	"	14.40	14.35	"	"
23	4.27½	4.25	"	"	"	"	14.65	"	"	"
30	4.25	"	"	"	"	"	14.70	14.65	3.00	"
May 7	"	4.20	"	"	"	"	14.65	14.55	"	3.00
14	4.20	4.17½	"	"	"	"	"	14.50	"	"
21	"	4.20	"	"	"	"	"	14.60	"	"
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.80	14.70	"	"
June 4	4.40	"	"	"	"	"	14.90	14.75	"	2.95
11	4.60	4.40	"	"	"	"	15.10	14.90	2.95	"
18	"	4.60	"	"	"	"	"	14.95	"	"
25	4.85	"	"	"	"	"	15.25	15.15	"	2.90
July 2	5.15	5.00	"	"	"	"	15.55	"	2.90	"
9	"	5.10	"	"	"	"	15.75	15.55	"	"
16	5.10	4.50	"	"	"	"	15.70	15.60	"	2.85
23	4.62½	4.55	"	"	"	"	15.65	15.55	2.85	"
30	4.55	4.45	"	"	"	"	15.75	15.60	"	"
Aug. 6	4.50	4.35	"	"	"	"	15.80	"	"	"
13	"	4.45	"	"	"	"	16.30	15.85	"	"
20	4.45	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.15	"	"
27	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.10	16.05	"	"
Sept. 3	4.75	"	1.40	"	"	"	16.20	15.90	"	"
10	4.80	4.75	"	1.40	"	"	16.15	16.15	"	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.20	16.10	"	"
24	"	4.80	"	"	"	"	16.15	16.00	"	"
Oct. 1	"	4.75	"	1.35	"	"	16.25	16.15	"	"
8	4.90	4.80	1.35	"	"	"	16.55	16.25	"	"
15	5.00	4.95	"	"	"	"	17.25	16.75	"	"
22	"	5.00	"	"	"	"	17.90	17.30	"	"
29	5.15	5.10	"	"	"	"	18.15	17.75	"	"
Nov. 5	5.20	"	"	"	"	"	18.25	18.10	"	2.80
12	5.25	5.20	"	"	"	"	18.30	"	2.80	"
19	5.30	5.25	"	"	"	"	18.15	17.90	"	"
26	5.35	"	"	"	"	"	18.20	17.75	"	"
Dec. 3	5.40	5.35	"	"	"	17.50	18.50	18.15	"	"
10	5.35	5.25	"	"	17.50	"	18.05	17.90	2.95	"
17	5.25	5.20	"	"	"	"	18.10	"	"	2.95
24	5.20	5.10	"	"	18.00	"	18.30	18.10	"	"
31	5.05	5.00	"	"	"	18.00	18.90	18.35	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		MISCELLANEOUS					
		Hops, Choice State. Cts. Per Lb.		*India-Rubber, Para Island, Fine.* Cts. Per Lb.		*India-Rubber, Para Island, Coarse.* Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
January	8	18	18	81½	80½	51½	50½
	15	"	"	83	81½	52½	51½
	22	19	"	84½	83½	54½	53
	29	"	19	86½	85½	56½	55
February	5	"	"	87½	86	59	56½
	12	"	"	90	87½	64	59½
	19	"	18	92½	90	63½	62
	26	18	"	"	92½	64½	64½
March	5	"	"	93	"	"	63
	12	"	17	"	93	63	"
	19	17	"	"	"	"	"
	26	"	"	"	"	"	"
April	2	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9	"	16	"	92	63½	"
	16	16	"	92	"	"	"
	23	15	15	92½	"	"	"
	30	"	"	93	"	64½	63½
May	7	"	14	92½	"	63½	"
	14	14	13	"	"	64½	"
	21	12	12	"	"	"	64½
	28	"	"	93	92½	65	"
June	4	13	"	93½	93	"	65
	11	"	"	94	"	"	"
	18	12	"	94½	94	"	"
	25	"	"	95	94½	"	64½
July	2	"	"	96	95	65½	"
	9	"	"	"	96	66	65½
	16	"	"	97½	"	67½	66
	23	"	"	99½	97½	68	67½
	30	"	11	101	99	68½	67
August	6	"	"	101½	101	69½	69
	13	11	"	102½	101½	"	69½
	20	"	"	103	102½	"	"
	27	"	"	"	103	70½	"
September	3	"	"	102½	100	"	69
	10	"	"	100	98	69	67
	17	"	"	98	96	67½	"
	24	15*	"	95½	95	66	64
October	1	17	15	94½	93	64	63
	8	18	18	93	91	63	62
	15	19	"	89	87	61	60
	22	"	19	86½	85	60	59
	29	"	"	91	86	64	60
November	5	20	18	93½	91	67	64
	12	"	20	94½	94	69½	69
	19	"	"	94	90	69	65
	26	"	"	92	"	66	65½
December	3	"	19	93	91	65½	64
	10	19	"	91	"	65	"
	17	"	"	"	"	66	65
	24	"	18½	92	"	"	66
	31	18½	18	95½	94	69	67

*Crop of 1898.

Prices at End of Each Week, 1898.

	BUILDING MATERIALS					
	Bricks, Common Hard. $ Per M.	*Lime, Common Fine.* Cts. Per Bbl.	*Cement, Rosendale.* Cts. Per Bbl.	*Cement, Portland.* $ Per Bbl.	*Lath, Eastern Spruce.* $ Per M.	*Lumber, Eastern Spruce.* $ Per M.
Jan. 7	6.00 @6.25	75	95	2.00	1.75	14.50
14	6.25 @6.50	"	"	"	"	"
21	"	"	"	"	1.80	"
28	6.00 @6.25	"		"	"	"
Feb. 4		"		"	"	"
11	5.75 @6.25	"		"	2.00	"
18	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	6.00 @6.25	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 4	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	5.87½@6.12½	"	1.00	"	"	"
18	5.62½@6.12½	"	75@80	"	"	14.25
26	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ap'l 1	5.50 @6.00	90	"	"	1.75	"
8	5.62½@6.00	1.00	85@90	"	"	"
15	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	1.60	"
22	5.25 @5.75	"	85	1.95	"	"
29	4.87½@5.50	80	70	"	1.65	13.75
May 6	4.75 @5.25	1.00	75	"	1.70	"
13	5.25 @5.87½	"	"	"	"	"
20	5.50 @6.25	70	"	"	1.80	13.00
27	6.00 @6.50	"	70	2.00	"	"
June 3	"	80	"	"	1.75	"
10	5.50 @6.25	65	"	"	"	"
17	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	1.65	"
24	5.25 @6.00	"	65	"	1.70	13.25
July 1	5.25 @5.87½	"	"	"	"	"
8	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	"	"
15	5.62½@6.00	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	5.25 @5.75	"	"	2.05	"	"
Aug. 5	"	"	"	"	1.60	"
12	5.00 @5.50	"	"	"	1.55	"
19	"	"	"	"	1.50	13.00
26	4.75 @5.37½	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 2	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	5.00 @5.50	"	"	"	"	"
16	5.37½@5.75	"	"	"	"	"
23	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	1.55	"
30	5.62½@6.00	"	"	"	1.60	13.50
Oct. 7	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	1.65	"
21	5.62½@6.00	"	"		1.70	"
28	5.80 @6.80	"	60	"	"	"
Nov. 4	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	"	1.75	"
18	5.25 @6.00	"	"	2.00	"	"
25	"	"	70	"	"	"
Dec. 2	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	5.25 @5.75	70	"	"	"	14.00
16	"	"	"	"	"	14.50
23	5.25 @5.50	75	90	"	1.85	"
30	5.50 @5.75	"	"	"	2.00	"

Freight Rates from New York for 1898.

(From the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*)

	Full Cargo Charter Rates				Berth Rates, Regular Steam's			
	Petroleum.	Grain Steamers			Liverpool		London	
	Sail U. K.	Cork for Orders.		Direct Port.	Grain.	Prov's.	Grain.	Prov's.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.
January 8.....	1 10½@2 9	3 7½		3 1½	3½	20 0	4¼	22 6
" 15.....	1 10½@2 9	3 6	@3 7½	3 1½@3 3	3¼	20 0	4	22 6
" 22.....	1 10½@2 9	3 4½		3 0	3¼	17 6	3½	20 0
" 29.....	1 10½@2 9	3 0		2 10½@3 0	3¼	17 6	3½	20 0
February 5.....	1 10½@2 9	3 1½	@3 3	2 10½	3¼	15 0	3½	20 0
" 12.....	1 10½@2 9	3 3	@3 4½	2 10½	3	15 0	3½	17 6
" 19.....	1 10½@2 9	3 4½	@3 6	3 1½	3¼	15 0	3½	17 6
" 26.....	1 10½@2 9	3 6		3 0 @3 1½	3¼	15 0	3	17 6
March 5.....	1 10½@2 9	3 7½		3 0	3¼	17 6	3	17 6
" 12.....	1 10½@2 9	3 7½		3 1½	3¼	20 0	3	17 6
" 19.....	1 10½@2 9	3 9		3 3	3¼	20 0	3	17 6
" 26.....	1 10½@2 9	3 6	@3 7½	3 3	3½	20 0	3	17 6
April 2.....	1 10½@2 9	3 4½	@3 6	3 0 @3 1½	3½	20 0	3	17 6
" 9.....	1 10½@2 9	3 4½	@3 6	3 1½@3 3	3½	20 0	3½	17 6
" 16.....	1 10½@2 9	3 6		3 3 @3 4½	3¼@3½	17 6	3½	17 6
" 23.....	1 10½@2 9	4 6		4 0	4	20 0	4½	20 0
" 30.....	2 3 @3 0	5 0		4 6	5	25 0	5	22 6
May 7.....	2 6 @3 3	4 6		4 3	5	25 0	5	22 6
" 14.....	2 7½@3 4½	4 3		4 0 @4 1½	5	25 0	5	22 6
" 21.....	2 7½@3 3	3 9		3 4½	4	22 6	4¼	22 6
" 28.....	2 7½@3 3	3 6		3 3 @3 4½	4	20 0	4¼	20 0
June 4.....	2 9 @3 6	3 3		3 0	3	17 6	3	17 6@20 0
" 11.....	2 9 @3 6	3 4½		3 1½	2¾	15 0	3	17 6
" 18.....	2 9 @3 6	3 4½		Nominal.	3	15 0	3	17 6
" 25.....	2 9 @3 6	3 0		2 6 @2 7½	2¾	15 0	3	17 6
July 2.....	2 9 @3 6	3 0		2 4½@2 6	1¾	12 6	3	17 6
" 9.....	2 9 @3 4½	3 0		2 4½@2 6	1¾	12 6	3	17 6
" 16.....	2 7½@3 4½	3 0		2 6	1¾	12 6	3	17 6
" 23.....	2 7½@3 4½	2 9		2 4½	1¾	12 6	2¾	15 0
" 30.....	2 7½@3 4½	2 9		2 3 @2 4½	1¾	12 6	2½	15 0
August 6.....	2 6 @3 0	2 6	@2 7½	2 1½	1¾	12 6	2½	15 0
" 13.....	2 6 @3 0	2 4½	@2 6	2 1½@2 3	2¼	12 6	2½	15 0
" 20.....	2 6 @3 0	2 6		2 1½@2 3	2¼	12 6	2½	15 0
" 27.....	2 4½@3 0	2 9		2 4½	2@2¼	10 0	2¼@2½	15 0
Sept'mb'r 3.....	2 4½@3 0	3 3		2 9	2½	10 0	3	15 0
" 10.....	2 4½@3 0	3 6		3 0 @3 1½	3	10 0	3¾	15 0
" 17.....	2 3 @3 0	3 9		3 4½	3½	12 6	4½	17 6
" 24.....	2 3 @3 0	3 10½		3 4½	3½	12 6	4½	17
October 1.....	2 3 @3 0	4 0	@4 1½	3 7½@3 9	4	15 0	5	20 0
" 8.....	2 3 @3 0	4 3		3 9 @3 10½	4½	15 0	5	20 0
" 15.....	2 3 @3 0	4 3		4 0	5	17 6	5¼	20 0
" 22.....	2 4 @3 3	4 4½	@4 6	4 3	5	20 0	5¼	22 6
" 29.....	2 4 @3 3	4 6		4 3	5	20@22 6	6	22 6
Nov'mb'r 5.....	2 4 @3 3	4 7½		4 1½@4 3	5	25 0	6½	25 0
" 12.....	2 4 @3 3	4 3	@4 4½	4 0	5	25 0	6½	25 0
" 19.....	2 3 @3 6	4 6		3 10½@4 0	5	27 6	5½	25 0
" 26.....	2 3 @3 6	4 4½		3 9	5	25 0	5½	25 0
Dec'mb'r 3.....	2 3 @3 3	4 0		3 7½	5	25 0	5¼	25 0
" 10.....	2 3 @3 3	4 1½		3 9	4¼	25 0	4½	25 0
" 17.....	2 3 @3 3	4 1½@4 3		9	4	30 0	4¼	25 0
" 24.....	2 3 @3 6	3 10½		3 7½	3½	25 0	4½	25 0
" 31.....	2 3 @3 6	3 6	@3 7½	3 3	3½	20 0	4½	22

SHIPPING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Commissioner of Navigation.)

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, THE NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF REGISTERED, ENROLLED, AND LICENSED VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1898.*

States and Territories in which Documented.	Registered		Enrolled		Licensed		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine	152	87,145	1,077	189,878	599	6,783	1,828	283,80
New Hampshire	7	2,180	40	9,494	8	122	55	11,79
Vermont	....	.....	26	4,365	1	10	27	4,37
Massachusetts	131	49,362	882	247,904	440	4,774	1,453	302,04
Rhode Island	1	66	98	36,208	124	1,180	223	37,44
Connecticut	1	178	490	136,106	323	3,590	814	139,874
New York	185	285,329	3,598	1,001,225	1,071	13,271	4,854	1,299,825
New Jersey	4	974	453	88,820	673	8,428	1,130	98,222
Pennsylvania	13	11,082	732	266,619	143	3,022	888	280,723
Delaware	1	104	105	16,116	82	890	168	17,110
Maryland	28	10,093	807	125,365	1,164	12,989	1,999	148,447
District of Columbia	....	.....	41	12,339	41	617	82	12,956
Virginia	3	2,524	423	36,333	1,029	11,638	1,455	50,495
North Carolina	5	1,255	103	8,566	403	4,530	511	14,351
South Carolina	....	.....	77	10,561	137	1,624	214	12,185
Georgia	4	1,313	103	44,557	71	998	178	46,868
Florida	78	8,344	223	44,151	385	4,363	686	56,858
Alabama	10	10,628	76	9,653	95	1,061	181	21,342
Mississippi	20	4,047	114	19,905	151	2,336	285	26,288
Louisiana	16	11,640	187	30,036	203	2,797	406	44,473
Texas	14	1,983	100	15,209	169	1,790	283	18,982
Tennessee	....	.....	100	13,875	26	437	126	14,312
Kentucky	....	.....	65	13,825	11	162	76	13,987
Missouri	....	.....	188	109,390	16	221	204	109,611
Nebraska	....	.....	12	1,157	....	.....	12	1,157
North Dakota	....	.....	5	757	....	.....	5	757
Montana	....	.....	2	738	....	.....	2	738
Iowa	....	.....	44	8,693	11	148	55	8,841
Minnesota	1	1,774	169	120,699	11	220	181	122,693
Wisconsin	....	.....	395	102,889	7	78	402	102,967
Michigan	....	.....	1,106	458,100	....	.....	1,106	458,100
Illinois	....	.....	324	80,554	24	286	348	80,840
Indiana	....	.....	55	4,738	13	134	68	4,872
Ohio	....	.....	537	395,491	12	127	549	395,618
West Virginia	....	.....	89	9,890	8	123	97	10,013
Arizona	3	560	..	.....	1	14	4	574
California	159	110,330	608	178,463	128	1,847	895	290,640
Oregon	12	7,298	120	35,566	48	767	180	43,631
Washington	278	126,432	114	23,644	160	2,091	552	152,167
Alaska	10	3,068	37	5,716	76	971	123	9,755
Total, 1897	1,136	737,709	13,725	3,917,590	7,844	94,439	22,705	4,749,738
Total, 1896	1,257	844,953	13,999	3,762,500	7,652	96,426	22,908	4,703,880
Total, 1895	1,260	838,186	14,408	3,705,104	7,572	92,668	23,240	4,635,960

SUMMARY.

Atlantic and Gulf coasts	672	488,128	8,509	1,979,484	7,261	86,127	16,442	2,553,739
Pacific coast	462	247,688	879	243,389	413	5,690	1,754	496,767
Northern lakes	2	1,893	3,253	1,435,597	1	10	3,256	1,437,500
Western rivers	....	....	1,084	259,120	169	2,612	1,253	261,732
Total	1,136	737,709	13,725	3,917,590	7,844	94,439	22,705	4,749,738

* Does not include yachts, lighters, barges, river boats, or canal boats undocumented.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF WOODEN AND IRON VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1898.

Class and Material.	Registered		Enrolled		Licensed		Total	
Wooden Vessels.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing	773	418,798	6,252	1,256,146	6,595	69,102	13,620	1,744,046
Steam	204	63,108	4,422	1,202,135	1,149	23,542	5,775	1,288,785
Canal boats	...	.....	660	74,640	....	.....	660	74,640
Barges	40	10,744	1,519	407,095	57	688	1,616	418,467
Total	1,017	492,650	12,853	2,939,956	7,801	93,332	21,671	3,525,938
Iron and Steel Ves'ls.								
Sailing	8	13,825	38	77,956	....	.....	46	91,781
Steam	108	230,956	786	851,075	43	1,107	937	1,083,138
Barges	3	278	48	48,603	....	.....	51	48,881
Total	119	245,059	872	977,634	43	1,107	1,034	1,223,800

TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE, SAILING AND STEAM, OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1840 TO 1898.*

Fiscal Year.	Sailing		Steam		Total		Annual Increase or Decrease, Per Cent.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1840	.....	1,978,425	....	202,339	.....	2,180,764	4.02
1850	.....	3,009,507	....	525,947	.....	3,535,454	6.04
1860	.....	4,485,931	....	867,937	.....	5,353,868	4.06
1870	25,474	3,171,412	3,524	1,075,095	28,998	4,246,507	2.41
1880	19,995	2,856,476	4,717	1,211,558	24,712	4,068,034	2.43
1890	17,502	2,565,409	5,965	1,859,088	23,467	4,424,497	2.71
1891	17,683	2,668,495	6,216	2,016,264	23,899	4,684,759	5.88
1892	17,991	2,690,504	6,392	2,074,417	24,383	4,764,921	1.71
1893	17,951	2,641,799	6,561	2,183,272	24,512	4,825,071	1.26
1894	17,060	2,494,599	6,526	2,189,430	23,586	4,684,029	†2.90
1895	16,686	2,423,159	6,554	2,212,801	23,240	4,635,960	†1.03
1896	16,313	2,396,672	6,595	2,307,208	22,908	4,703,880	1.47
1897	16,034	2,410,462	6,599	2,358,558	22,633	4,769,020	1.38
1898	15,993	2,377,815	6,712	2,371,923	22,705	4,749,738	†0.40

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING VESSELS, STEAM VESSELS, CANAL BOATS, AND BARGES IN EACH OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1898.

States and Territories in which Documented.	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine	1,650	240,923	168	32,857	..	.....	10	10,026	1,828	283,806
New Hampshire	34	9,909	11	732	..	.....	10	1,155	55	11,796
Vermont	7	506	10	2,822	10	1,047	..	.....	27	4,375
Massachusetts	1,228	211,467	208	84,811	..	.....	17	5,762	1,453	302,040
Rhode Island	154	11,728	61	23,895	..	.....	8	1,826	223	37,449
Connecticut	442	55,643	189	47,532	3	358	180	35,341	814	139,874
New York	1,899	354,854	1,514	666,394	599	68,056	842	210,521	4,854	1,299,825
New Jersey	914	61,462	123	14,733	1	139	92	21,888	1,130	98,222
Pennsylvania	317	116,943	456	135,956	47	5,040	68	22,784	888	280,723
Delaware	128	10,769	40	6,341	..	.....	..	.....	168	17,110
Maryland	1,798	68,212	171	70,846	..	.....	35	9,389	1,999	148,447
Dist. of Columbia	45	2,265	37	10,691	..	.....	..	.....	82	12,956
Virginia	1,306	32,220	141	16,932	..	.....	8	1,343	1,455	50,495
North Carolina	410	9,029	96	4,863	..	.....	5	459	511	14,351
South Carolina	158	4,820	58	5,939	..	.....	3	1,426	214	12,185
Georgia	112	16,863	66	30,005	..	.....	..	.....	178	46,868
Florida	517	37,188	169	19,670	..	.....	..	.....	686	56,858
Alabama	105	5,334	61	14,245	..	.....	15	1,763	181	21,342
Mississippi	222	17,165	63	9,123	..	.....	..	.....	285	26,288
Louisiana	209	6,878	194	37,298	..	.....	3	797	406	44,473
Texas	189	5,465	49	3,776	..	.....	45	9,741	283	18,982
Tennessee	...	.....	124	14,174	..	.....	2	138	126	14,312
Kentucky	...	.....	76	13,987	..	.....	..	.....	76	13,987
Missouri	...	.....	118	30,918	..	.....	86	78,693	204	109,611
Nebraska	...	.....	12	1,157	..	.....	..	.....	12	1,157
North Dakota	...	.....	3	505	..	.....	2	252	5	757
Montana	...	.....	2	738	..	.....	..	.....	2	738
Iowa	...	.....	38	7,957	..	.....	17	884	55	8,841
Minnesota	14	22,981	119	89,640	..	.....	48	10,072	181	122,693
Wisconsin	172	23,007	202	72,213	..	.....	28	7,747	402	102,967
Michigan	460	146,429	636	309,789	..	.....	10	1,882	1,106	458,100
Illinois	95	26,523	225	52,084	..	.....	28	2,233	348	80,840
Indiana	...	.....	64	4,328	..	.....	4	544	68	4,872
Ohio	107	90,634	413	287,237	..	.....	29	17,747	549	395,618
West Virginia	...	.....	97	10,013	..	.....	..	.....	97	10,013
Arizona	...	.....	3	438	..	.....	1	136	4	574
California	634	154,776	261	135,864	..	.....	..	.....	895	290,640
Oregon	30	4,329	147	36,941	..	.....	3	2,361	180	43,631
Washington	241	84,325	246	59,088	..	.....	65	8,754	552	152,167
Alaska	79	3,680	41	5,391	..	.....	3	684	123	9,755
Total	13,666	1,885,827	6,712	2,371,923	660	74,640	1,667	467,348	22,705	4,749,738

* Including canal boats and barges. † Decrease.

CLASSIFICATION BY SIZE OF THE SAILING AND STEAM TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1898.

Sailing Vessels.	Class 0 — 5 to 50 Tons.		Class 1 — 50 to 100 Tons.		Class 2 — 100 to 200 Tons.		Class 3 — 200 to 300 Tons.		Class 4 — 300 to 400 Tons.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	8,247	130,573	1,337	93,774	615	85,055	245	60,849	214	75,243
Pacific coast	511	10,814	96	6,995	79	11,366	55	13,936	51	17,705
Northern lakes	245	5,464	105	7,636	104	15,662	150	38,024	110	37,055
Western rivers	...	....	...	....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total	9,003	146,850	1,538	108,405	798	112,083	450	112,809	375	130,003

Sailing Vessels.	Class 5 — 400 to 500 Tons.		Class 6 — 500 to 1,000 Tons.		Class 7 — 1,000 to 2,500 Tons.		Class 8 — 2,500 Tons and Over.		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	206	92,523	524	371,564	224	324,818	5	15,276	11,617	1,249,679
Pacific coast	35	16,064	79	54,194	78	116,016	..	.....	984	247,110
Northern lakes	54	24,035	135	93,398	41	59,966	16	52,464	960	333,704
Western rivers	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....
Total	295	132,647	738	519,156	343	500,800	21	67,740	13,561	1,830,498

Steam Vessels.	Class 0 — 5 to 50 Tons.		Class 1 — 50 to 100 Tons.		Class 2 — 100 to 200 Tons.		Class 3 — 200 to 300 Tons.		Class 4 — 300 to 400 Tons.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	1,248	33,262	632	48,533	489	67,215	141	34,680	96	33,865
Pacific coast	207	4,892	111	8,078	91	13,636	78	18,956	47	16,118
Northern lakes	666	16,946	235	16,952	155	22,087	70	17,063	74	25,854
Western rivers	335	9,108	274	20,405	222	32,180	85	20,990	51	17,591
Total	2,456	64,208	1,252	91,268	957	135,068	374	91,689	268	93,428

Steam Vessels.	Class 5 — 400 to 500 Tons.		Class 6 — 500 to 1,000 Tons.		Class 7 — 1,000 to 2,500 Tons.		Class 8 — 2,500 Tons and Over.		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	97	43,319	238	169,942	154	238,176	91	311,968	3,186	973,260
Pacific coast	36	16,089	74	50,286	38	61,437	16	48,235	698	237,722
Northern lakes	35	15,713	128	92,783	344	590,768	57	195,528	1,764	993,644
Western rivers	22	9,968	66	43,947	9	13,113	..	.....	1,064	167,297
Total	190	85,089	506	356,958	545	898,494	164	555,731	6,712	2,371,923

FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADES, AND THE FISHERIES TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1840 TO 1898.

Fiscal Year.	Foreign Trade		Coasting Trade		Whale Fisheries		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1840	....	762,838	.....	1,176,694	...	136,927	....	104,305
1850	....	1,439,694	.....	1,797,825	...	146,017	....	151,918
1860	....	2,379,396	.....	2,644,867	...	166,841	....	162,764
1870	2,643	1,448,846	23,764	2,638,247	299	67,954	2,202	91,460
1880	2,204	1,814,402	20,011	2,637,686	174	38,408	2,323	77,538
1890	1,451	928,062	20,481	3,409,435	76	18,638	1,459	68,367
1891	1,516	968,719	20,829	3,609,876	71	17,231	1,483	68,983
1892	1,459	977,624	21,308	3,700,773	73	17,052	1,548	69,472
1893	1,272	883,199	21,602	3,854,698	71	16,604	1,567	70,575
1894	1,279	899,698	20,630	3,696,276	71	16,483	1,606	71,573
1895	1,193	822,347	20,332	3,728,714	67	15,839	1,598	69,060
1896	1,193	829,333	20,080	3,790,296	64	15,121	1,621	68,630
1897	1,176	792,870	19,802	3,896,826	54	12,714	1,601	66,610
1898	1,084	726,213	20,090	3,959,702	52	11,496	1,479	52,327

Since 1789, the years of greatest tonnage in the various trades were: Foreign trade, 2,496,594 tons in 1861; coasting trade, 3,896,826 tons in 1897; whale fisheries, 198,594 tons in 1858; cod and mackerel fisheries, 204,197 tons in 1862.

CLASS, NUMBER, AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1898, BY STATES.

States in which Built.	Sailing Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels Tons.	Steam Vessels No.	Steam Vessels Tons.	Canal Boats No.	Canal Boats Tons.	Barges No.	Barges Tons.	Total No.	Total Tons.
Maine	40	6,077	10	1,317	..	.....	...	.....	50	7,394
Vermont	...	.....	1	26	..	.....	...	.....	1	26
Massachusetts	27	908	5	110	..	.....	2	126	32	1,018
Rhode Island	3	23	...	.....	..	.....	22	7,032	5	149
Connecticut	14	8,234	4	117	20	2,336	32	6,711	40	15,388
New York	18	164	40	6,336	..	.....	16	4,286	111	15,597
New Jersey	18	375	5	303	..	.....	2	449	39	4,964
Pennsylvania	...	.....	21	13,232	..	.....	1	337	23	13,731
Delaware	...	.....	8	4,069	..	.....	4	1,504	9	4,406
Maryland	95	893	11	1,347	..	.....	...	.....	110	3,744
Virginia	20	205	4	188	..	.....	...	.....	24	393
North Carolina	16	195	6	184	..	.....	1	188	23	567
South Carolina	5	31	3	333	..	.....	...	.....	8	364
Georgia	11	187	6	1,368	..	.....	...	.....	17	1,555
Florida	17	288	11	500	..	.....	...	.....	28	788
Alabama	3	28	5	476	..	.....	1	121	9	625
Mississippi	9	166	5	205	..	.....	...	.....	14	371
Louisiana	4	29	15	705	..	.....	...	.....	19	734
Texas	3	111	2	51	..	.....	...	.....	5	162
Tennessee	...	.....	15	899	..	.....	2	138	17	1,037
Kentucky	...	.....	17	4,524	..	.....	...	.....	17	4,524
Missouri	...	.....	15	2,053	..	.....	3	493	15	2,053
North Dakota	...	.....	1	93	..	.....	...	.....	1	93
Montana	...	.....	1	359	..	.....	...	.....	1	359
Iowa	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	5	183	5	183
Minnesota	...	.....	2	50	..	.....	2	2,645	4	2,695
Wisconsin	1	7	4	199	..	.....	1	58	6	264
Michigan	8	5,889	14	15,565	..	.....	9	1,223	31	22,677
Illinois	...	.....	7	5,054	..	.....	6	4,138	13	9,192
Indiana	...	.....	16	459	..	.....	3	418	19	877
Ohio	1	3,250	13	9,527	..	.....	4	873	18	13,650
West Virginia	...	.....	10	1,094	..	.....	...	.....	10	1,094
California	12	1,792	32	10,204	..	.....	...	.....	44	11,996
Oregon	6	2,058	19	3,659	..	.....	...	.....	25	5,717
Washington	28	3,506	57	18,564	..	.....	62	6,704	147	28,774
Alaska	...	.....	9	2,618	..	.....	3	684	12	3,302
Total	359	34,416	394	105,838	20	2,386	179	37,818	952	180,458
Total 1896	369	65,236	286	138,028	13	1,495	55	22,336	723	227,096
Total 1895	397	34,899	248	69,753	11	1,125	38	5,728	694	111,602

CLASS, NUMBER, AND GROSS TONNAGE OF IRON AND STEEL VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1 , BY PORTS.

Ports.	Iron Steam. No.	Iron Steam. Tons.	Steel Sailing. No.	Steel Sailing. Tons.	Steel Steam. No.	Steel Steam. Tons.	Steel Barges. No.	Steel Barges. Tons.	Total No.	Total Tons
New York, N. Y	..	.....	..	.....	2	438	..	.....	2	
Newark, N. J	..	.....	..	.....	2	230	8	3,064	10	3,477
Philadelphia, Pa	..	.....	..	.....	15	12,435	..	.....	15	12,543
Wilmington, Del	..	.....	..	.....	5	3,783	..	.....	5	3,230
Baltimore, Md	2	673	..	.....	2	128	..	.....	4	
Buffalo, N. Y	..	.....	..	.....	6	3,621	..	.....	6	3,876
Cleveland, Ohio	..	.....	1	3,250	2	8,913	..	.....	3	12,161
Toledo, Ohio	..	.....	..	.....	1	42	..	.....	..	.....
Detroit, Mich	..	.....	..	.....	2	2,984	..	.....	2	2,984
Port Huron, Mich	..	.....	..	.....	2	877	..	.....	2	877
Marquette, Mich	..	.....	1	3,474	1	3,686	1	232	3	7,392
Chicago, Ill	..	.....	..	.....	1	4,328	1	3,745	2	8,073
Louisville, Ky	..	.....	..	.....	1	830	..	.....	1	830
St. Louis, Mo	1	36	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	36
Evansville, Ind	..	.....	..	.....	1	6	..	.....	1	6
San Francisco, Cal	..	.....	..	.....	4	5,828	..	.....	4	5,828
Port Townsend, Wash	..	.....	..	.....	1	163	..	.....	1	163
Total	3	709	2	6,724	48	47,792	10	7,041	62	62,224
Total 1896	1	57	5	13,684	48	96,331	6	3,146	60	113,220
Total 1895	3	2,438	3	5,268	32	40,181	5	705	43	48,594

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1840 TO 1898—FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Sailing No.	Sailing Tons.	Steam No.	Steam Tons.	Canal Boats No.	Canal Boats Tons.	Barges No.	Barges Tons.	Total No.	Total Tons.
1840	808	106,518	87	14,686	...	.....	...	.....	895	121,204
1850	1,225	227,998	197	51,258	...	.....	...	.....	1,422	279,256
1860	807	145,428	264	60,986	...	.....	...	.....	1,143	233,194
1870	816	146,340	302	87,842	468	41,386	229	46,822	1,755	273,227
1880	460	59,057	348	78,854	17	1,887	77	17,612	902	157,410
1890	505	102,873	410	159,046	40	4,346	96	27,858	1,051	294,123
1891	733	144,290	488	185,037	57	7,059	106	32,916	1,384	369,302
1892	846	83,217	438	92,531	37	4,580	74	19,305	1,395	199,633
1893	493	49,348	380	134,308	28	3,791	55	24,132	956	211,639
1894	477	37,827	293	83,720	14	1,522	54	8,126	838	131,195
1895	397	34,900	248	69,754	11	1,225	38	5,723	694	111,602
1896	369	65,236	286	138,028	13	1,495	55	22,337	723	227,097
1897	338	64,309	288	106,153	70	10,216	195	51,555	891	232,233
1898	359	34,416	394	105,838	20	2,386	179	37,818	952	180,458

Since 1797, the years of greatest tonnage were: Sailing vessels, 510,690 tons in 1855; steam vessels, 185,037 tons in 1891; total tonnage, 583,450 in 1855.

NOTE.—For earlier and intervening years to 1797, refer to Volume I, pages 195 and 196.

TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN FOREIGN TRADE FROM 1821 TO 1897.

(Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Entries			Clearances			Total		
	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
1821	765,098	91	81,526	9	804,947	91	88,073	9	1,570,045	90	164,604	10
1822	787,961	89	100,541	11	813,748	90	97,490	10	1,501,709	88	198,031	12
1823	775,271	86	119,468	14	810,761	87	119,740	13	1,586,032	86	239,208	14
1824	850,033	89	102,367	11	919,278	89	102,552	11	1,769,311	90	204,919	10
1825	880,754	90	92,927	10	960,366	90	95,080	10	1,841,120	91	188,007	9
1826	942,206	89	105,654	11	953,012	90	99,417	10	1,895,218	89	205,071	10
1827	918,361	86	137,589	14	980,542	88	131,250	12	1,898,903	88	268,839	12
1828	838,381	86	150,223	14	897,404	86	151,030	14	1,765,785	85	301,253	15
1829	872,949	86	130,743	14	944,799	87	133,006	13	1,817,748	87	263,749	13
1830	937,227	88	131,900	12	971,760	88	133,436	12	1,938,987	88	265,336	12
1831	922,952	76	281,948	24	972,504	78	271,994	22	1,895,456	77	553,942	23
1832	949,622	70	393,038	30	974,865	71	387,505	29	1,924,487	71	780,543	29
1833	1,111,441	69	496,705	31	1,142,160	69	497,039	31	2,253,601	68	993,744	32
1834	1,074,670	65	568,052	35	1,134,020	66	577,700	34	2,208,690	66	1,145,752	34
1835	1,352,653	68	641,310	32	1,400,517	69	630,824	31	2,753,270	68	1,280,134	32
1836	1,255,384	64	680,213	36	1,315,523	66	674,721	34	2,570,907	65	1,354,934	35
1837	1,293,720	62	765,703	38	1,266,622	62	756,292	38	2,566,342	63	1,521,995	37
1838	1,303,764	68	592,110	32	1,408,761	69	604,166	31	2,711,735	69	1,196,276	31
1839	1,491,279	71	624,814	29	1,477,928	71	611,839	29	2,969,207	71	1,236,653	29
1840	1,575,946	68	712,363	32	1,647,009	69	706,486	31	3,223,955	69	1,418,849	31
1841	1,631,909	68	736,444	32	1,634,156	68	736,849	32	3,266,065	69	1,473,293	31
1842	1,510,111	67	732,775	33	1,536,451	67	740,497	33	3,046,562	68	1,473,272	32
1843	1,143,523	68	534,752	32	1,268,083	70	523,949	30	2,411,606	70	1,058,701	30
1844	1,977,438	68	916,922	32	2,010,924	68	906,814	32	3,988,362	69	1,823,736	31
1845	2,035,486	69	910,536	31	2,053,977	69	930,275	31	4,089,463	69	1,840,838	31
1846	2,151,114	69	959,739	31	2,221,028	69	968,178	31	4,372,142	70	1,927,917	30
1847	2,101,359	66	1,220,346	34	2,202,393	65	1,176,605	35	4,303,752	65	2,396,951	35
1848	2,393,482	63	1,405,191	37	2,461,280	63	1,404,159	37	4,854,762	64	2,809,350	36
1849	2,658,321	61	1,710,515	39	2,753,724	62	1,675,709	38	5,412,045	62	3,386,224	38
1850	2,573,016	59	1,775,623	41	2,632,788	60	1,728,214	40	5,205,804	60	3,503,837	40
1851	3,054,349	61	1,939,091	39	3,200,519	62	1,929,535	38	6,254,868	62	3,868,626	38
1852	3,235,522	61	2,057,358	39	3,230,590	61	2,047,575	39	6,466,112	62	4,104,933	38
1853	4,004,013	63	2,277,930	37	3,766,789	62	2,298,790	38	7,770,802	63	4,576,720	37
1854	3,752,115	63	2,132,224	37	3,911,392	64	2,107,802	36	7,663,507	65	4,240,026	35
1855	3,861,391	64	2,083,948	36	4,068,979	65	2,110,322	35	7,930,373	65	4,194,270	35
1856	4,385,484	65	2,486,769	35	4,538,364	64	2,462,109	36	8,923,848	65	4,948,878	35
1857	4,421,370	65	2,464,946	35	4,580,651	64	2,490,170	36	9,302,021	66	4,955,116	34
1858	4,395,642	66	2,209,408	34	4,490,033	66	2,312,759	34	8,885,675	67	4,522,162	33
1859	5,265,648	67	2,540,387	33	5,297,367	66	2,618,388	34	10,563,015	68	5,158,775	32
1860	5,921,285	71	2,353,911	29	6,165,924	70	2,624,005	30	12,087,209	71	4,977,916	29
1861	5,023,917	69	2,217,554	31	4,889,313	68	2,262,042	32	9,913,230	70	4,479,596	30
1862	5,117,685	69	2,245,278	31	4,961,818	67	2,376,999	33	10,079,503	69	4,622,277	31
1863	4,614,698	63	2,640,378	37	4,447,261	59	3,064,023	41	9,061,959	62	5,704,401	38
1864	3,013,434	46	3,471,219	54	3,090,948	45	3,741,131	55	6,157,382	46	7,212,350	54
1865	2,943,661	47	3,216,967	53	3,025,134	45	3,595,123	55	5,968,795	47	6,812,090	53
1866	3,372,060	43	4,410,424	57	3,383,176	43	4,438,384	57	6,755,236	44	8,848,808	56
1867	3,455,052	44	4,318,673	56	3,419,502	43	4,465,490	57	6,874,554	44	8,784,163	56
1868	3,550,550	44	4,495,465	56	3,717,956	44	4,561,060	56	7,268,506	45	9,056,525	55
1869	3,402,638	38	5,347,694	62	3,381,363	38	5,372,570	62	6,784,031	39	10,720,264	61
1870	3,486,038	38	5,669,621	62	3,506,929	38	5,662,474	62	6,992,967	38	11,332,095	62
1871	3,742,740	37	6,266,444	63	3,746,942	37	6,151,537	63	7,489,682	38	12,417,981	62
1872	3,711,846	34	7,094,577	66	3,682,309	34	7,051,425	66	7,394,155	35	14,146,002	65
1873	3,612,631	30	8,083,086	70	3,756,564	30	8,065,132	70	7,369,195	32	16,148,218	68
1874	3,893,725	29	9,197,829	71	3,982,052	30	9,207,396	70	7,875,777	30	18,405,225	70
1875	3,573,950	30	8,118,869	70	3,736,639	31	8,159,868	69	7,310,589	30	16,278,728	70
1876	3,611,436	28	8,899,312	72	3,732,415	29	8,922,699	71	7,343,851	30	17,822,011	70
1877	3,663,403	27	9,791,388	73	3,765,171	28	9,677,218	72	7,428,574	28	19,468,604	72
1878	3,642,417	25	10,821,387	75	3,872,203	26	10,935,318	74	7,514,620	26	21,756,715	74
1879	3,415,410	21	12,777,734	79	3,464,360	21	12,610,923	79	6,879,770	22	25,388,657	78
1880	3,436,964	19	14,573,685	81	3,397,355	18	14,645,544	82	6,834,319	19	29,219,229	81
1881	3,253,584	17	15,965,620	83	3,375,535	18	15,094,392	82	6,629,119	19	30,160,012	81
1882	3,340,968	18	14,259,709	82	3,317,598	18	14,439,164	82	6,658,566	19	28,698,933	81
1883	3,255,543	20	13,126,184	80	3,307,223	20	13,233,673	80	6,562,766	20	26,359,857	80
1884	3,202,293	22	11,866,535	78	3,236,641	22	11,967,902	78	6,438,934	22	23,834,437	78
1885	3,132,011	21	12,172,816	79	3,231,556	21	12,283,213	79	6,363,567	21	24,456,029	79
1886	3,231,573	21	11,904,043	79	3,303,373	21	12,024,299	79	6,534,946	21	23,928,342	79
1887	3,365,516	21	12,450,767	79	3,259,046	20	12,494,185	80	6,624,562	20	24,944,952	80
1888	5,366,767	22	12,026,336	78	3,415,004	22	12,253,900	78	6,781,771	22	24,280,236	78
1889	3,724,325	23	12,227,794	77	3,988,454	24	12,354,693	76	7,712,779	23	24,582,487	77
1890	4,083,121	23	14,024,140	77	4,066,757	23	14,082,105	77	8,149,878	23	28,106,245	77
1891	4,380,804	24	13,823,491	76	4,455,402	24	13,805,430	76	8,836,206	24	27,628,921	76
1892	4,469,955	22	16,543,469	78	4,536,151	22	16,624,882	78	9,006,106	22	33,168,351	78
1893	4,358,686	22	15,223,130	78	4,403,362	22	15,357,384	78	8,762,048	22	30,580,514	78
1894	4,654,679	23	15,334,984	77	4,739,918	23	15,531,772	77	9,394,597	23	30,866,756	77
1895	4,472,830	23	14,822,085	77	4,504,227	23	15,246,319	77	8,977,057	23	30,068,404	77
1896	5,196,320	25	15,792,864	75	5,329,599	25	16,084,986	75	10,525,919	25	31,877,850	75
1897	5,525,328	..	18,234,922	..	5,618,142	.	18,091,053	..	11,143,470	..	36,325,975	..

Motive Power and Chief Materials of Construction of the World's Merchant Marine.

(Recorded in Lloyd's, 100 tons or over.)

THE WORLD.

Year.	Total Vessels No.	Total Vessels Tons.	Steam No.	Steam Gross Tons.	Steam Net Tons.	Sail No.	Sail Net Tons.
1890	32,298	22,151,651	11,108	12,985,372	8,295,514	21,190	9,166,279
1891	32,326	22,939,958	11,705	13,816,509	8,804,739	20,621	9,123,449
1892	32,066	23,694,508	12,193	14,562,008	9,220,974	19,873	9,132,505
1893	32,010	24,258,375	12,558	15,264,418	9,622,610	19,452	8,993,957
1894	30,721	24,569,496	12,907	16,066,202	10,111,769	17,814	8,508,294
1895	30,368	25,107,632	13,256	16,887,971	10,573,642	17,112	8,219,661
1896	29,890	25,614,069	13,652	17,737,825	11,027,608	16,228	7,876,264
1897	28,351	25,907,451	14,183	18,606,612	11,531,829	14,168	7,300,839
1898	28,052	26,561,250	14,701	19,511,292	12,073,074	13,351	7,049,958

Year.	Power.	Wood No.	Wood Tons.	Iron No.	Iron Tons.	Steel No.	Steel Tons.
1890	Steam	902	360,147	7,719	8,495,920	2,842	4,086,555
	Sail	18,924	6,698,738	1,879	2,021,598	248	348,653
	Total	19,826	7,058,885	9,598	10,517,518	2,591	4,435,208
1891	Steam	1,006	375,207	7,606	8,252,841	2,941	5,145,558
	Sail	18,312	6,547,987	1,824	1,963,109	349	512,865
	Total	19,318	6,923,194	9,430	10,215,950	3,290	5,658,423
1892	Steam	998	363,315	7,531	8,058,848	3,516	6,098,411
	Sail	17,343	6,199,753	1,807	1,924,915	598	916,683
	Total	18,341	6,563,068	9,338	9,983,763	4,114	7,015,094
1893	Steam	1,014	364,961	7,439	7,914,687	3,943	6,983,215
	Sail	16,887	5,998,919	1,762	1,879,185	651	1,023,118
	Total	17,901	6,363,880	9,201	9,793,872	4,594	7,966,333
1894	Steam	1,008	360,419	7,238	7,661,124	4,502	7,986,235
	Sail	15,237	5,462,438	1,703	1,814,267	759	1,142,750
	Total	16,240	5,822,857	8,941	9,475,391	5,261	9,128,985
1895	Steam	1,007	360,911	7,099	7,432,890	4,994	9,038,000
	Sail	14,526	5,173,766	1,671	1,778,671	801	1,185,101
	Total	15,533	5,534,677	8,770	9,211,561	5,795	10,223,101
1896	Steam	1,002	350,221	6,959	7,186,852	5,525	10,137,431
	Sail	13,674	4,846,257	1,608	1,714,593	841	1,241,569
	Total	14,676	5,196,478	8,567	8,901,445	6,366	11,379,000
1897	Steam	1,048	354,292	6,865	6,935,067	6,102	11,253,129
	Sail	11,651	4,277,045	1,546	1,649,509	875	1,306,876
	Total	12,699	4,631,337	8,411	8,584,576	6,977	12,560,005
1898	Steam	1,084	362,387	6,735	6,664,283	6,702	12,417,281
	Sail	10,843	4,014,396	1,500	1,601,677	913	1,369,118
	Total	11,927	4,376,783	8,235	8,265,960	7,615	13,786,399

Marine Wrecks and Disasters.

The following statement of disasters to vessels of the United States, from 1884 to 1896, is compiled from the reports of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service:

On the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts of the United States.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Casualties Involving Partial and Unknown Damage.	Tonnage Vessels Totally Lost.	Tonnage Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1884....	730	185	545	37,296	208,279	$2,684,540	$1,014,850	6,834	6,241	197
1885....	634	175	459	30,377	218,292	2,416,530	627,000	7,638	6,597	47
1886....	850	253	597	51,800	234,068	2,896,370	1,230,780	7,339	7,047	151
1887....	728	204	524	41,423	248,128	2,428,700	723,965	6,429	6,801	110
1888....	746	194	552	35,529	252,516	2,388,605	994,055	5,013	6,431	144
1889....	761	223	538	51,833	267,670	3,364,590	970,765	4,905	7,465	159
1890....	754	214	540	60,913	284,286	3,393,890	1,012,680	9,108	7,890	202
1891....	734	192	542	46,061	263,146	2,718,485	1,032,690	13,076	7,994	165
1892....	733	196	537	33,748	270,851	2,527,805	508,065	3,937	6,533	109
1893....	722	213	509	58,512	266,835	3,415,510	697,215	3,086	6,981	67
1894....	747	207	540	54,553	247,192	3,255,580	767,900	2,339	7,116	240
1895....	705	221	484	43,328	274,941	2,321,740	474,465	7,132	6,019	107
1896....	584	168	418	37,365	259,061	2,117,965	608,340	5,952	6,147	65
1897....	587	155	432	44,231	250,672	3,290,420	812,920	4,411	5,839	95
1898....	636	204	432	52,570	268,273	2,209,495	590,130	10,815	6,688	175

On the Great Lakes.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Casualties Involving Partial and Unknown Damage.	Tonnage Vessels Totally Lost.	Tonnage Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1884....	333	63	260	16,940	112,267	1,158,635	470,265	261	2,868	91
1885....	239	37	202	8,232	95,301	814,645	211,790	179	2,323	15
1886....	220	51	169	12,706	88,706	824,845	148,445	184	1,969	75
1887....	339	64	275	15,852	131,378	1,048,150	371,060	1,069	3,150	108
1888....	319	75	244	19,147	126,874	1,074,200	418,545	448	2,940	88
1889....	264	50	214	12,690	149,535	1,039,725	189,355	66	2,742	26
1890....	296	40	256	15,665	191,578	1,434,055	263,085	1,149	3,200	8
1891....	337	63	274	17,458	214,600	1,339,805	243,490	1,607	3,556	50
1892....	367	68	299	18,001	261,172	1,740,825	544,435	164	3,887	38
1893....	335	51	274	20,540	206,741	1,763,320	445,320	376	3,352	102
1894....	322	77	245	31,277	218,251	1,942,740	481,160	692	3,444	110
1895....	256	40	216	20,034	197,029	1,777,980	401,315	800	2,979	76
1896....	356	66	292	23,694	323,188	1,581,695	443,850	1,359	4,051	31
1897....	236	34	202	13,436	205,304	1,097,505	195,475	1,020	3,039	18
1898....	206	32	174	15,633	209,516	927,995	213,660	636	2,562	27

On Rivers of the United States.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Casualties Involving Partial and Unknown Damage.	Tonnage Vessels Totally Lost.	Tonnage Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1884....	193	53	140	12,610	43,071	836,735	554,735	1,408	2,637	39
1885....	193	65	128	12,942	42,603	906,280	254,985	4,974	2,882	42
1886....	199	53	146	12,558	52,341	828,320	313,775	1,811	2,733	37
1887....	188	55	133	20,208	47,465	1,023,815	416,670	1,139	2,735	89
1888....	173	52	121	11,967	48,334	634,265	473,890	2,146	2,330	17
1889....	170	47	123	15,238	45,079	678,780	431,290	1,790	3,028	78
1890....	161	57	104	12,553	39,568	735,085	191,405	2,079	2,484	68
1891....	170	46	124	10,565	51,153	569,465	400,585	1,873	2,996	129
1892....	179	54	125	6,656	59,636	550,710	209,305	2,890	2,725	50
1893....	176	63	113	18,428	41,585	1,043,335	132,810	1,634	2,301	34
1894....	202	69	133	12,975	52,546	794,225	113,650	3,459	3,102	29
1895....	189	62	127	11,034	46,705	730,035	149,315	2,028	2,836	14
1896....	197	58	139	16,864	51,539	1,130,195	71,335	2,028	2,728	50
1897....	163	59	108	9,867	43,987	659,775	129,380	1,275	2,543	25
1898....	158	62	96	15,175	39,119	830,545	99,785	1,488	2,596	7

At Sea and on the Coasts of Foreign Countries.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Casualties Involving Partial and Unknown Damage.	Tonnage Vessels Totally Lost.	Tonnage Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1884....	401	138	263	46,764	145,959	2,714,480	1,834,975	1,236	4,961	480
1885....	341	115	226	54,277	136,215	3,239,140	1,349,685	1,268	4,019	228
1886....	331	142	239	51,339	117,955	2,543,050	1,574,135	535	4,069	310
1887....	314	103	211	39,921	136,431	1,764,390	629,395	273	3,570	251
1888....	296	98	198	53,748	121,979	2,744,370	1,684,800	841	3,546	309
1889....	331	121	210	51,502	149,225	3,995,100	855,195	1,063	4,817	396
1890....	257	99	158	43,607	112,493	2,090,950	705,425	389	3,046	283
1891....	234	79	155	30,324	125,255	1,406,940	916,245	646	3,160	104
1892....	277	100	177	47,277	135,395	2,567,835	1,321,075	921	3,464	449
1893....	258	88	170	39,811	157,683	1,541,830	728,610	1,149	3,417	198
1894....	280	108	172	38,032	136,798	2,273,855	760,875	755	3,780	285
1895....	287	119	168	59,008	138,250	2,574,135	910,375	1,377	4,069	492
1896....	253	96	157	43,412	128,906	1,655,740	894,615	838	3,381	223
1897....	221	78	143	34,823	125,749	1,494,475	598,990	731	3,165	179
1898....	191	86	105	41,992	108,086	6,760,215	836,940	904	3,373	516

THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER AND NET AND GROSS TONNAGE OF STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS OF OVER 100 TONS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AS RECORDED IN LLOYD'S REGISTER FOR 1897-98.

Flag.	Steam			Sail		Total	
	No.	Net Tons.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.
British:							
United Kingdom	6,783	6,478,728	10,547,355	2,261	2.040,549	9,044	12,587,904
Colonies	919	375,257	620,834	1,180	456,574	2,099	1,077,408
Total	7,702	6,853,985	11,168,189	3,441	2,497,123	11,143	13,665,31
American (United States)	780	836,300	1,175,762	2,370	1,272,915	3,150	2,448,677
Argentinan	93	31,771	50,610	103	23,161	196	73,771
Austro-Hungarian	195	189,750	305,483	89	44,331	284	349,814
Belgian	103	96,607	136,709	2	420	105	137,129
Brazilian	217	88,598	137,342	120	30,765	337	168,107
Chilian	47	31,984	51,438	95	59,097	142	110,585
Chinese	46	39,275	62,179	1	587	47	62,766
Colombian	1	555	877	6	2,355	7	3,232
Costa Rican	1	358	592	....	.....	1	592
Danish	305	188,053	308,410	455	114,446	760	422,856
Dutch	244	242,783	355,699	139	88,751	383	444,450
Egyptian	13	6,952	11,847	1	303	14	12,150
French	617	487,015	972,617	534	206,898	1,151	1,179,515
German	1,066	1,022,319	1,644,337	538	469,644	1,604	2,113,981
Greek	127	96,084	151,216	311	101,147	438	252,363
Hawaiian	23	15,016	23,995	13	15,574	36	39,569
Haitian	7	1,247	2,504	2	361	9	2,865
Italian	272	272,354	441,585	890	413,893	1,162	855,478
Japanese	462	283,338	454,163	70	17,890	532	472,053
Mexican	20	5,097	8,528	15	3,381	35	11,909
Montenegrin	1	1,090	1,857	14	3,027	15	4,884
Norwegian	710	387,896	618,617	1,953	1,024,600	2,663	1,643,217
Persian	2	686	971	2	1,232	4	2,203
Peruvian	3	3,204	4,869	36	10,593	39	15,462
Portuguese	39	32,232	53,293	132	46,042	171	19,335
Roumanian	18	10,651	17,768	4	1,216	22	18,984
Russian	390	206,923	350,367	769	244,067	1,159	594,434
Sarawak	3	650	1,084	....	.....	3	1,084
Siamese	3	1,537	2,786	1	294	4	3,080
Spanish	436	353,298	544,775	276	76,368	712	621,143
Swedish	594	207,827	328,555	779	224,230	1,373	552,785
Turkish	109	52,185	83,199	138	37,971	247	121,170
Uruguayan	18	10,009	15,580	18	3,234	36	18,814
Venezuelan	12	2,403	4,162	8	1,111	20	5,273
Zanzibar	3	1,871	3,168	.....	.. ..	3	3,168
Other countries, Arabia, Salvador, Oman, Ecuador, Liberia, etc	19	10,981	16,159	26	7,981	45	24,099
Total	14,701	12,073,074	19,511,292	13,351	7,049,958	28,052	26,561,250

BRITISH WRECKS AT SEA.

The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost at sea, for the years named, not including vessels of the Royal Navy:

Year.	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1880	736	197,038	99	65,112	835	262,150
1881	834	205,432	139	91,909	973	297,341
1882	581	157,641	152	103,259	733	260,900
1883	646	162,065	147	101,627	793	263,692
1884	463	122,406	153	114,067	616	225,473
1885	422	111,045	135	106,146	557	217,191
1886	507	125,631	137	90,871	644	216,502
1887	364	98,202	136	99,984	500	198,186
1888	428	115,848	115	73,512	543	189,360
1889	331	93,343	116	81,199	447	174,918
1890	394	93,870	134	112,864	528	206,734
1891	448	104,991	139	112,431	587	217,422
1892	321	88,220	96	76,076	417	164,296
1893	391	82,888	132	96,036	523	178,924
1894	390	70,792	149	104,126	539	174,918
1895	352	90,572	126	94,851	478	185,423
1896	326	81,217	107	94,607	433	175,824

NOTE.—The losses of unregistered vessels are included in the above figures.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST BY WRECKS AND CASUALTIES AT SEA TO VESSELS BELONGING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXCLUSIVE OF VESSELS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, IN THE YEARS NAMED.

Year.	From Sailing Vessels			From Steam Vessels			Total		
	Crew.	Passengers.	Total.	Crew.	Passengers.	Total.	Crew.	Passengers.	Total.
1880	1,452	28	1,480	516	79	595	1,968	107	2,075
1881	2,245	18	2,263	668	224	902	2,993	232	3,165
1882	1,234	22	1,256	637	34	671	1,871	56	1,927
1883	1,757	24	1,781	848	69	917	2,605	93	2,698
1884	986	91	1,077	422	145	567	1,408	236	1,644
1885	875	24	899	494	38	532	1,369	62	1,431
1886	867	32	899	403	38	441	1,270	70	1,340
1887	772	271	1,043	754	91	845	1,526	362	1,888
1888	757	60	817	379	721	1,100	1,136	781	1,917
1889	613	21	634	376	35	411	989	56	1,045
1890	884	25	909	488	147	635	1,372	172	1,544
1891	942	18	960	400	566	966	1,342	584	1,926
1892	822	40	852	406	72	478	1,218	112	1,330
1893	763	57	820	634	33	667	1,397	90	1,487
1894	946	71	1,017	536	1,183	1,719	1 482	1,254	2,736
1895	955	70	1,025	385	34	419	1,340	104	1,444
1896	474	12	486	359	398	757	833	410	1,246

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS OF ALL KINDS IN THE DIFFERENT CUSTOMS DISTRICTS ON THE NORTHERN LAKES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Customs District.	State.	1896 No.	1896 Tonnage.	1897 No.	1897 Tonnage.	1898 No.	1898 Tonnage.
Vermont	Vermont	29	4,768	26	4,524	27	4,375
Champlain	New York	358	36,358	359	36,429	373	37,789
Oswegatchie	"	51	23,577	46	23,015	47	23,260
Cape Vincent	"	56	3,624	59	3,628	62	3,761
Oswego	"	45	8,578	45	8,648	49	9,306
Genesee	"	16	1,128	14	1,091	13	945
Niagara	"	7	2,369	8	2,702	8	2,699
Buffalo Creek	"	388	191,834	312	193,494	326	192,263
Dunkirk	"	2	57	2	57	4	77
Total	"	923	267,525	845	268,975	882	270,100
Erie	Pennsylvania	63	38,672	59	38,595	60	39,044
Cuyahoga	Ohio	267	271,610	286	297,698	288	307,548
Sandusky	"	96	46,375	93	44,127	91	43,871
Miami	"	80	27,906	77	26,919	73	25,445
Total	"	443	345,891	456	368,744	452	376,861
Detroit	Michigan	289	167,197	286	174,631	282	185,434
Huron	"	449	204,008	441	202,946	424	191,577
Superior	"	164	72,577	144	65,971	140	46,359
Michigan	"	279	33,936	261	34,054	260	34,730
Total	"	1,181	477,718	1,132	477,602	1,106	458,105
Chicago	Illinois	264	71,793	251	66,308	240	70,180
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	350	91,627	350	99,115	336	98,179
Duluth	Minnesota	80	26,079	111	86,244	153	120,653
Total Great Lakes		3,333	1,324,068	....	1,410,108	3,256	1,437,500

TOTAL NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT ON THE LAKES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898
Number	204	169	175	106	93	117	120	87
Gross tonnage	111,856	45,969	99,271	41,985	36,353	108,782	116,937	54,082

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF ALL DOCUMENTED VESSELS IN THE CUSTOMS DISTRICTS OF THE NORTHERN LAKES.

Years.	Total No.	Total Tonnage.	Steamers No.	Steamers Tonnage.	Sailing Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels Tonnage.	Barges No.	Barges Tonnage
1880	2,487	552,341.59	912	209,465.06	1,415	302,264.70	160	40,611.83
1881	2,494	601,291.10	970	257,250.65	1,368	303,271.86	156	40,768.59
1882	2,610	642,127.88	1,082	288,967.60	1,371	311,111.26	157	42,049.02
1883	2,612	651,792.75	1,130	301,256.87	1,332	307,734.46	150	42,801.42
1884	2,558	657,507.36	1,144	318,962.32	1,294	305,219.52	120	33,325.52
1885	2,540	672,631.47	1,154	332,365.33	1,282	310,383.47	104	29,882.67
1886	2,547	683,154.43	1,258	378,376.16	1,195	279,573.84	94	25,204.42
1887	2,541	721,307.70	1,207	387,209.01	1,252	312,667.22	82	21,431.47
1888	2,641	806,189.10	1,323	476,035.74	1,242	312,285.94	76	17,867.42
1889	2,737	900,846.75	1,436	571,204.78	1,251	322,694.29	50	6,947.68
1894	†3,341	†1,227,401.00	1,731	843,240.00	1,139	302,985.00	471	*83,081.00
1895	†3,342	†1,241,459.00	1,755	857,735.00	1,100	[illegible]	487	[illegible]
1896	†3,333	†1,324,067.53	1,792*	924,630.51	1,044	309,152.18	497	*90,284.89
1897	†3,230	†1,410,102.60	1,775	977,235.45	993	334,103.95	462	*98,763.20
1898	†3,256	†1,437,500.00	1,764	993,644.00	960	333,704.00	532	*110,152.00

TOTAL FREIGHT MOVEMENT BY COMMODITIES ON THE LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER IN 1890.

Lakes and River. Receipts and shipments	Total.	Products of Agriculture: Wheat.	Corn.	Other Grain.	Mill P'ducts.	Fruit.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Other.
	51,208,106	1,888,312	3,518,515	960,514	1,886,189	26,984	18,077	3,698	132,517
Lake Superior	7,925,930	399,355	55,134	1,846	205,720	186	298	426	965
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	3,873,807	110,663	38,448	22,479	16,792	2,537	2,764	106	1,828
Lake Michigan	18,571,258	352,019	1,778,318	500,596	738,833	23,567	12,722	1,988	72,174
Lake Erie	19,343,875	978,733	1,493,145	336,684	878,067	390	446	....	48,380
Lake Ontario	1,256,947	20,483	16,439	89,178	7	281	805	510	3,343
St. Lawrence River	731,289	27,059	132,031	29,731	46,770	23	1,042	666	5,827

* Largely canal vessels. † Includes canal boats.

Lakes and River.	Total.	Products of Agriculture: Wheat.	Corn.	Other Grain.	Mill P'ducts.	Fruit.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Other.
Receipts	25,986,132	919,162	1,583,901	477,397	992,066	800	7,972	1,674	58,766
Lake Superior	2,491,149	.....	22	464	493	176	233	367	131
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	1,029,356	29,246	10,688	16,275	11,963	147	234	...	...
Lake Michigan	8,480,892	4,553	6,209	10,625	118,423	309	5,666	131	6,877
Lake Erie	12,957,483	887,821	1,418,617	331,124	814,410	140	446	...	48,165
Lake Ontario	485,230	20,483	16,438	89,178	7	5	351	510	3,274
St. Lawrence River	492,062	27,059	131,927	29,731	46,770	23	1,042	666	319
Shipments	25,266,974	969,150	1,929,614	503,117	894,123	26,184	10,105	2,024	73,751
Lake Superior	5,434,781	399,355	55,112	1,382	205,227	10	65	59	834
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	2,344,451	81,417	27,760	6,204	4,829	2,390	2,530	108	1,828
Lake Michigan	10,090,366	347,466	1,772,109	489,971	620,410	23,258	7,056	1,857	65,297
Lake Erie	6,386,302	140,912	74,528	5,560	63,557	250	....	....	215
Lake Ontario	771,727	.....	1	....	.....	276	454	....	69
St. Lawrence River	239,357	.....	104	....	.....	....	....	....	5,508

Lakes and River.	Products of Mines and Quarries: Coal and Coke.	Iron Ore.	Other Ore.	Stone (all K'ds).	Salt.	Other.	Other Products: Animal P'd'ts.	Live St'k.	Lumber.	Ice.
Receipts and shipments	11,268,270	15,308,180	71,562	547,229	549,350	23,587	123,495	2,086	12,205,655	18,912
Lake Superior	1,780,750	4,151,748	29,442	87,276	20,142	3,627	1,808	106	476,067	.....
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	876,321	180,090	.....	25,975	78,523	4,674	.....	175	2,426,485	.....
Lake Michigan	2,865,378	4,451,577	.....	63,410	399,539	4,262	61,146	1,137	6,385,159	.....
Lake Erie	5,294,047	6,517,162	39,540	364,380	50,988	10,812	59,820	.....	2,450,780	.....
Lake Ontario	771,578	.....	.....	1,738	129	212	9	592	320,242	18,912
St. Lawrence River	180,301	2,603	2,580	4,450	29	.....	712	76	146,922	.....
Receipts	5,162,471	7,626,073	42,120	311,015	296,513	15,997	63,513	1,215	6,857,257	18,912
Lake Superior	1,754,675	10,691	.....	69,587	20,119	.....	301	70	7,910	.....
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	362,747	117,639	.....	25,975	25,043	771	.....	.....	390,434	.....
Lake Michigan	2,865,021	1,004,630	.....	51,944	225,582	4,202	2,671	477	3,548,923	.....
Lake Erie	97,865	6,490,518	39,540	161,779	25,661	10,812	59,820	.....	2,444,580	.....
Lake Ontario	7,218	.....	.....	1,730	79	212	9	592	320,230	18,912
St. Lawrence River	74,945	2,595	2,580	.....	29	.....	712	76	145,180	.....
Shipments	6,105,799	7,677,107	29,442	236,214	252,837	7,590	59,982	871	5,348,398	.....
Lake Superior	26,075	4,141,057	29,442	17,689	23	3,627	1,507	36	468,157	.....
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	13,574	62,451	.....	.....	53,480	3,903	.....	175	2,096,051	.....
Lake Michigan	257	3,446,947	.....	11,466	173,957	60	58,475	660	2,836,236	.....
Lake Erie	5,196,182	26,644	.....	202,601	25,327	.....	.....	.....	6,200	.....
Lake Ontario	764,355	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
St. Lawrence River	105,356	8	.....	4,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,742	.....

Lakes and River.	Manufactures: Petroleum.	Sugar.	Iron, Pig and Bloom.	Other Iron Mftres.	Liquors.	Cement, Brick, and Lime.	Other.	Miscellaneous Merchandise and Other Commodities.
Receipts and shipments	52,582	103,317	316,224	320,303	14,236	181,462	28,735	1,623,115
Lake Superior	20,322	2,048	48,287	182,333	324	20,580	.....	437,140
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	690	.....	32,723	6,479	54	19,584	.....	26,415
Lake Michigan	6,852	101,269	147,190	110,024	11,908	18,572	16,734	446,984
Lake Erie	334	.....	88,002	19,422	1,750	122,520	11,666	576,807
Lake Ontario	142	.....	23	30	.....	188	312	11,800
St. Lawrence River	24,242	.....	.....	2,015	200	18	23	123,969
Receipts	23,120	100,434	162,248	300,939	9,450	58,256	16,750	822,911
Lake Superior	20,249	2,082	21,623	182,329	310	20,116	.....	379,251
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	690	.....	11,241	6,302	.....	9,411	.....	10,550
Lake Michigan	6,847	98,402	46,717	109,575	9,140	9,674	4,761	339,533
Lake Erie	334	.....	82,667	718	.....	18,872	11,666	61,928
Lake Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	300	5,527
St. Lawrence River	.....	.....	.....	2,015	200	18	23	26,122
Shipments	24,462	2,883	153,976	19,364	4,586	123,206	11,985	800,204
Lake Superior	73	16	26,664	4	14	464	.....	57,889
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	.....	.....	21,482	177	54	10,173	.....	15,865
Lake Michigan	5	2,867	100,473	449	2,768	8,898	11,973	107,451
Lake Erie	.....	.....	5,335	18,704	1,750	103,648	.....	514,879
Lake Ontario	142	.....	22	30	.....	23	12	6,273
St. Lawrence River	24,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,847

Canal Navigation in the United States.

(Condensed from Table in "Commercial Year Book," Vol. II.)

Canals.	Points Connected.	Length.	Width Bottom.	Depth Feet.
Albemarle and Chesapeake †	Norfolk—North Carolina State Line	38.44	60	7½
	Norfolk, Va.—Canjock Bay, N. C.	5.50	....	....
Augusta †	Savannah River—Augusta	9.00	....	....
Beaver	Beaver—Economy	11.50	....	2½
Big Sandy	Paintsville—Louisa	13.50	....	5
Black	Carthage—Lyons Falls	42.50	....	4
Black River *	Rome—Lyons Falls	35.50	28	4
Black Warrior	Daniel Creek—Tuscaloosa	0.04	....	6
Cayuga and Seneca *	Montezuma—Cayuga and Seneca Lakes	24.77	56	7
Chesapeake and Delaware †	Delaware City, Del.—Chesapeake City, Md.	14.00	....	9
Champlain *	Whitehall—Waterford	81.00	44	6
Chippewa	Eauclaire—Mississippi River	9.00	....	4–5
Columbia	Columbia River, at the Cascades	0.60	....	8
Company's †	Mississippi River—Bayou Black	22.25	....	6
Coosa †	Coosa River, around Ten Island Shoals	5.30	....	3
Cumberland	Nashville—Point above Nashville	14.40	....	4
Delaware and Hudson	Rondout—Pennsylvania State Line	86 00	32	6
	Honesdale—New York State Line	25.00	....	....
Delaware and Raritan †	New Brunswick—Bordentown	66.00	....	6–7
Delaware and Raritan Feeder	Bull Island—Trenton			
Des Moines Rapids †	Keokuk—Nashville	7.60	....	5
Dismal Swamp †	Elizabeth River, Va.—Pasquotank River, N. C.	29.00	....	6
Elk River Shoals †	Tennessee River, by Elk River Shoals	1.50	....	6
Erie and Branches *	Albany—Buffalo	361.39	52½	7
Fairfield †	Alligator River—Mattamuskeet Lake	4.50	....	6
Fox	Portage City—Green Bay	160.40	....	4–6
Galveston and Brazos †	Galveston—Brazos River	38.00	....	3½
Green and Barren	Lock No. 1, Green River—Lock No. 1, Barren River	175.00	....	3
Great Kanawha	Loup Creek Shoals—Point Pleasant	58.00	....	7
Harvey's	Harvey—Bayou Barataria	5.75	....	6
Hocking *	Carroll—Nelsonville	42.00	....	4
Illinois *	Lasalle—Grafton	227.00	....	7
Illinois and Michigan * †	Chicago—Lasalle	102.00	....	6
Kentucky	Oregon—Ohio River	98.00	....	5
Keweenaw Bay & Portage Lake †	Keweenaw Bay—Portage Lake	5.00	....	14
Lake Superior †	Portage Lake—Lake Superior	2.12	....	14
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Delaware Division	Coalport—Easton	108.00	26–45	6
	Easton—Bristol			
Little Kanawha	Burning Springs—Parkersburg	40.00	....	5
Louisville and Portland †	Louisville—Portland	2.40	....	12
Miami and Erie *	Cincinnati—Toledo	274.00	....	5½
Mississippi (Des Moines Rapids)	Nashville—Montrose	4.40	....	5
Monongahela	Pittsburg, Pa.—Morgantown, W. Va.	102.00	....	6
Morris	Jersey City—Easton, Pa.	103.00	25	5
Muncy	Muncy—Pennsylvania Canal	0.75	25	4½
Muscle Shoals †	Tennessee River, by Muscle Shoals	14.50	....	6
Muskingum	Zanesville—Marietta	75.00	....	....
New Basin †	New Orleans—Lake Pontchartrain	6.50	....	7
Newberne and Beaufort †	Clubfoot Creek—Newport River	3.00	....	10
Ogeechee	Savannah River—Ogeechee River	16.00	....	3
Ohio	Ohio River, at Davis Island	6.00	....	6
Ohio and Branches *	Cleveland—Portsmouth	317.00	26	4
Old Basin (Carondelet) †	New Orleans—Bayou St. John	2.00	....	7
Oneida	Three River Point—Brewerton	20.00	....	4
Oswego *	Oswego—Syracuse	38.00	56	7
Pennsylvania	Columbia—Duncan Island	198.00	25–32	4½–6
	Clark Ferry—Northumberland			
	Northumberland—Wilkesbarre			
	Junction—Huntington			
	Northumberland—Flemington			
Penn's Neck †	Salem Creek—Delaware River	2.02	75	5
Santa Fé †	Waldo—Melrose	10.50	....	5
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	Mill Creek—Philadelphia	108.23	40	6¼
Secolas (Tagliaferro)	Mississippi River—Bayou Barataria	1.75	....	4
Seneca	Mud Lock—Baldwinsville	7.70	....	4
St. Clair Flats †	St. Clair River—Lake St. Clair	1.19	....	16
St. Mary's Falls †	St. Mary's River, around the Falls	1.02	....	17
Songo	Sebago Lake—Long Pond	7.00	....	10
Susquehanna and Tidewater	Columbia—Maryland State Line	30.00	30.00	5½
	Havre de Grace—Pennsylvania State Line	15.00	....	....
Upper Appomattox	Stony Point—Petersburg	11.50	....	2½
Walhonding *	Rochester—Roscoe	25.00	....	4
Willamette Transp. & Lock Co. †	Willamette River, by falls of Oregon City	0.75	....	9

* State canal. † Ship canal.

New York State Canals.

Canals.	Cost of Construction and Improvement.	When Completed. Year.	Length. (Miles.)	Number of Locks.	Navigable Depth. (Feet.)
Erie	$52,540,800	1825	381	72	7
Oswego	5,239,526	1828	38	18	7
Cayuga and Seneca	2,232,632	1839	25	11	7
Champlain	4,044,000	1819	81	32	6
Black River	3,581,954	1849	35	109	4

Ordinary repairs and operating expenses on the New York State canals for the fiscal years ended September 30, 1895, 1896, and 1897:

	1895.	1896.	1897.
By Superintendent of Public Works	$23,660.38	$23,181.02	$16,383.37
By Assistant Superintendents of Public Works	205,501.31	393,309.78	299,246.09
By Superintendents of Canal Repairs	442,856.68	453,516.01	442,965.38
By salaries of Superintendents of Canal Repairs	27,909.04	28,259.76	28,400.00
By clerk hire and office expenses of Superintendent of Public Works and Assistant Superintendents of Public Works	19,545.28	27,981.02	31,609.11
By salaries and traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Works and Assistant Superintendents of Public Works	16,585.83	17,351.17	18,500.18
Total ordinary repairs	$736,058.52	$943,598.76	$837,104.13
Collectors of statistics and inspectors	18,304.18	18,006.14	25,988.33
Total	$754,362.70	$961,604.90	$863,092.46

Tons Carried.

The whole number of tons carried upon the canals during the season of 1897 was 3,617,804, of which 2,448,361 tons eastward were in transit, and 1,169,443 tons westward. Of these amounts, 1,731,893 tons were through freight, and 1,885,911 tons were way freight.

The tonnage carried by the several canals was as follows:

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Erie Canal	2,742,438	2,584,916	Cayuga and Seneca Canal	54,739	110,277
Champlain Canal	802,519	797,637			
Oswego Canal	57,245	53,537	Total	3,714,894	3,617,804
Black River Canal	57,953	71,447			

The tonnage of the canals consisted of the following described classes of articles:

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Products of the forest	852,467	896,971	Other articles not classified	1,302,837	1,527,790
Agriculture	1,136,665	789,783			
Manufactures	152,322	152,388	Total	3,714,894	3,617,804
Merchandise	270,603	250,872			

The following is the tonnage of the canals each year since 1870:

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1870	6,173,769	1888	4,942,948	1894	3,882,560
1875	4,859,958	1889	5,370,369	1895	3,500,314
1880	6,457,656	1890	5,246,102	1896	3,714,894
1885	4,731,784	1891	4,563,472	1897	3,617,804
1886	5,203,982	1892	4,281,995		
1887	5,553,805	1893	4,331,963		

Value of Merchandise Moved.

The value of the several classes of articles moved on all the canals from 1870 to 1897 was as follows:

	Products of Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other Articles.	Total.
1870	$22,200,154	$19,23[illegible],912	$10,777,897	$94,852,914	$54,707,209	$231,8[illegible],176
1871	27,309,303	68,130,282	10,881,540	78,898,185	53,548,381	238,767,691
1872	35,599,734	49,541,259	7,659,547	93,997,415	34,115,366	220,913,321
1873	18,651,838	60,194,909	5,979,656	76,173,336	30,715,761	191,715,500
1874	17,840,356	64,344,898	7,094,531	64,477,540	42,916,997	196,674,322
1875	12,478,669	50,540,911	6,311,137	40,885,448	34,792,410	145,008,575
1876	11,132,996	32,439,857	3,375,119	31,069,375	35,073,062	113,090,379
1877	15,574,893	46,765,635	10,911,786	46,130,795	21,028,903	139,411,963
1878	12,703,074	52,264,813	17,834,755	70,433,563	29,021,323	182,254,528
1879	12,053,499	56,826,653	37,173,222	144,653,500	34,573,762	285,280,726
1880	14,351,622	68,994,218	14,236,227	109,870,264	40,392,459	247,844,790
1881	18,399,932	43,440,343	11,863,021	75,331,308	13,148,961	162,153,565
1882	20,285,512	42,766,687	4,673,440	61,769,417	18,423,851	147,918,907
1883	18,038,056	39,727,973	3,426,474	68,281,320	18,387,400	147,861,223
1884	27,588,279	37,335,779	3,125,433	78,864,806	15,182,754	162,097,069
1885	17,302,705	31,404,325	2,827,280	58,215,252	9,786,627	119,536,189
1886	16,471,406	41,191,562	3,310,422	103,749,354	15,339,103	180,061,846
1887	15,568,667	42,729,684	4,808,178	82,161,364	13,978,084	159,245,977
1888	14,899,643	33,546,141	3,207,881	56,913,813	13,957,257	122,524,735
1889	17,012,190	30,014,906	5,908,800	80,590,288	21,068,398	154,584,222
1890	21,888,280	32,690,782	1,879,276	73,838,260	15,464,488	145,761,086
1891	17,923,469	38,566,171	1,147,639	47,008,795	11,623,259	116,269,343
1892	18,571,008	35,127,543	1,491,611	100,701,774	11,705,012	167,596,948
1893	14,421,877	50,483,054	853,407	75,474,765	13,597,991	154,831,094
1894	12,706,519	35,849,109	933,886	78,405,074	13,284,972	141,179,560
1895	14,504,441	17,185,589	2,489,514	38,648,131	24,625,396	97,453,021
1896	11,838,186	27,268,642	2,494,727	37,512,064	20,925,959	100,039,578
1897	11,780,232	16,722,091	1,982,216	42,299,589	23,329,210	96,063,338

Average Lake and Canal Rates on Wheat and Corn Since 1883.

Year.	Freight, Buffalo to New York. c. m. fr.	Lake Freight. c. m. fr.
1883—Wheat	4 8 8	3 4 7
Corn	4 4 7	3 1 1
1884—Wheat	4 2 0	2 0 7
Corn	3 7 6	1 8 4
1885—Wheat	3 8 1	3 0 6
Corn	3 4 8	1 7 1
1886—Wheat	5 0 3	3 6 1
Corn	4 5 5	3 3 7
1887—Wheat	4 4 4	4 0 3
Corn	4 0 4	3 7 7
1888—Wheat	3 4 1	2 4 9
Corn	3 0 1	2 3 3
1889—Wheat	4 3 7	2 5 3
Corn	3 9 4	2 2 5
1890—Wheat	3 8 7	1 9 8
Corn	3 3 9	1 6 9
1891—Wheat	3 5 3	.....
Corn	3 2 0	.....
1892—Wheat	3 4 4	2 2 1
Corn	3 5 5	1 9 5
1893—Wheat	4 6 5	1 6 6
Corn	4 2 8	1 4 5
1894—Wheat	3 1 3	1 2 4
Corn	2 8 8	1 1 5
1895—Wheat	0 2 2	0 1 8
Corn	0 1 9	0 1 7
1896—Wheat	0 3 7	0 1 6
Corn	0 3 5	0 1 3
1897—Wheat	1 8 4	1 2 5
Corn	2 3 8	1 4

Opening and Closing of Canals and Lakes.

Opened.	Closed.	Navigable Days.	Opening of Lake.
May 6, 1857	December 15	223	April 27, 1857
April 28, 1858	December 8	225	April 15, 1858
April 15, 1859	December 12	242	April 7, 1859
April 25, 1860	December 12	232	April 17, 1860
May 1, 1861	December 10	224	April 13, 1861
May 1, 1862	December 10	224	April 15, 1862
May 1, 1863	December 9	223	April 8, 1863
April 30, 1864	December 8	223	April 13, 1864
May 1, 1865	December 12	226	April 26, 1865
May 1, 1866	December 12	226	April 28, 1866
May 6, 1867	December 20	229	April 21, 1867
May 4, 1868	December 7	217	April 19, 1868
May 6, 1869	December 10	218	May 1, 1869
May 10, 1870	December 8	213	April 16, 1870
April 24, 1871	December 1	220	April 1, 1871
May 13, 1872	December 1	202	May 6, 1872
May 15, 1873	December 5	205	April 29, 1873
May 5, 1874	December 5	215	April 18, 1874
May 18, 1875	November 30 (by ice)	207	May 12, 1875
May 4, 1876	December 1	211	May 4, 1876
May 8, 1877	December 7	214	April 17, 1877
April 15, 1878	December 7	237	March 24, 1878
May 8, 1879	December 6	212	April 24, 1879
April 20, 1880	November 21 (by ice)	216	March 19, 1880
May 17, 1881	December 8	206	May 1, 1881
April 11, 1882	December 7	241	March 26, 1882
May 7, 1883	December 1	208	May 4, 1883
May 6, 1884	December 1	209	April 25, 1884
May 11, 1885	December 1	205	May 2, 1885
May 1, 1886	December 1	214	April 25, 1886
May 7, 1887	December 1	209	April 17, 1887
May 10, 1888	December 3	208	April 14, 1888
May 1, 1889	November 30	214	April 10, 1889
April 28, 1890	November 30, 1890	217	March 31, 1890
May 5, 1891	December 5, 1891	215	April 13, 1891
May 1, 1892	December 5, 1892	219	April 10, 1892
May 3, 1893	November 30, 1893	212	April 15, 1893
May 1, 1894	November 30, 1894	214	April 28, 1894
May 3, 1895	December 5, 1895	216	April 4, 1895
May 1, 1896	December 1, 1896	215	April 19, 1896
May 8, 1897	December 1, 1897	208	April 6, 1897

The following figures show the grain shipments from Buffalo by canal for the seasons of navigation of 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898:

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Flour, barrels	.....	15,414	64,552	900
Wheat, bushels	2,133,654	5,629,001	13,487,385	8,760,711
Corn, bushels	12,672,099	10,848,617	3,204,012	2,986,068
Oats, bushels	4,645,991	2,934,213	12,147,062	5,344,486
Barley, bushels	4,728,011	4,369,353	4,274,766	2,966,021
Rye, bushels	245,703	2,370,226	2,755,771	7,307
Total bushels	24,425,458	26,151,410	35,868,996	20,064,613

Lake and Canal Freights on Wheat and Corn.

SEASON AVERAGES FROM 1873 TO 1897 (TOLLS INCLUDED).

(From Report of New York Produce Exchange.)

[c. m. t. represent cents, mills and tenths of a mill.]

	Chicago to Buffalo Lake.						Buffalo to New York Canal.						Chicago to Oswego Lake.					
	Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.		
Season—	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.
1873	7	6	2	7	2	0	11	5	7	10	2	8	14	2	0	12	2	0
1874	4	0	3	3	6	7	10	1	1	9	1	1	7	5	7	6	6	2
1875	3	4	2	3	0	8	8	0	1	7	2	3	6	7	6	6	2	0
1876	2	9	0	2	6	4	6	6	8	6	0	2	6	4	8	5	9	8
1877	3	7	2	3	2	2	7	5	2	6	6	1	7	3	9	6	5	0
1878	3	0	7	2	8	5	6	0	8	5	4	6	5	2	5	4	9	0
1879	4	7	4	4	2	7	6	8	6	6	1	7	7	4	1	6	9	4
1880	5	7	6	5	3	4	6	5	1	5	8	0	9	0	6	8	1	8
1881	3	4	4	2	9	7	4	7	5	4	3	0	6	5	8	6	4	9
1882	2	5	0	2	2	9	5	3	9	4	9	4	5	3	7	4	8	7
Average, 10 years	4	1	2	3	7	5	7	3	5	6	5	9	7	6	1	6	8	9
1883*	3	4	1	3	1	0	4	9	6	4	5	6	6	5	4	6	0	3
1884*	2	1	8	1	9	4	4	1	3	3	7	0	4	0	3	3	8	2
1885*	2	0	2	1	8	3	3	8	5	3	5	5	3	1	7	4	1	9
1886*	3	6	8	3	4	2	5	0	3	4	5	6	5	9	0	5	3	2
1887*	4	1	3	3	8	2	4	3	8	4	0	6	7	6	4	6	9	2
1888*	2	5	6	2	3	2	3	3	7	3	0	9	.....			4	3	5
1889*	2	5	1	2	2	6	4	3	8	3	9	3	5	8	7	4	9	1
1890*	1	9	6	1	6	9	3	8	9	3	4	1	5	6	8	4	6	8
1891*	2	3	8	2	2	0	3	5	8	3	1	6	.....			.....		
1892*	2	1	9	1	9	4	3	4	2	3	0	9	.....			.....		
Average, 10 years	2	7	0	2	4	4	4	0	9	3	7	1	.....			.....		
Season 1893*	1	6	6	1	4	5	4	6	5	4	2	6	.....			.....		
Season 1894*	1	2	7	1	1	3	3	1	7	2	8	6	.....			.....		
Season 1895*	1	9	2	1	7	6	2	1	9	1	9	5	.....			.....		
Season 1896*	1	6	1	1	4	4	3	7	7	3	5	0	.....			.....		
Season 1897*	1	5	3	1	4	2	2	8	2	2	3	7	.....			.....		

	Oswego to New York Canal.						Chicago to New York Via Buffalo.						Chicago to New York Via Oswego.					
	Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.		
Season—	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.
1873	8	0	1	7	1	4	19	1	9	17	4	8	22	2	1	19	3	4
1874	7	3	2	6	6	5	14	1	4	12	7	8	14	8	9	13	2	7
1875	6	0	8	5	6	4	11	4	3	10	3	1	12	8	4	11	8	4
1876	5	5	7	5	1	6	9	5	8	8	6	6	12	0	5	11	1	4
1877	5	8	6	5	4	1	11	2	4	9	8	3	13	2	5	11	9	1
1878	3	7	9	3	4	8	9	1	5	8	3	1	9	0	4	8	3	8
1879	5	6	7	5	1	8	11	6	0	10	4	4	13	0	8	12	1	2
1880	5	4	6	5	0	4	12	2	7	11	1	4	14	5	2	13	2	2
1881	4	2	0	3	9	5	8	1	9	7	2	6	10	7	8	10	4	4
1882	4	6	8	4	3	5	7	8	9	7	2	3	10	0	5	9	1	9
Average, 10 years	5	6	6	5	2	0	11	4	7	10	3	4	13	2	7	12	0	9
Season—																		
1883*	3	5	1	3	2	3	8	3	7	7	6	6	10	0	5	9	2	6
1884*	2	3	4	1	9	2	6	3	1	5	6	4	6	3	7	5	7	4
1885*	3	3	5	3	2	3	5	8	7	5	2	8	6	5	2	7	4	2
1886*	4	5	7	4	3	1	8	7	1	7	9	8	10	4	1	9	5	6
1887*	4	0	9	3	8	4	8	5	1	7	8	8	11	5	3	10	8	3
1888*	3	3	2	3	0	8	5	9	3	5	4	1	.....			7	3	6
1889*	3	6	9	3	8	8	6	8	9	6	1	9	9	6	5	9	0	6
1890*	3	3	4	3	1	0	5	8	5	5	1	0	9	0	2	7	7	5
1891*	3	3	2	3	6	5	5	9	6	5	3	6	.....			.....		
1892*	3	1	7	.....			5	6	1	5	0	3	.....			.....		
Average, 10 years	3	4	7	.....			6	8	0	6	1	6	.....			.....		
Season 1893*	.....			.....			6	3	2	5	7	2	.....			.....		
Season 1894*	.....			.....			4	4	4	3	9	9	.....			.....		
Season 1895*	.....			.....			4	1	1	3	7	1	.....			.....		
Season 1896*	.....			.....			5	3	8	4	9	4	.....			.....		
Season 1897*	.....			.....			4	3	5	3	7	9	.....			.....		

* No tolls.

St. Mary's Falls Canal.

Sault Ste. Marie.

COMMERCE THROUGH ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL FOR EACH CALENDAR YEAR FROM ITS OPENING IN 1855.

Year.	Registered Tonnage.	Passengers, Number.	Coal, Net Tons.	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Grain, other than Wheat, Bushels.
1855	106,396	4,270	1,414	10,289	*	.....
1860	403,657	.....	.....	50,250	*	138,437
1865	409,062	19,777	.....	34,985	*	.....
1870	690,826	17,158	15,952	33,548	49,700	304,077
1875	1,259,534	19,685	101,260	309,991	1,218,788	250,080
1880	1,734,890	25,766	170,501	523,860	2,105,920	2,547,106
1885	3,065,997	36,147	894,991	1,440,098	15,274,213	422,961
1890	8,454,435	34,856	2,176,925	3,239,104	16,217,370	2,044,384
1891	8,400,685	26,190	2,507,582	3,780,148	38,816,570	1,062,104
1892	10,647,208	25,896	2,904,266	5,418,135	40,994,780	1,666,690
1893	8,949,754	18,869	3,008,120	7,420,674	48,481,652	2,405,344
1894	13,110,366	27,236	2,797,184	8,965,778	34,869,483	1,545,006
1895	16,806,781	31,656	2,574,962	8,902,962	46,218,250	8,328,694
1896	17,249,418	37,066	3,023,340	8,882,858	63,256,463	27,448,071
1897	17,619,933	40,213	3,039,172	8,921,143	55,924,302	24,889,688

Year.	Manuf't'd and Pig Iron, Net Tons.	Salt, Barrels.	Copper, Net Tons.	Iron Ore, Net Tons.	Lumber, B. M., Feet.	Unclassified Freight, Net Tons.	Total Freight, Net Tons.
1855	1,040	587	3,196	1,447	126,000	†	‡
1860	.....	.....	9,000	120,000	.....	†	‡
1865	7,346	3,175	9,995	147,459	822,000	†	‡
1870	42,959	11,089	11,301	409,850	722,000	†	‡
1875	54,381	43,989	18,396	493,408	5,391,000	†	‡
1880	46,791	77,916	21,753	677,073	44,539,000	†	‡
1885	60,842	136,355	31,927	1,235,122	127,984,000	184,968	8,252,628
1890	116,327	179,431	43,729	4,774,768	361,929,000	371,294	9,041,213
1891	69,741	234,528	69,190	3,560,213	366,305,000	417,096	8,888,759
1892	101,520	275,740	64,993	4,901,132	512,844,000	459,146	11,214,288
1893	89,452	228,730	87,530	4,014,556	588,545,000	415,180	10,796,672
1894	60,659	237,461	99,573	6,548,876	722,788,000	451,185	13,195,860
1895	100,337	269,919	107,452	8,062,209	740,700,000	463,308	15,062,580
1896	121,872	237,515	116,872	7,909,250	684,966,000	520,851	16,239,061
1897	135,164	285,449	123,324	10,633,715	805,612,000	579,048	18,982,755

The traffic through the "Canadian Canal," which was opened to commerce September 9, 1895, is included in above statement for seasons of 1895, 1896, and 1897.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FREIGHT, BY ITEMS, THROUGH ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL, MICHIGAN.

Items.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Coal (hard and soft)	$7,619,238	$10,528,420	$8,191,917	$6,993,351	$8,452,072	$9,456,824
Flour	16,195,520	29,682,696	33,621,649	33,383,632	34,199,003	40,145,144
Wheat	15,893,022	32,611,239	22,316,469	30,041,863	47,442,347	48,654,143
Grain (other than wheat)	2,003,496	1,346,993	772,504	4,161,347	10,704,748	11,449,256
Manufactured iron	4,680,750	2,852,300	1,805,350	3,683,150	4,696,200	6,092,400
Pig iron	386,104	550,902	331,452	346,788	377,298	176,437
Salt	179,431	228,730	237,461	202,439	178,136	214,066
Copper	8,745,800	17,506,000	19,914,600	21,490,400	23,374,400	24,464,800
Iron ore	16,711,688	14,050,946	17,027,078	22,332,319	25,705,063	31,901,145
Lumber	6,514,722	10,593,810	11,564,608	8,888,400	8,562,325	10,875,762
Silver ore and bullion	527,807	379,861	46,144	11,200	26,880	560
Building stone	479,730	194,260	214,170	238,760	177,310	62,490
Unclassified freight	22,277,640	24,910,800	27,071,100	27,798,480	31,251,060	34,742,880
Total	$102,214,948	$145,436,957	$143,114,502	$159,575,129	$195,146,842	$218,235,927

RESULTS OBTAINED FROM DISCUSSION OF TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Seasons.	Total Mile-Tons.	Total Cost of Transportation.	Cost of Carrying per Mile-Ton—Mills.	Average Distance Freight was Carried—Miles.	Value of American Craft.	Value of Canadian Craft.	Per Cent Carried by Canadian Vessels.	Cost per Ton per Mile by Rail—Mills.
1887	4,458,544,804	$10,075,153	2 3-10	811 4-10	$17,684,550	$2,089,400	7	4.18
1888	5,173,132,972	7,883,077	1 5-10	806 4-10	20,381,100	1,514,300	6	4.30
1889	5,940,646,352	8,634,247	1 5-10	790 4-10	25,328,600	1,597,600	4	4.79
1890	7,207,299,415	9,472,215	1 3-10	797 2-10	27,857,700	1,777,800	3½	4.58
1891	7,292,462,269	9,849,023	1 35-100	820 4-10	31,947,300	2,119,500	4	4.56
1892	9,222,773,938	12,072,851	1 31-100	822 4-10	36,220,100	2,108,700	3 8-10	4.36
1893	8,980,310,240	9,957,483	1 1-10	831 9-10	39,017,400	2,115,700	4 1-10	4.61
1894	10,927,871,324	10,798,310	99-100	821 1-10	41,124,200	1,959,800	3½	4.06
1895	12,502,548,892	14,238,758	1 14-100	830	40,858,800	2,037,000	3¾	...
1896	13,582,641,886	13,511,616	99-100	836 4-10	43,006,200	2,135,300	4	...
1897	15,969,398,576	13,220,100	83-100	841 3-10	42,375,700	2,001,400	3	...

* No record kept until June, 1881. † No record kept until 1881. ‡ Excluded from calculation of average dates.

FREIGHT RATES FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Items.	Designation.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Coal	Net Tons	$0.45	$0.43	$0.41	$0.40	$0.40	$0.37	$0.32	$0.30
Flour	Barrels	.13	.15	.16½	.17	.1	4.14	.11	.10
Wheat	Bushels	.03	.04 6-10	.03 6-10	.02 8-10	.02½	.04 4-10	.02½	.01 7-10
Grain	"	.02	.03½	.03¾	.02¾	.02¾	.04½	.02¼	.02
Corn	"	.03							
Manufactured iron	Net Tons	1.34	2.50	2.15	2.00	.90	1.50	1.40	1.40
Pig iron	"	1.35	1.17	1.23	1.30	1.15	1.05	1.05	1.05
Salt	Barrels	.15	.18	.15	.12	.12	.13	.15	.15
Copper	Net Tons	2.38	2.00	1.40	1.75	1.95	1.66	1.95	1.95
Iron ore	"	1.10	.98	1.00	.80	.70	.82	.82	.65
Lumber	M. Ft., B. M.	2.38	2.70	2.95	2.35	1.90	2.00	1.80	1.55
Silver ore	Net Tons	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.33	2.33	2.33
Building stone	"	2.00	2.00	1.67	1.36	1.28	1.20	1.50	1.50
Unclassified freight	"	2.75	3.58	3.60	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.30	2.30

Canals from the Lakes to the Seaboard.

TERMINAL POINTS, LOCKS, AND MILEAGE.

Name of Canal.	Terminal Points.	Locks: Number.	Locks: Length. Feet.	Locks: Width. Feet.	Locks: Depth. Feet.	Total Length of Canal. St. Miles.
Ohio	Cleveland—Portsmouth	152	...	40	4	309
Miami and Erie	Toledo—Cincinnati	105	..	40	4	250
Erie	Buffalo—Albany	72	110	18	7	352.18
Oswego	Oswego—Syracuse	29	110	18	7	38
Illinois & Michigan	Chicago—Mississippi River	...	97.5	17.5	5	..
Sturgeon Bay	Lake Michigan—Green Bay	...	..	..	..	1.25
Sault Ste. Marie	Lake Huron—Lake Superior	1	515	80	16	1
Lachine	Montreal—Lachine	5	270	45	14	8.25
Soulanges	Cascades Pt.—McDonald Pt.	5	270	45	14	14
Beauharnois	Melochville—Valleyfield	9	200	45	9	11.25
Cornwall	Cornwall—Dickinson Landing	6	200	45	9	11.5
Farran's Point	Farran's Point—Point Avoyon	1	200	45	9	.75
Rapide Plat	Rapide Plat—Flagg's Bay	2	200	45	9	4
Galops	Iroquois—Galops Rapid	3	200	45	9	7.625
St. Ours Lock	St. Ours	1	200	45	7	.125
Chambly	Chambly Basin—St. Johns	9	118	22.5	7	12
St. Annes Lock	St. Annes	1	200	45	9	.125
Carillon	Carillon	2	200	45	9	.75
Grenville	Grenville	5	200	45	9	5.75
Rideau	Ottawa—Kingston	35 up, 14 dn	134	33	5	126.75
Perth Boh of Rideau	Beveridge's Bay—Perth	2	134	32	5.6	6
Murray	Presquelle Harbor—Bay of Quinte	0	...	..	..	5.16
Welland	Port Dalhousie—Port Colborne	25	270	45	14	26.75
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie, Canadian	1	900	60	21	3.4

CANADIAN CANALS.

(From Canadian Official Reports.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRAND TOTAL FREIGHT PASSED THROUGH THE UNDERMENTIONED CANALS DURING THE SEASONS OF NAVIGATION OF 1894, 1895, AND 1896.

	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1894.											
Welland Canal.....	7,623	117,867	9,597	36,910	230,948	361,319	1,270	242,687	249,438	758,783	1,008,221
St. Lawrence Canals..	185,780	425,789	17,607	222	224	1,788	44,750	210,618	248,361	638,417	886,778
Chambly Canal.....	11,371	7,934	157,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,217	168,457	109,151	277,608
Ottawa Canals.....	353	510,298	.....	51,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	561,657	562,010
Rideau Canal.....	45,356	15,475	18,558	1,003	.....	.....	.....	14,087	63,914	30,565	94,479
St. Peter's Canal.....	16,318	39,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,318	39,142	55,460
Trent Valley Canals..	24,268	12,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,268	12,003	36,271
Murray Canal.....	8,096	12,098	1,327	120	.....	.....	.....	257	9,413	12,475	21,88
1895.											
Welland Canal.....	5,328	97,048	12,470	4,126	214,520	263,163	1,565	271,375	233,883	635,712	869,595
St. Lawrence Canals.	174,771	417,747	12,569	1,102	279	922	43,838	177,000	231,457	596,771	828,228
Chambly Canal.....	5,942	6,935	236,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,556	242,536	116,491	359,027
Rideau Canal.....	38,882	12,819	18,193	2,959	.....	.....	1	15,899	57,076	31,677	88,752
Ottawa Canals.....	173	477,242	.....	63,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	541,047	541,220
St. Peter's Canal.....	3,139	6,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	3,418	6,410	9,828
Trent Valley Canals..	21,917	10,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,917	10,349	32,266
Murray Canal.....	4,253	5,926	561	.....	.....	.....	258	326	5,072	6,252	11,324
Grand total (1895)..	254,405	1,084,476	280,387	71,992	214,799	264,085	45,941	574,156	795,532	1,944,709	2,740,241
1896.											
Welland Canal.....	10,833	194,279	8,536	6,015	267,773	385,695	4,127	402,729	291,269	988,718	1,279,987
St. Lawrence Canals.	167,278	653,282	6,213	2,742	257	684	43,419	239,815	217,167	896,523	1,113,690
Chambly Canal.....	9,680	9,779	221,526	60	.....	.....	.....	103,890	231,206	113,729	344,935
Ottawa Canals.....	381	459,433	.....	42,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	501,665	502,046
Rideau Canal.....	31,370	10,375	16,022	3,290	.....	.....	.....	12,250	47,392	25,915	73,307
St. Peter's Canal....	15,456	44,525	.....	4,100	.....	.....	1,427	.....	16,883	48,625	65,508
Trent Valley Canals.	16,487	4,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,487	4,658	21,145
Murray Canal.....	6,170	5,968	739	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	6,909	6,147	13,056
Sault S. Marie Canal.	35,698	237,369	6,623	42,080	929,215	3,149,675	68,562	108,177	1,040,098	3,637,301	4,577,399
Grand total....	293,353	1,619,668	259,659	100,519	1,197,245	3,536,054	117,535	867,040	1,867,792	6,123,281	7,991,073

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS, 1884 TO 1896.

Year.	Canadian Vessels. No.	Canadian Vessels. Tonnage.	United States Vessels. No.	United States Vessels. Tonnage.	Total. No.	Total. Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight. Tons.	Tolls.
1884.....	17,642	2,775,924	4,080	618,004	21,722	3,393,928	84,430	2,622,213	$320,401
1885.....	17,312	2,681,639	3,795	547,438	21,107	3,229,077	70,571	2,673,641	300,421
1886.....	19,844	2,945,613	4,147	667,953	23,991	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,098	347,962
1887.....	18,991	2,847,952	3,883	566,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	303,035
1888.....	17,661	2,640,322	3,921	631,777	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854
1889.....	19,393	2,995,582	4,542	830,648	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616
1890.....	20,655	3,139,472	3,364	721,397	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047	390,510
1891.....	19,246	3,135 454	3,602	838,116	22,848	3,973,570	146,336	2,902,526	346,686
1892.....	21,177	3,401,965	3,928	871,795	25,105	4,273,760	152,439	3,031,736	373,848
1893.....	20,857	3,434,054	4,585	1,286,295	25,342	4,720,349	134,189	3,546,969	329,014
1894.....	19,027	3,048,904	4,131	1,012,027	23,158	4,060,931	142,124	2,942,715	288,129
1895.....	17,136	2,983,059	4,427	886,679	21,563	3,869,738	152,262	2,740,231	265,413
1896.....	20,972	3,449,706	4,650	1,228,120	25,622	4,677,826	151,342	3,413,674	326,766

Tonnage of Vegetable Food on Canals and Railroads Compared.

Table showing the tonnage of vegetable food carried on each of the lines of canals and the two principal railways competing for the carrying trade between Lake Erie and Tidewater for a series of years ended December 31:

Year.	Total on New York Canals. Tons.	Total on Welland Canal. Tons.	Total on New York Central and Erie R'ways. Tons.	Quantity Cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda by Erie Canal. Tons.	Quantity Cleared at Oswego by Canal. Tons.	Quantity Charged Through the Well'd Canal in Transit Bet. Ports in the U't'd States. Tons.
1872	1,674,320	538,147	1,870,614	1,317,276	169,818	234,337
1874	1,767,598	647,397	2,791,517	1,557,509	243,325	374,226
1876	1,064,293	409,788	2,875,808	783,331	99,975	162,405
1878	1,912,734	403,403	3,695,764	1,644,301	93,149	128,361
1880	2,371,090	442,182	4,732,385	2,065,184	135,410	48,580
1882	1,118,776	306,482	3,885,577	864,826	126,804	64,002
1884	1,236,986	305,734	3,639,805	1,078,909	70,132	114,422
1886	1,489,886	414,812	3,802,262	1,353,591	59,216	172,888
1888	1,166,958	419,786	3,197,734	1,052,834	11,191	189,825
1890	1,167,901	519,291	4,336,199	953,397	54,969	275,619
1891	1,092,355	367,177	3,565,381	1,000,171	39,410	253,444
1892	937,999	527,426	5,913,013	870,570	18,558	244,550
1893	1,452,583	805,250	5,107,426	1,395,891	17,620	311,389
1894	1,400,129	590,409	4,281,056	1,331,101	40,584	298,148
895	602,505	486,421	3,798,574	508,596	14,465	209,802
896	957,182	788,974	5,183,540	877,144	19,623	300,407

Freight Tonnage Classified by Canals and Products.

The total quantity of freight passed through the several divisions of the canals is as follows:

Season of 1894.

	Farm Stock. Tons.	Forest Produce of Wood. Tons.	Manufactures. Tons.	Merchandise. Tons.	Agricultural Products. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Welland	39	145,929	14,172	253,316	594,765	1,008,221
St. Lawrence	1,004	115,946	66,655	348,025	355,148	886,778
Chambly	284	151,732	18,312	90,463	16,817	277,608
Ottawa	971	548,747	196	6,347	5,749	562,010
Rideau	9	64,633	3,511	23,547	2,779	94,479
St. Peter's	..	6,269	....	36,007	13,184	55,460
Murray	28	8,360	3,831	4,768	4,901	21,888
Trent Valley	25	36,076	25	140	5	36,271

Season of 1895.

Welland	26	121,846	25,438	282,537	489,748	869,595
St. Lawrence	2,730	111,533	59,312	338,793	315,860	828,228
Chambly	316	228,197	7,447	103,611	21,456	359,027
Ottawa	998	532,084	148	4,827	3,163	541,220
Rideau	15	55,563	3,031	26,342	3,802	88,753
St. Peter's	..	712	39	6,944	2,133	9,828
Murray	18	4,446	821	4,224	1,815	11,324
Trent Valley	48	30,899	440	678	201	32,266
Total (1895)	4,151	1,083,280	96,676	717,956	838,178	2,740,241
Total (1894)	2,360	1,077,692	106,702	762,613	993,348	2,942,715

Season of 1896.

Welland	38	160,232	38,579	287,776	793,362	1,279,987
St. Lawrence	1,163	106,053	65,461	343,473	597,540	1,113,690
Chambly	328	221,353	11,239	99,522	11,993	344,935
Ottawa	900	490,482	134	6,566	3,964	502,046
Rideau	21	46,102	3,540	20,297	3,347	73,307
St. Peter's	....	6,332	....	51,137	8,039	65,508
Murray	15	2,489	1,584	6,122	2,846	13,056
Trent Valley	93	20,650	178	160	64	21,145

STEAMSHIP LINES FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.

New York to Great Britain.

1. *Anchor Line* (British), 7 Bowling Green.—Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Moville and Glasgow, via Londonderry, connecting with steamers to Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, and Bombay and Calcutta.

2. *American Line* (International Navigation Company—American, British, Belgian flags), 6 Bowling Green.—Capital stock, $15,000,000, all owned in America. Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Southampton. Average period of voyage, under 7 days. (Line also from Philadelphia.)

3. *Allan State Line* (British), 53 Broadway.—Weekly passenger and freight service to Glasgow. (Lines also from Montreal, Philadelphia, Boston, and Portland.)

4. *Arrow Line* (British), 11 Broadway.—Capital stock, $180,000, of which about $6,000 is American. Service, principally freight, every two weeks to Leith and Dundee, with option of call at Glasgow or Deptford. Average voyage, 10 days.

5. *Atlantic Transport Line* (British flag), 1 Broadway.—Capital, $3,000,000, almost exclusively American. Weekly passenger service to London. Average voyage, under 11 days. (Lines also from Baltimore and Philadelphia.) Through bills of lading to all European and Eastern points, particularly Australian and New Zealand ports.

6. *Bristol City Line* (British), 25 Whitehall Street.—Every five days freight service to Bristol and ports in British Channel.

7. *Cunard Steamship Line* (British), 4 Bowling Green.—Capital stock, $10,000,000. Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Liverpool, via Queenstown. Average voyage, under 7 days. (Line also from Boston.)

8. *Bibby Line*, 9 Stone Street.—New York, via Liverpool, to Marseilles, Colombo, and Rangoon.

9. *White Star Line* (British), 9 Broadway.—Express service weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool. Average voyage, under 7 days. Also freight and live-stock service.

10. *Lamport & Holt Line* (British), 301 Produce Exchange.—Weekly freight to Manchester, going up canal and delivering direct. Freight service to London, Liverpool, and Antwerp occasionally.

11. *Wilson Line* (British), 29 Broadway.—Weekly service to Hull, and fortnightly to Newcastle, chiefly freight. Average voyage to Hull, 12 days; to Newcastle, 14 days. (Also fortnightly service from Boston to Hull, and line from New Orleans.)

12. *Manhanset Line* (British flag).—Capital stock, $962,500; all American, with exception of one small interest. Service every 10 days to Bristol and Swansea, Wales. (Line also from Baltimore.)

13. *National Line* (British).—Capital stock, $1,000,000. Weekly freight and live-stock service to London. Average voyage, 12 to 14 days.

14. *Sumner Line* (American).—Irregular freight and cattle service to Liverpool by chartered vessels of various flags.

15. *Hamburg-American Line* (German), 37 Broadway.—Capital stock, $12,000,000. Total tonnage, 422,655; number of vessels, 147. Express passenger service to Southampton. Average voyage, 6½ days.

16. *North German Lloyd* (German).—Bi-weekly express, mail, and passenger service to Southampton. Average voyage, 6½ days.

17. *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* (French).—Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Southampton.

New York to Germany.

[15]. *Hamburg-American Line* (German).—Weekly express, mail, and passenger service to Hamburg via Cherbourg and Southampton; average period of ocean voyage, 6½ days. Weekly mail and passenger service to Hamburg via Boulogne-sur-Mer; average period of voyage, 10 to 11 days. Semi-monthly freight service to Hamburg direct, returning via Havre; average period of voyage, 13 to 14 days. (Lines also from Montreal, Portland, Galveston, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans.)

[16]. *North German Lloyd* (German), 2 Bowling Green.—Bi-weekly express, mail, passenger, and freight service to Bremen, via Southampton, connecting with the company's Imperial German Mail steamers to Eastern Asia, Australia, Brazil, River Plate. Average voyage to Southampton, 6 days. (Line also from Baltimore to Bremen, and from Galveston during season.)

18. *Union Line* (German).—Fortnightly passenger and freight service to Hamburg. Round trip, 6 weeks.

19. *Vogemann Line* (chartered steamers of various flags), Produce Exchange.—Freight service to Hamburg two to three times per month; average voyage, 14 to 15 days. (Line also from Norfolk.) Through bills of lading to Baltic ports, Constantinople, Braila, Galatz, Russian and Australian ports.

New York to France.

20. *Bordeaux Line* (French flag).—Monthly freight service to Bordeaux; average passage, 10 days.

[17]. *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* (French). - Capital stock, $8,000,000. Express, passenger, and mail service weekly, via Southampton, to Havre. Average voyage, under 9 days.

21. *Compagnie Nationale de Navigation de Marseille* (French).—Capital stock, $1,500,000. Passenger and freight service to Marseilles and Naples; sailings depending upon traffic. Average voyage, 18 days.

22. *Fabre Line* (French), 47 South Street.—Fortnightly passenger and freight service to Marseilles. Average voyage, 15 to 17 days.

23. *Nouvelle Compagnie Bordelaise de Navigation* (French).—Capital stock, $150,000, partly American. Monthly freight service to Bordeaux.

[15]. *Hamburg-American Line* (German).—Express passenger service to Cherbourg; average voyage, 6½ days. Mail and passenger service to Boulogne-sur-Mer; average voyage, 10 days.

New York to the Netherlands.

24. *Holland-America Line* (Dutch), 39 Broadway.—Capital stock, $1,680,000. Express, passenger, and mail service semi-weekly to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, calling at Boulogne. Average voyage, 9 to 14 days.

25. *North American Transport Line* (British flag; American charters).—Freight service to Rotterdam every 10 days. Average period of voyage, 15 days.

New York to Belgium.

[2]. *International Navigation Company, Red Star Line* (under Belgian flag).—Semi-weekly passenger and freight service to Antwerp.

26. *Phœnix Line* (British), 29 Broadway.—Weekly freight and live-stock service to Antwerp. Average voyage, 14 days.

New York to the Baltic.

27. *Danish Star Line* (Danish), 302 Produce Exchange.—Fortnightly passenger and freight service to Copenhagen and Stettin.

[15]. *Hamburg-American Line.*—Fortnightly to Copenhagen and Stettin. Average voyage, 15 days.

28. *Scandinavian-American Line* (Danish).—Capital stock, $536,000. Service every 10 days to Christiansand, Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin.

[11]. *Wilson Line* (British).—Freight about once a month to Gothenburg.

New York to Portugal and Spain.

29. *Empresa Insulana* (Portuguese), 29 Broadway.—Passenger and freight service to the Azores, Cape Verde, Canary Islands, and Lisbon every 6 weeks. Usual voyage to Lisbon, 15 days.

30. *Linha de Vapores Portuguezes* (Portuguese), 9 Stone Street.—Passenger and freight service to Azores, Madeira, Lisbon, and Oporto monthly. Voyage to Azores, 8 days.

[34]. *Prince Line* (British), 61 Broadway.—Passenger service to the Azores every 3 weeks. Voyage, 7½ days.

New York to the Mediterranean.

[1]. *Anchor Line.*—To Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, and Palermo. Service is fortnightly.

[15]. *Hamburg-American Line.* - Express passenger service to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa in conjunction, during the winter, with the North German Lloyd.

[22]. *Fabre Line* (French), 47 South Street.—Fortnightly passenger and freight service to Marseilles (15 to 17 days) and Naples (15 to 17 days), with transshipment to all other Mediterranean ports.

31. *Austro-American Line*, Produce Exchange.—Monthly service to Genoa and Trieste. Through bills of lading for Italy, Sicily, Levant, and Black Sea ports. Also, Red Sea and India.

32. *Navigazione Generale Italiana* (Italian).—Capital stock, $10,600,000. Passenger and freight service fortnightly to Gibraltar (15 days) and Genoa (19 days).

[16]. *North German Lloyd.*—Weekly express passenger service to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, connecting with Company's Imperial mail steamers to Egypt, *en route* for Eastern Asia and Australia. Average voyage, 11 days. Also, weekly passenger service to Naples in conjunction, during the winter, with the Hamburg-American.

33. *Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company, Ltd.*—Phelps Line (British flag), 11 Broadway.—American capital. Freight to Mediterranean ports; also, to Aden, Bombay, and other Far East ports.

34. *Prince Line.*—Passenger and cargo service every 3 weeks to Naples, Genoa, and Leghorn, via Azores. Freight for Adriatic and Black Seas; also, for Aden, Bombay, and other Far East ports.

China and Japan, India and the Far East

35. *Edward Perry & Co.'s Line* (Suez Canal route), Produce Exchange Annex.—Monthly service (or according to requirements of trade) to Aden, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, and through bills of lading for East African ports, Persian Gulf, Java, and Straits; also for China and Japan coast ports, and Vladivostok, etc. (Lines also from Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston.)

36. *Barber & Co.'s Line*, Produce Exchange.—China and Japan, via Suez Canal, for Aden, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vladivostok, and through bills of lading to all Eastern ports.

37. *Ocean Transport Company*, 301 Produce Exchange. Monthly service to China and Japan ports, via Suez Canal, to Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama, and through bills of lading to all Eastern ports.

38. *United States and China-Japan Steamship Line*, Produce Exchange Annex.—Via Suez Canal for Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama, via Red Sea ports. Through bills of lading for Beira, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Java, the Philippines, Saigon, Foochow, Amoy, Chefoo, Taku Bar, and Tientsin. (Also service from Gulf ports.)

39. *American and Indian Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Service via Suez Canal to Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta. Through bills of lading for Zanzibar and Tamitave, etc.

40. *United States and Australasia Steamship Company*, 60 New Street.—Monthly service to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and New Zealand ports.

41. *Norton's Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Monthly sailings to Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and New Zealand.

42. *Pyser Line, Ltd.*, Produce Exchange.—Sailings to Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Littleton, and Port Chalmers.

43. *American and African Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Service about bi-weekly to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), East London, Port Natal, and Delagoa Bay; also to Mossel Bay, Tamitave, Zanzibar, Mauritius, and Réunion. Through bills of lading to Inhambane, Mozambique, Quillimane, and Beira.

44. *Union Clan Line* (British), Produce Exchange.—Bi-weekly service to Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), East London, Port Natal, and Delagoa Bay; also to Mauritius or Tamitave.

45. *United States and South Africa Steamship Line*, Produce Exchange.—Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, and Delagoa Bay.

46. *South and East African Mail Line*, 35 South William Street.—Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay, Knysna, East London, Mozambique Coast, Mauritius, and Madagascar, via London. Weekly sailings.

47. *American and Australian Steamship Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Monthly service to Fremantle, Adelaide Wharf, Melbourne Wharf, Sydney, Brisbane, and New Zealand.

48. *Union Steamship Company*, Produce Exchange.—Through bills of lading via Southampton to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay, Kowie, East London, Natal, Inhambane, Beira, Quillimane, Mozambique, and Zanzibar.

49. *Booth Steamship Company, Ltd.*, 88 Gold Street.—Foreign capital. Passenger, mail, and freight service every 10 days to Pará; every 20 days to Manaos; every 20 days to Maranham and Ceará. Boats to and from Pará and Manaos touch at Barbados. The company operates 4 small ocean steamers, especially constructed to ply in the waters of the Upper Amazon. They run from Liverpool, Hamburg, Havre, Oporto, and Lisbon to Iquitos, Peru. American cargo for Iquitos is shipped, via Liverpool, at the same rates as charged on European cargo.

50. *Red Cross Line* (British), 113 Pearl Street.—Freight and mail service to Brazilian ports, Pará and Manaos, via Barbados. Through bills of lading issued to Iquitos, Peru, via Liverpool.

[41]. *Norton Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Semi-monthly service to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rosario. Goods taken for La Plata, Colastina, St. Nicolas, Bahia Blanca, etc.

[34]. *Prince Line*, Produce Exchange.—To Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and to Rio de Janeiro direct, calling at Cabadille, Maceió, Bahia, and Victoria.

51. *Panama Railroad Steamship Line* (American), 29 Broadway.—Capital stock, $9,000,000. Express, passenger, mail, and freight service every 10 days to Colon, Isthmus of Panama, connecting at Colon with steamers for Cartagena, Santa Maria, Barranquilla, and Savanilla, and at Panama for West Coast of South America. Average voyage, 6½ days. (Line also to San Francisco, Central America, and West Coast of Mexico.)

52. *United States and Brazil Line*, Produce Exchange Annex.—Bi-weekly service to Pernambuco, Maceió, Rio de Jeneiro, and Santos.

53. *Red D Line* (American), 135 Front Street.—Mail, express, and passenger service every 14 days to Curaçoa, Puerto Cabello, and La Guayra. Average round trip, 23 days. Also freight line to Maracaibo (two steamers); round trip, 26 days. Also one steamer connecting Curaçoa and Maracaibo, and one steamer connecting Curaçoa and La Vela de Coro. Also calls at Porto Rico.

54. *New York and Pacific Steamship Company, Ltd.*, 1 and 2 Hanover Square.—Capital stock, £150,000. Regular monthly service between New York and points in the Straits of Magellan and on the West Coast of South America as far north as Guayaquil. Average voyage, 60 days.

[10]. *Lamport & Holt Line.*—Regular passenger fortnightly service on the 5th and 20th of each month direct to Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro. Regular monthly freight service to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario. The company owns 70 steamers.

55. *West Coast Line*, 30 Broad Street.—Freight service about once in two months to all ports in Chili, Peru, and Ecuador.

[71]. *Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd.*, 39 Broadway.—To Demerara. (Line also to West Indies.)

56. *Merchants' Line*, 1 and 2 Hanover Square (British flag).—American capital, $650,000. Monthly freight service to Chili, Peru, and Ecuador, Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Pisagua, Arica, Mollendo, Pisco, Callao, etc., etc.

[60]. *Atlas Line*, 24 State Street.—To United States of Colombia fortnightly.

[62]. *Koninklijke West Indische Maildienst*, 32 Beaver Street.—South American ports to Amsterdam.

[63]. *Compañia Transatlántica Española*.—Passenger and mail service to United States of Colombia and Venezuela three times a month.

[70]. *Demerara Line*.—Fortnightly passenger, mail, and freight service to Demerara, touching at St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barbados.

[71]. *Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd.*—To Demerara via Bermuda.

New York to Central America.

[51]. *Panama Railroad Steamship Line*, 29 Broadway.—Express, passenger, mail, and freight service every 10 days to Colon, Isthmus of Panama, connecting at Colon with steamers for Port Limon, Costa Rica, and Greytown, Nicaragua, and at Panama for Central American ports. Average voyage, 6½ days.

57. *Colombian Line*, 29 Broadway.—To Colon every 10 days. Average voyage, 10 days.

58. *H. Dumois & Co.* (charterers).—Freight service, chiefly bananas, to Baracoa and Gibara, from tri-weekly to bi-monthly. (Lines also from Boston and Philadelphia.)

59. *The Tweedie Trading Company*, 9 Stone Street.—Fortnightly passenger, mail, and freight service to Belize, Puerto Cortez, Livingston, and Puerto Barrios; weekly service to Jamaica.

New York to West Indies and Mexico.

60. *Atlas Line* (British), 24 State Street.—Weekly passenger and mail service to Jamaica and ports of United States of Colombia and Costa Rica, fortnightly to Haitian ports and Nicaragua. Also special winter service to West Indies, South and Central America.

61. *New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company* (American), 113 Wall Street.—Capital stock, $2,500,000; all but $300,000 American. Express, passenger, and mail service to Havana, Matanzas, and Central American ports weekly. Also fortnightly service to Nassau, St. Jago, and Cienfuegos.

62. *Koninklijke West Indische Maildienst* (Dutch), 32 Beaver Street.—Passenger and freight service twice a month to Haiti, Curaçoa, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramaribo, and other West Indian and South American ports to Amsterdam.

63. *Compañia Transatlántica Española* (Spanish).—Passenger and mail service three times a month to Havana, Mexico, United States of Colombia, and Venezuela.

64. *Munson Steamship Line*, 27 William Street.—Weekly passenger and freight service to Cuba and Mexico, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, and Caibarien. Nuevitas and Gibara direct. Average period of voyage, 21 days. (Line also from Halifax and Philadelphia to Havana, and from Philadelphia and Norfolk to Mexican ports.)

65. *Bahamas Steamship Company, Ltd.* (British), 63 Pine Street.—Passenger and mail service monthly to the Bahamas. Average voyage, 4 days.

66. *Clyde's West India Line* (American), 5 Bowling Green.—Fortnightly service to Dominican ports via Turk's Island, and monthly service to Haitian ports via Inagua.

67. *Bacon Steamship Line*, Produce Exchange Annex.—Freight service semi-monthly to Haitian ports,—Cape Haitien, Port de Paix, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Aux Cayes, calling at Inagua.

[53]. *Red D Line*.—Passenger and mail service to Porto Rico bi-weekly, *en route* for Venezuela.

68. *Trinidad Line*, 29 Broadway.—Freight service to Granada and Trinidad, carrying through freight for Tobago, Ciudad Bolivar, Carupana, Cumana, Guanta, and Cayenne.

69. *New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company*, 130 Pearl Street.—Fortnightly service to principal Porto Rican ports.

70. *Demerara Steamship Line*, 100 Wall Street.—Fortnightly passenger, mail, and freight service to St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, and Demerara. Round trip, 30 days.

[57]. *Panama Railroad Steamship Company*.—Express, passenger, mail, and freight service every 10 days to Mexican ports on West Coast.

71. *Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd.*, 39 Broadway (British).—To St. Thomas, St. Croix, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados.

72. *New York, Bermuda, and West India Line* (British).—Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Bermuda. Average voyage, under 3 days.

[59]. *The Tweedie Trading Company*.—Weekly service to Jamaica.

73. *Waydell & Co.* (charterers).—Monthly service to Matanzas and north Cuban ports; round trip, 16 to 20 days. Also monthly to St. Jago de Cuba and Cienfuegos; round trip, 28 to 30 days.

[50]. *Red Cross Line* (British).—Capital stock, $375,000, partly American. Passenger and freight service every 10 days to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. Johns, Newfoundland. Average period of round trip, 18 days.

74. *The New York and Haiti Packet Line* (charterers).—Monthly service to Haiti.

75. *La Española Steamship Line* (Spanish flag).—Passenger and freight service monthly to Gibara; fortnightly to Manzanillo and Cienfuegos.

TIDE TABLES.

High and Low Water at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

(Specially Compiled from Tables of U. S. Geodetic and Coast Survey.)

Eastern Standard Time Used. For New York Mean Time Add Four Minutes.

1899. JANUARY.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Sun...	10.27	11.03	4.40	5.12
2..	Mon...	11.00	11.42	5.16	5.47
3..	Tues..	11.36	....	5.59	6.25
4..	Wed ..	12.25	12.19	6.48	7.05
5..	Thur..	1.16	1.10	7.44	7.54
6..	Fri....	2.10	2.05	8.49	8.51
7..	Sat....	3.11	3.14	9.56	9.52
8..	Sun...	4.12	4.26	11.01	10.56
9..	Mon...	5.14	5.37*	12.00	11.58
10..	Tues..	6.11	6.40	....	12.55
11..	Wed ..	7.06	7.39	12.55	1.46
12..	Thur..	8.00	8.32	1.51	2.36
13..	Fri....	8.50	9.24	2.45	3.25
14..	Sat....	9.41	10.17	3.39	4.13
15..	Sun...	10.32	11.10	4.34	5.03
16..	Mon...	11.25	....	5.31	5.54
17..	Tues..	12.05	12.20	6.30	6.48
18..	Wed ..	1.01	1.20	7.34	7.44
19..	Thur..	2.01	2.25	8.38	8.43
20..	Fri....	3.01	3.32	9.39	9.43
21..	Sat....	4.00	4.40	10.37	10.40
22..	Sun...	4.55	5.34	11.30	11.33
23..	Mon...	5.45	6.25	....	12.19
24..	Tues..	6.30	7.10	12.22	1.02
25..	Wed ..	7.12	7.48	1.09	1.45
26..	Thur..	7.50	8.23	1.49	2.21
27..	Fri....	8.25	8.56	2.28	2.56
28..	Sat....	8.56	9.25	3.04	3.30
29..	Sun...	9.26	9.56	3.37	4.02
30..	Mon...	9.57	10.30	4.11	4.34
31..	Tues...	10.30	11.08	4.46	5.08

* Noon.

1899. FEBRUARY.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Wed ..	11.09	11.51	5.28	5.44
2..	Thur..	11.51	....	6.17	6.27
3..	Fri....	12.42	12.42	7.15	7.19
4..	Sat....	1.40	1.41	8.21	8.21
5..	Sun...	2.43	2.55	9.33	9.31
6..	Mon...	3.51	4.14	10.40	10.42
7..	Tues..	4.56	5.29	11.40	11.47
8..	Wed ..	5.58	6.29	12.35	12.35
9..	Thur..	6.52	7.25	12.45	1.26
10..	Fri....	7.45	8.15	1.39	2.14
11..	Sat....	8.35	9.04	2.30	3.01
12..	Sun...	9.23	9.52	3.21	3.47
13..	Mon...	10.10	10.41	4.14	4.34
14..	Tues..	10.59	11.34	5.07	5.23
15..	Wed ..	11.50	....	6.02	6.15
16..	Thur..	12.28	12.50	7.01	7.13
17..	Fri....	1.28	1.55	8.06	8.14
18..	Sat....	2.30	3.07	9.11	9.18
19..	Sun...	3.31	4.18	10.10	10.19
20..	Mon...	4.30	5.16	11.05	11.14
21..	Tues...	5.21	6.03	11.52	....
22..	Wed ..	6.06	6.45	12.01	12.36
23..	Thur..	6.46	7.18	12.46	1.14
24..	Fri....	7.22	7.50	1.26	1.50
25..	Sat....	7.56	8.22	2.01	2.24
26..	Sun...	8.29	8.51	2.36	2.55
27..	Mon...	8.59	9.23	3.10	3.27
28..	Tues..	9.30	10.00	3.45	4.00

1899. MARCH.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Wed ..	10.06	10.39	4.24	4.34
2..	Thur..	10.46	11.24	5.07	5.14
3..	Fri....	11.33	....	5.59	6.00
4..	Sat....	12.16	12.29	6.58	6.56
5..	Sun...	1.15	1.35	8.04	8.08
6..	Mon...	2.24	2.52	9.15	9.24
7..	Tues...	3.35	4.11	10.20	10.34
8..	Wed ..	4.43	5.18	11.20	11.36
9..	Thur..	5.42	6.14	....	12.13
10..	Fri....	6.36	7.06	12.31	1.01
11..	Sat....	7.25	7.54	1.24	1.48
12..	Sun...	8.15	8.40	2.14	2.34
13..	Mon...	9.01	9.26	3.02	3.19
14..	Tues...	9.41	10.12	3.51	4.05
15..	Wed ..	10.30	11.01	4.41	4.54
16..	Thur..	11.21	11.54	5.34	5.45
17..	Fri....	....	12.19	6.30	6.42
18..	Sat....	12.49	1.25	7.31	7.45
19..	Sun...	1.51	2.40	8.34	8.50
20..	Mon...	2.54	3.46	9.35	9.54
21..	Tues...	3.54	4.44	10.30	10.49
22..	Wed ..	4.47	5.29	11.16	11.37
23..	Thur..	5.33	6.06	11.58	....
24..	Fri....	6.12	6.40	12.18	12.36
25..	Sat....	6.50	7.12	12.56	1.11
26..	Sun...	7.21	7.44	1.31	1.45
27..	Mon...	7.55	8.16	2.06	2.19
28..	Tues..	8.30	8.53	2.43	2.51
29..	Wed ..	9.05	9.31	3.22	3.26
30..	Thur..	9.46	10.14	4.05	4.05
31..	Fri....	10.30	11.02	4.52	4.50

1899. APRIL.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Sat....	11.25	....	5.48	5.48
2..	Sun...	12.00	12.28	6.48	6.54
3..	Mon...	1.04	1.41	7.54	8.08
4..	Tues..	2.13	2.59	9.00	9.20
5..	Wed ..	3.25	4.06	10.01	10.27
6..	Thur..	4.30	5.05	10.59	11.25
7..	Fri....	5.29	5.58	11.50	....
8..	Sat....	6.22	6.46	12.20	12.39
9..	Sun...	7.11	7.33	1.10	1.25
10..	Mon...	7.57	8.19	1.58	2.10
11..	Tues..	8.42	9.03	2.45	2.54
12..	Wed ..	9.26	9.46	3.31	3.39
13..	Thur..	10.11	10.30	4.19	4.25
14..	Fri....	10.56	11.15	5.07	5.13
15..	Sat....	11.46	....	5.58	6.06
16..	Sun...	12.04	12.46	6.51	7.06
17..	Mon...	12.57	1.50	7.48	8.11
18..	Tues...	1.54	2.54	8.44	9.13
19..	Wed ..	2.54	3.50	9.38	10.06
20..	Thur..	3.49	4.34	10.24	10.55
21..	Fri....	4.37	5.14	11.08	11.39
22..	Sat....	5.22	5.51	11.47	....
23..	Sun...	6.04	6.28	12.16	12.25
24..	Mon...	6.40	7.06	12.53	1.02
25..	Tues..	7.21	7.45	1.37	1.40
26..	Wed ..	8.02	8.26	2.20	2.19
27..	Thur..	8.46	9.11	3.04	3.01
28..	Fri....	9.32	9.58	3.52	3.49
29..	Sat.....	10.25	10.50	4.42	4.41
30..	Sun...	11.22	11.48	5.38	5.40

1899. MAY.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Mon...	....	12.28	6.36	6.50
2..	Tues..	12.50	1.39	7.38	8.01
3..	Wed ..	2.00	2.46	8.39	9.10
4..	Thur..	3.09	3.49	9.37	10.14
5..	Fri....	4.14	4.43	10.31	11.11
6..	Sat....	5.10	5.36	11.23	....
7..	Sun...	6.02	6.24	12.04	12.12
8..	Mon...	6.51	7.10	12.54	1.00
9..	Tues..	7.39	7.56	1.41	1.46
10..	Wed ..	8.24	8.39	2.26	2.31
11..	Thur..	9.09	9.21	3.10	3.16
12..	Fri....	9.52	10.02	3.55	4.00
13..	Sat....	10.34	10.42	4.40	4.46
14..	Sun...	11.19	11.23	5.26	5.34
15..	Mon...	....	12.06	6.13	6.25
16..	Tues..	12.06	12.55	7.00	7.20
17..	Wed ..	12.49	1.50	7.49	8.15
18..	Thur..	1.33	2.42	8.37	9.11
19..	Fri....	2.26	3.30	9.25	10.04
20..	Sat....	3.22	4.18	10.11	10.52
21..	Sun...	4.18	5.05	10.56	11.40
22..	Mon...	5.11	5.50	11.40	....
23..	Tues..	6.03	6.34	12.26	12.24
24..	Wed ..	6.51	7.20	1.12	1.09
25..	Thur..	7.40	8.06	1.59	1.55
26..	Fri....	8.30	8.55	2.47	2.42
27..	Sat....	9.24	9.45	3.38	3.37
28..	Sun...	10.19	10.39	4.30	4.34
29..	Mon...	11.17	11.35	5.23	5.35
30..	Tues..	....	12.19	6.19	6.40
31..	Wed...	12.36	1.22	7.16	7.47

1899. JUNE.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Thur..	1.40	2.27	8.14	8.50
2..	Fri....	2.46	3.26	9.10	9.56
3..	Sat....	3.51	4.21	10.06	10.54
4..	Sun...	4.49	5.14	11.00	11.46
5..	Mon...	5.44	6.04	11.50	.....
6..	Tues..	6.35	6.50	12.38	12.39
7..	Wed...	7.24	7.36	1.24	1.26
8..	Thur..	8.09	8.20	2.10	2.11
9..	Fri....	8.51	9.00	2.52	2.55
10..	Sat....	9.33	9.41	3.33	3.39
11..	Sun...	10.11	10.15	4.14	4.20
12..	Mon...	10.49	10.46	4.55	5.00
13..	Tues..	11.26*	11.17	5.34	5.40
14..	Wed ..	.....	12.05	6.12	6.25
15..	Thur..	.....	12.50	6.54	7.13
16..	Fri....	12.33	1.36	7.36	8.07
17..	Sat....	1.20	2.30	8.21	9.07
18..	Sun...	2.16	3.24	9.12	10.06
19..	Mon...	3.1[illegible]	4.20	10.03	11.04
20..	Tues..	4.25	5.15	10.55	11.59
21..	Wed...	5.30	6.08	11.51	.....
22..	Thur..	6.30	7.00	12.51	12.46
23..	Fri....	7.28	7.51	1.42	1.39
24..	Sat....	8.23	8.41	2.33	2.32
25..	Sun...	9.16	9.33	3.21	3.26
26..	Mon...	10.09	10.26	4.12	4.23
27..	Tues..	11.03	11.20	5.03	5.23
28..	Wed ..	.....	12.01	5.55	6.24
29..	Thur..	12.16	1.00	6.50	7.28
30..	Fri....	1.16	2.00	7.46	8.32

* Also at 11.53 p. m.

1899. JULY.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Sat....	2.20	3.00	8.42	9.35
2..	Sun...	3.30	3.59	9.41	10.34
3..	Mon ..	4.32	4.52	10.36	11.29
4..	Tues..	5.30	5.45	11.29	.....
5..	Wed...	6.21	6.33	12.20	12.20
6..	Thur..	7.10	7.18	1.06	1.09
7..	Fri....	7.54	8.00	1.50	1.53
8..	Sat....	8.33	8.36	2.30	2.36
9..	Sun...	9.10	9.12	3.09	3.17
10..	Mon ..	9.44	9.44	3.46	3.53
11..	Tues..	10.16	10.14	4.20	4.29
12..	Wed ..	10.46	10.45	4.54	5.02
13..	Thur..	11.24*	11.19	5.28	5.40
14..	Fri....	.....	12.06	6.04	6.29
15..	Sat....	.....	12.49	6.42	7.19
16..	Sun ...	12.42	1.42	7.26	8.19
17..	Mon ..	1.36	2.40	8.21	9.26
18..	Tues..	2.40	3.44	9.23	10.34
19..	Wed...	3.51	4.47	10.30	11.35
20..	Thur..	5.07	5.46	11.33	.....
21..	Fri....	6.15	6.43	12.30	12.32
22..	Sat....	7.16	7.36	1.24	1.30
23..	Sun...	8.10	8.28	2.15	2.22
24..	Mon ..	9.00	9.19	3.02	3.15
25..	Tues..	9.50	10.07	3.50	4.09
26..	Wed...	10.42	10.59	4.38	5.04
27..	Thur..	11.35	11.51	5.27	6.00
28..	Fri....	.....	12.31	6.20	7.02
29..	Sat....	12.50	1.30	7.16	8.06
30..	Sun...	1.56	2.32	8.16	9.11
31..	Mon ..	3.06	3.34	9.16	10.11

* Also at 11.56 p. m.

1899. AUGUST.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Tues..	4.11	4.31	10.16	11.09
2..	Wed...	5.14	5.25	11.13	11.59
3..	Thur..	6.06	6.14	.....	12.04
4..	Fri....	6.51	6.56	12.44	12.51
5..	Sat....	7.32	7.36	1.26	1.35
6..	Sun...	8.09	8.12	2.04	2.15
7..	Mon ..	8.41	8.48	2.40	2.50
8..	Tues..	9.11	9.15	3.14	3.24
9..	Wed ..	9.42	9.44	3.45	3.56
10..	Thur..	10.13	10.14	4.16	4.31
11 .	Fri....	10.49	10.49	4.46	5.09
12..	Sat ..	11.29	11.30	5.21	5.54
13..	Sun.'..	.....	12.14	6.02	6.46
14..	Mon ..	12.16	1.09	6.50	7.49
15..	Tues..	1.11	2.10	7.49	9.00
16..	Wed...	2.20	3.19	9.00	10.10
17..	Thur..	3.40	4.26	10.14	11.14
18..	Fri....	4.59	5.30	11.21	.....
19..	Sat....	6.05	6.28	12.10	12.20
20..	Sun...	7.00	7.21	1.00	1.16
21..	Mon ..	7.51	8.11	1.50	2.08
22..	Tues .	8.40	9.00	2.36	2.59
23..	Wed...	9.26	9.49	3.23	3.50
24..	Thur..	10.16	10.36	4.10	4.42
25..	Fri....	11.06	11.26	4.59	5.37
26..	Sat....	.....	12.00	5.50	6.35
27..	Sun...	12.25	1.00	6.48	7.39
28..	Mon...	1.31	2.02	7.49	8.45
29..	Tues..	2.41	3.06	8.54	9.46
30..	Wed ..	3.52	4.06	9.56	10.43
31..	Thur..	4.54	5.02	10.54	11.32

1899. SEPTEMBER.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Fri....	5.44	5.50	11.45	.....
2..	Sat....	6.26	6.32	12.16	12.30
3..	Sun...	7.02	7.11	12.56	1.10
4..	Mon ..	7.35	7.42	1.31	1.48
5..	Tues..	8.06	8.13	2.05	2.21
6..	Wed...	8.36	8.42	2.38	2.55
7..	Thur..	9.06	9.14	3.09	3.30
8..	Fri....	9.41	9.50	3.39	4.06
9..	Sat....	10.19	10.28	4.14	4.46
10..	Sun...	11.00	11.10	4.49	5.34
11..	Mon...	11.49	.....	5.34	6.29
12..	Tues...	12.01	12.44	6.26	7.32
13..	Wed...	1.02	1.49	7.32	8.41
14..	Thur..	2.16	2.59	8.50	9.49
15..	Fri....	3.36	4.11	10.05	10.50
16..	Sat....	4.47	5.12	11.09	11.45
17..	Sun...	5.48	6.10	.....	12.07
18..	Mon...	6.39	7.04	12.36	1.00
19..	Tues. .	7.29	7.52	1.24	1.50
20..	Wed ..	8.16	8.39	2.10	2.40
21..	Thur..	9.01	9.25	2.56	3.30
22..	Fri....	9.50	10.14	3.42	4.20
23..	Sat....	10.39	11.03	4.31	5.12
24..	Sun...	11.30	.....	5.21	6.08
25..	Mon ..	12.00	12.26	6.19	7.08
26..	Tues..	1.06	1.29	7.22	8.10
27..	Wed ..	2.16	2.34	8.29	9.11
28..	Thur..	3.25	3.35	9.33	10.07
29..	Fri....	4.24	4.29	10.30	10.56
30..	Sat....	5.13	5.18	11.19	11.40

1899. OCTOBER.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Sun...	5.50	5.56	.....	12.02
2..	Mon...	6.25	6.34	12.19	12.41
3..	Tues. .	6.59	7.10	12.55	1.18
4..	Wed ..	7.30	7.40	1.28	1.52
5..	Thur..	8.02	8.12	2.00	2.29
6..	Fri....	8.35	8.48	2.32	3.06
7..	Sat....	9.12	9.28	3.09	3.46
8..	Sun...	9.53	10.10	3.46	4.30
9..	Mon...	10.39	11.00	4.26	5.20
10..	Tues. .	11.30	11.56	5.16	6.16
11..	Wed ..	.....	12.26	6.16	7.19
12..	Thur..	1.03	1.34	7.29	8.24
13..	Fri....	2.16	2.42	8.42	9.26
14..	Sat....	3.28	3.54	9.53	10.24
15..	Sun...	4.30	4.54	10.55	11.19
16..	Mon...	5.26	5.51	11.51	.....
17..	Tues. .	6.18	6.44	12.10	12.44
18..	Wed ..	7.06	7.32	12.59	1.35
19..	Thur..	7.53	8.19	1.45	3.22
20..	Fri....	8.40	9.09	2.30	3.10
21..	Sat....	9.25	9.52	3.18	3.59
22..	Sun...	10.11	10.41	4.06	4.49
23..	Mon...	11.00	11.36	4.56	5.40
24..	Tues. .	11.51	.....	5.51	6.34
25..	Wed ..	12.35	12.45	6.51	7.30
26..	Thur..	1.40	1.43	7.55	8.26
27..	Fri....	2.40	2.44	8.59	9.20
28..	Sat....	3.36	3.44	9.54	10.09
29..	Sun...	4.21	4.30	10.42	10.52
30..	Mon...	5.03	5.11	11.28	11.32
31..	Tues..	5.40	5.51	.....	12.06

1899. NOVEMBER.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Wed...	6.15	6.27	12.10	12.44
2..	Thur..	6.50	7.05	12.47	1.24
3..	Fri....	7.28	7.43	1.24	2.04
4..	Sat....	8.08	8.23	2.02	2.45
5..	Sun...	8.50	9.10	2.41	3.30
6..	Mon ..	9.34	9.59	3.25	4.18
7..	Tues..	10.22	10.52	4.11	5.09
8..	Wed ..	11.15	11.53	5 08	6.05
9..	Thur..	.....	12.14	6.11	7.02
10..	Fri....	12.59	1.17	7.21	8.01
11..	Sat....	2.05	2.25	8.31	9.01
12..	Sun ...	3.10	3.32	9.39	9.59
13..	Mon...	4.10	4.34	10.39	10.53
14..	Tues. .	5.04	5.31	11.34	11.44
15..	Wed ..	5.57	6.23	.....	12.28
16..	Thur..	6.45	7.14	12.34	1.17
17..	Fri....	7.32	8.02	1.23	2.05
18..	Sat....	8.19	8.49	2.10	2.52
19..	Sun...	9.04	9.35	2.56	3.39
20..	Mon ..	9.48	10.21	3.44	4.24
21..	Tues..	10.31	11.10	4.32	5.11
22..	Wed ..	11.12	11.59	5.22	5.58
23..	Thur..	11.55	....	6.15	6.45
24..	Fri....	12.50	12.40	7.10	7.33
25..	Sat....	1.41	1.26	8.06	8.21
26..	Sun...	2.31	2.15	9.02	9.10
27..	Mon ..	3.20	3.06	9.53	9.55
28..	Tues..	4.05	4.01	10.41	10.40
29..	Wed...	4.50	4.52	11.27	11.23
30..	Thur..	5.35	5.42	.....	12.11

1899. DECEMBER.

Day of Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	High p.m.	Low a.m.	Low p.m.
1..	Fri....	6.15	6.31	12.06	12.56
2..	Sat....	7.00	7.20	12.50	1.41
3..	Sun...	7.45	8.09	1.35	2.27
4..	Mon...	8.31	8.59	2.22	3.15
5..	Tues..	9.21	9.51	3.13	4.04
6..	Wed ..	10.11	10.46	4.04	4.55
7..	Thur..	11.02	11.45	5.02	5.47
8..	Fri....	.....	12.00	6.04	6.41
9..	Sat....	12.45	1.00	7.09	7.38
10..	Sun...	1.46	2.04	8.15	8.35
11..	Mon ..	2.48	3.10	9.20	9.36
12..	Tues..	3.48	4.14	10.21	10.29
13..	Wed...	4 44	5.14	11.19	11.22
14..	Thur..	5.38	6.10	.....	12.11
15..	Fri....	6.28	7.01	12.14	1.01
16..	Sat....	7.16	7.50	1.04	1.49
17..	Sun...	8.01	8.35	1.52	2.34
18..	Mon...	8.44	9.19	2.39	3.18
19..	Tues..	9.26	10.00	3.25	4.00
20..	Wed ..	10.07	10.40	4.10	4.41
21..	Thur..	10.39	11.19	4.51	5.21
22..	Fri....	11.12	11.58	5.34	6.00
23..	Sat....	11.45	.....	6.17	6.40
24..	Sun...	12.36	12.20	7.04	7.20
25..	Mon...	1.20	1.00	7.52	8.02
26..	Tues..	2.10	1.50	8.49	8.50
27..	Wed ..	3.01	2.48	9.49	●9.43
28..	Thur..	3.59	3.56	10.44	10.37
29..	Fri....	4.52	5.04	11.39	11.31
30..	Sat....	5.44	6.06	.....	12.30
31..	Sun...	6.36	7.04	12.25	1.21

Sandy Hook (The Horseshoe), New Jersey.

1899.		JANUARY.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Sun...	10.02	10.37	3.45	4.23
2..	Mon...	10.40	11.19	4.25	5.00
3..	Tues...	11.19	.....	5.10	5.40
4..	Wed ..	12.06	12.06	6.03	6.26
5..	Thur..	12.59	1.01	7.01	7.20
6..	Fri....	1.56	2.05	8.09	8.19
7..	Sat....	2.58	3.16	9.17	9.22
8..	Sun...	3.59	4.26	10.24	10.25
9..	Mon...	4.58	5.31	11.25	11.26
10..	Tues..	5.55	6.29	.....	12.21
11..	Wed ..	6.49	7.21	12.25	1.14
12..	Thur..	7.42	8.15	1.21	2.05
13..	Fri....	8.34	9.05	2.14	2.54
14..	Sat....	9.22	9.55	3.06	3.42
15..	Sun...	10.11	10.46	4.00	4.28
16..	Mon...	11.03	11.38	4.54	5.17
17..	Tues..	11.56	.....	5.51	6.09
18..	Wed ..	12.31	12.51	6.49	7.01
19..	Thur..	1.27	1.50	7.50	7.58
20..	Fri....	2.24	2.50	8.42	8.55
21..	Sat....	3.20	3.50	9.51	9.51
22..	Sun...	4.14	4.48	10.46	10.45
23..	Mon...	5.04	5.38	11.35	11.35
24..	Tues..	5.50	6.23	.....	12.18
25..	Wed ..	6.32	7.05	12.20	12.57
26..	Thur..	7.12	7.43	1.01	1.34
27..	Fri....	7.49	8.20	1.39	2.09
28..	Sat....	8.24	8.54	2.15	2.41
29..	Sun...	8.59	9.29	2.48	3.15
30..	Mon...	9.35	10.06	3.24	3.50
31..	Tues..	10.12	10.48	4.04	4.27

1899.		MARCH.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Wed ..	9.51	10.21	3.46	3.56
2..	Thur..	10.35	11.09	4.31	4.40
3..	Fri....	11.26	.....	5.23	5.30
4..	Sat....	12.04	12.26	6.22	6.30
5..	Sun...	1.06	1.35	7.29	7.39
6..	Mon...	2.12	2.50	8.39	8.51
7..	Tues..	3.19	3.58	9.45	10.00
8..	Wed ..	4.21	4.56	10.45	11.02
9..	Thur..	5.20	5.51	11.40	.....
10..	Fri....	6.14	6.41	12.00	12.29
11..	Sat....	7.04	7.30	12.51	1.16
12..	Sun...	7.51	8.16	1.41	2.01
13..	Mon...	8.37	9.01	2.30	2.45
14..	Tues..	9.23	9.46	3.16	3.28
15..	Wed ..	10.10	10.33	4.04	4.12
16..	Thur..	10.59	11.21	4.52	4.59
17..	Fri....	11.49	.....	5.44	5.50
18..	Sat....	12.14	12.46	6.39	6.46
19..	Sun...	1.10	1.49	7.39	7.50
20..	Mon...	2.09	2.51	8.39	8.55
21..	Tues..	3.06	3.49	9.36	9.51
22..	Wed ..	4.00	4.38	10.24	10.41
23..	Thur..	4.48	5.20	11.09	11.26
24..	Fri....	5.31	6.00	11.46	.....
25..	Sat....	6.13	6.38	12.06	12.23
26..	Sun...	6.51	7.14	12.44	12.59
27..	Mon...	7.30	7.51	1.21	1.35
28..	Tues...	8.10	8.31	2.01	2.11
29..	Wed ..	8.50	9.14	2.45	2.50
30..	Thur..	9.34	10.00	3.30	3.34
31..	Fri....	10.21	10.50	4.19	4.20

1899.		MAY.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Mon...	.....	12.11	5.59	6.10
2..	Tues...	12.32	1.16	6.58	7.20
3..	Wed ..	1.36	2.19	7.58	8.29
4..	Thur..	2.40	3.17	8.56	9.32
5..	Fri....	3.40	4.11	9.51	10.30
6..	Sat....	4.36	5.04	10.45	11.24
7..	Sun....	5.29	5.53	11.34	.....
8..	Mon...	6.19	6.40	12.15	12.20
9..	Tues..	7.06	7.25	1.02	1.06
10..	Wed ..	7.52	8.09	1.48	1.50
11..	Thur..	8.36	8.53	2.31	2.34
12..	Fri....	9.20	9.33	3.14	3.14
13..	Sat....	10.05	10.13	3.55	3.55
14..	Sun...	10.50	10.55	4.37	4.36
15..	Mon...	11.36	11.39	5.21	5.20
16..	Tues..	.....	12.26	6.05	6.08
17..	Wed ..	12.24	1.19	6.52	7.05
18..	Thur..	1.14	2.10	7.40	8.06
19..	Fri....	2.08	3.00	8.30	9.07
20..	Sat....	3.05	3.50	9.20	10.03
21..	Sun...	4.00	4.38	10.09	10.55
22..	Mon...	4.54	5.26	10.58	11.46
23..	Tues..	5.48	6.13	11.45	.....
24..	Wed...	6.39	7.00	12.35	12.33
25..	Thur..	7.30	7.47	1.24	1.22
26..	Fri....	8.20	8.36	2.12	2.11
27..	Sat....	9.10	9.28	3.02	3.01
28..	Sun...	10.05	10.21	3.54	3.59
29..	Mon...	11.00	11.16	4.46	4.59
30..	Tues..	11.58	.....	5.40	6.00
31..	Wed ..	12.14	12.56	6.35	7.05

1899.		FEBRUARY.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Wed ..	10.54	11.34	4.49	5.08
2..	Thur..	11.41	.....	5.40	5.54
3..	Fri....	12.29	12.38	6.39	6.50
4..	Sat....	1.26	1.43	7.45	7.53
5..	Sun...	2.30	2.59	8.56	9.04
6..	Mon...	3.36	4.11	10.04	10.11
7..	Tues..	4.39	5.14	11.07	11.15
8..	Wed ..	5.36	6.11	.....	12.02
9..	Thur..	6.32	7.04	12.15	12.54
10..	Fri....	7.23	7.55	1.08	1.42
11..	Sat....	8.13	8.44	2.00	2.29
12..	Sun...	9.01	9.30	2.50	3.14
13..	Mon...	9.49	10.17	3.40	3.59
14..	Tues..	10.36	11.06	4.30	4.45
15..	Wed ..	11.26	11.58	5.21	5.34
16..	Thur..	.....	12.20	6.17	6.26
17..	Fri....	12.52	1.18	7.18	7.24
18..	Sat....	1.50	2.21	8.19	8.24
19..	Sun...	2.49	3.22	9.20	9.26
20..	Mon...	3.45	4.22	10.16	10.23
21..	Tues..	4.36	5.12	11.08	11.11
22..	Wed ..	5.23	5.56	11.49	11.56
23..	Thur..	6.05	6.36	.....	12.26
24..	Fri....	6.45	7.13	12.36	1.01
25..	Sat....	7.23	7.49	1.13	1.35
26..	Sun...	7.56	8.23	1.49	2.09
27..	Mon...	8.33	8.59	2.25	2.42
28..	Tues..	9.11	9.38	3.06	3.16

1899.		APRIL.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Sat....	11.16	11.46	5.12	5.15
2..	Sun...	.....	12.20	6.11	6.20
3..	Mon...	12.49	1.29	7.15	7.30
4..	Tues..	1.54	2.36	8.22	8.41
5..	Wed ..	3.00	3.40	9.22	9.49
6..	Thur..	4.02	4.36	10.20	10.49
7..	Fri....	5.00	5.28	11.12	11.42
8..	Sat....	5.51	6.18	.....	12.01
9..	Sun...	6.41	7.04	12.34	12.49
10..	Mon...	7.29	7.50	1.22	1.33
11..	Tues...	8.16	8.34	2.09	2.16
12..	Wed ..	9.00	9.16	2.54	2.59
13..	Thur..	9.44	10.01	3.39	3.41
14..	Fri....	10.30	10.47	4.24	4.24
15..	Sat....	11.20	11.34	5.10	5.11
16..	Sun...	.....	12.13	6.00	6.04
17..	Mon...	12.25	1.11	6.51	7.03
18..	Tues..	1.19	2.09	7.46	8.10
19..	Wed ..	2.15	3.04	8.41	9.08
20..	Thur..	3.11	3.54	9.31	10.00
21..	Fri....	4.01	4.39	10.16	10.48
22..	Sat....	4.51	5.20	11.00	11.32
23..	Sun...	5.36	6.00	11.41	.....
24..	Mon...	6.20	6.42	12.15	12.20
25..	Tues..	7.03	7.24	12.57	1.01
26..	Wed ..	7.46	8.09	1.41	1.44
27..	Thur..	8.33	8.54	2.27	2.28
28..	Fri....	9.21	9.44	3.15	3.15
29..	Sat....	10.14	10.36	4.06	4.08
30..	Sun...	11.11	11.32	5.01	5.05

1899.		JUNE.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Thur..	1.15	1.55	7.32	8.10
2..	Fri....	2.15	2.51	8.29	9.11
3..	Sat....	3.15	3.46	9.24	10.10
4..	Sun...	4.11	4.39	10.17	11.05
5..	Mon...	5.06	5.30	11.09	11.55
6..	Tues...	5.56	6.18	11.58	.....
7..	Wed ..	6.45	7.02	12.44	12.44
8..	Thur..	7.32	7.46	1.27	1.30
9..	Fri....	8.16	8.29	2.10	2.12
10..	Sat....	9.00	9.09	2.50	2.51
11..	Sun...	9.41	9.46	3.30	3.29
12..	Mon...	10.21	10.21	4.07	4.04
13..	Tues..	11.00	10.58	4.45	4.41
14..	Wed ..	11.41	11.36	5.23	5.24
15..	Thur..	.....	12.28	6.02	6.14
16..	Fri....	12.19	1.16	6.45	7.10
17..	Sat....	1.10	2.10	7.38	8.19
18..	Sun...	2.09	3.04	8.26	9.20
19..	Mon...	3.14	4.00	9.23	10.21
20..	Tues..	4.18	4.55	10.20	11.20
21..	Wed...	5.21	5.48	11.16	.....
22..	Thur..	6.18	6.40	12.15	12.11
23..	Fri....	7.13	7.32	1.07	1.06
24..	Sat....	8.05	8.23	1.58	2.00
25..	Sun...	8.57	9.14	2.48	2.52
26..	Mon...	9.49	10.05	3.37	3.47
27..	Tues..	10.41	10.58	4.26	4.44
28..	Wed...	11.36	11.53	5.18	5.44
29..	Thur..	.....	12.31	6.10	6.45
30..	Fri....	12.50	1.29	7.04	7.49

1899.		JULY.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Sat....	1.49	2.25	8.00	8.48
2..	Sun...	2.49	3.21	8.56	9.50
3..	Mon...	3.49	4.16	9.51	10.44
4..	Tues..	4.45	5.08	10.45	11.36
5..	Wed..	5.38	5.56	11.36	12.50
6..	Thur..	6.26	6.40	12.24	12.25
7..	Fri....	7.12	7.24	1.08	1.10
8..	Sat....	7.55	8.04	1.47	1.51
9..	Sun...	8.34	8.40	2.25	2.29
10..	Mon...	9.12	9.15	3.00	3.04
11..	Tues..	9.49	9.50	3.35	3.36
12..	Wed...	10.23	10.24	4.09	4.11
13..	Thur..	11.00	11.00	4.42	4.51
14..	Fri....	11.45	11.40	5.19	5.37
15..	Sat....	.....	12.32	6.00	6.31
16..	Sun...	12.29	1.26	6.47	7.35
17..	Mon...	1.29	2.28	7.45	8.45
18..	Tuos..	2.39	3.29	8.46	9.54
19..	Wed.	3.52	4.29	9.56	11.02
20..	Thur..	5.00	5.26	10.59	11.56
21..	Fri....	6.01	6.22	11.59	1.34
22..	Sat....	6.56	7.15	12.49	12.54
23..	Sun...	7.49	8.06	1.39	1.49
24..	Mon...	8.39	8.56	2.29	2.40
25..	Tues...	9.29	9.46	3.14	3.32
26..	Wed..	10.19	10.36	4.01	4.26
27..	Thur..	11.09	11.29	4.50	5.21
28..	Fri....	.....	12.02	5.40	6.19
29..	Sat....	12.24	12.59	6.33	7.20
30..	Sun...	1.21	1.56	7.30	8.23
31..	Mon...	2.23	2.55	8.29	9.26

1899.		SEPTEMBER.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Fri....	4.55	5.06	10.56	11.31
2..	Sat....	5.40	5.50	11.44	.....
3..	Sun...	6.21	6.31	12.11	12.24
4..	Mon...	6.59	7.10	12.49	1.02
5..	Tues..	7.34	7.45	1.21	1.37
6..	Wed..	8.09	8.19	1.54	2.11
7..	Thur..	8.41	8.52	2.25	2.48
8..	Fri....	9.18	9.30	2.58	3.26
9..	Sat....	9.57	10.11	3.32	4.08
10..	Sun...	10.41	10.56	4.11	4.56
11..	Mon...	11.32	11.51	4.58	5.51
12..	Tues..	.....	12.31	5.52	6.54
13..	Wed...	12.58	1.36	7.01	8.01
14..	Thur..	2.11	2.42	8.13	9.11
15..	Fri....	3.22	3.49	9.29	10.12
16..	Sat....	4.25	4.51	10.32	11.10
17..	Sun...	5.21	5.46	11.31	.....
18..	Mon..	6.14	6.38	12.01	12.26
19..	Tues..	7.04	7.26	12.50	1.16
20..	Wed..	7.50	8.14	1.36	2.06
21..	Thur..	8.37	9.00	2.20	2.54
22..	Fri....	9.24	9.47	3.05	3.41
23..	Sat....	10.11	10.37	3.51	4.32
24..	Sun...	11.01	11.30	4.39	5.24
25..	Mon..	11.54	.....	5.30	6.19
26..	Tues..	12.28	12.50	6.29	7.19
27..	Wed..	1.30	1.49	7.32	8.19
28..	Thur..	2.32	2.48	8.39	9.16
29..	Fri....	3.31	3.42	9.36	10.08
30..	Sat....	4.21	4.31	10.29	10.51

1899.		NOVEMBER.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Wed..	5.44	6.02	.....	12.00
2..	Thur..	6.24	6.44	12.01	12.41
3..	Fri....	7.05	7.26	12.41	1.24
4..	Sat....	7.47	8.10	1.21	2.08
5..	Sun...	8.31	8.56	2.05	2.52
6..	Mon...	9.18	9.47	2.50	3.41
7..	Tues..	10.09	10.41	3.38	4.33
8..	Wed..	11.01	11.40	4.32	5.27
9..	Thur..	11.59	.....	5.35	6.25
10..	Fri....	12.41	1.00	6.41	7.23
11..	Sat....	1.44	2.04	7.53	8.22
12..	Sun...	2.42	3.06	8.59	9.20
13..	Mon...	3.40	4.05	10.00	10.14
14..	Tues..	4.35	5.00	11.56	11.06
15..	Wed..	5.25	5.53	11.50	11.56
16..	Thur..	6.14	6.43	.....	12.40
17..	Fri....	7.02	7.31	12.44	1.26
18..	Sat....	7.50	8.19	1.31	2.14
19..	Sun...	8.35	9.04	2.17	2.59
20..	Mon...	9.19	9.51	3.02	3.43
21..	Tues..	10.02	10.38	3.45	4.26
22..	Wed..	10.45	11.26	4.30	5.10
23..	Thur..	11.29	.....	5.16	5.55
24..	Fri....	12.15	12.14	6.05	6.40
25..	Sat....	1.04	1.00	7.01	7.26
26..	Sun...	1.55	1.51	7.57	8.13
27..	Mon...	2.45	2.45	8.54	9.01
28..	Tues..	3.34	3.40	9.47	9.50
29..	Wed..	4.22	4.36	10.39	10.39
30..	Thur..	5.08	5.28	11.28	11.24

1899.		AUGUST.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Tues..	3.25	3.51	9.29	10.22
2..	Wed	4.24	4.44	10.26	11.15
3..	Thur..	5.19	5.34	11.19	.....
4..	Fri....	6.06	6.18	12.01	12.05
5..	Sat....	6.50	6.59	12.41	12.50
6..	Sun...	7.30	7.39	1.20	1.29
7..	Mon...	8.06	8.14	1.56	2.05
8..	Tues..	8.40	8.46	2.29	2.39
9..	Wed...	9.14	9.19	3.00	3.11
10..	Thur..	9.49	9.54	3.33	3.46
11..	Fri....	10.26	10.31	4.06	4.26
12..	Sat....	11.09	11.14	4.41	5.14
13..	Sun...	11.59	.....	5.24	6.06
14..	Mon...	12.05	12.54	6.12	7.10
15..	Tues..	1.07	1.56	7.14	8.20
16..	Wed..	2.20	3.02	8.25	9.30
17..	Thur..	3.40	4.09	9.37	10.36
18..	Fri....	4.44	5.09	10.44	11.34
19..	Sat....	5.42	6.05	11.45	.....
20..	Sun...	6.36	6.58	12.26	12.41
21..	Mon..	7.27	7.48	1.16	1.34
22..	Tues..	8.16	8.37	2.02	2.24
23..	Wed..	9.04	9.25	2.47	3.14
24..	Thur..	9.51	10.12	3.33	4.04
25..	Fri....	10.40	11.04	4.20	4.57
26..	Sat....	11.32	11.57	5.10	5.51
27..	Sun...	.....	12.26	6.02	6.51
28..	Mon...	12.54	1.25	7.00	7.53
29..	Tues...	1.58	2.25	8.02	8.56
30.	Wed..	3.00	3.24	9.06	9.54
31..	Thur..	4.01	4.18	10.05	10.46

1899.		OCTOBER.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Sun...	5.06	5.18	11.14	12.31
2..	Mon...	5.46	5.58	11.54	.....
3..	Tues..	6.23	6.38	12.09	12.32
4..	Wed..	7.00	7.14	12.43	1.09
5..	Thur..	7.35	7.51	1.16	1.46
6..	Fri....	8.12	8.29	1.52	2.26
7..	Sat....	8.52	9.11	2.29	3.09
8..	Sun...	9.36	9.56	3.06	3.54
9..	Mon...	10.22	10.46	3.50	4.44
10..	Tues..	11.15	11.46	4.41	5.40
11..	Wed..	.....	12.15	5.42	6.40
12..	Thur..	12.51	1.18	6.51	7.48
13..	Fri....	2.00	2.24	8.04	8.47
14..	Sat....	3.05	3.29	9.14	9.46
15..	Sun...	4.05	4.29	10.19	10.42
16..	Mon...	5.00	5.23	11.15	11.34
17..	Tues..	5.50	6.15	.....	12.07
18..	Wed..	6.39	7.04	12.22	12.58
19..	Thur..	7.25	7.52	1.09	1.46
20..	Fri....	8.11	8.40	1.55	2.34
21..	Sat....	8.56	9.25	2.40	3.20
22..	Sun...	9.43	10.14	3.24	4.06
23..	Mon...	10.31	11.05	4.11	4.55
24..	Tues..	11.20	11.59	5.01	5.45
25..	Wed..	.....	12.10	5.54	6.38
26..	Thur..	12.56	1.05	6.56	7.31
27..	Fri....	1.54	2.00	7.58	8.25
28..	Sat....	2.48	2.56	8.56	9.16
29..	Sun...	3.38	3.47	9.49	10.00
30.	Mon..	4.23	4.35	10.35	10.44
31..	Tues..	5.05	5.19	11.19	11.24

1899.		DECEMBER.			
Day of		High		Low	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1..	Fri....	5.54	6.19	.....	12.16
2..	Sat....	6.39	7.09	12.10	1.02
3..	Sun...	7.26	7.56	12.57	1.50
4..	Mon...	8.14	8.46	1.46	2.39
5..	Tues...	9.04	9.36	2.36	3.29
6..	Wed..	9.54	10.31	3.30	4.19
7..	Thur..	10.47	11.26	4.27	5.11
8..	Fri....	11.42	.....	5.25	6.04
9..	Sat....	12.23	12.40	6.29	6.59
10..	Sun...	1.21	1.41	7.34	7.56
11..	Mon..	2.19	2.41	8.38	8.52
12..	Tues..	3.16	3.41	9.40	9.48
13..	Wed..	4.11	4.40	10.38	10.42
14..	Thur..	5.04	5.33	11.31	11.34
15..	Fri....	5.54	6.24	.....	12.21
16..	Sat....	6.42	7.14	12.24	1.09
17..	Sun...	7.29	8.00	1.11	1.55
18..	Mon...	8.12	8.44	1.56	2.36
19..	Tues..	8.54	9.28	2.40	3.16
20..	Wed...	9.35	10.10	3.21	3.56
21..	Thur..	10.13	10.50	4.00	4.34
22..	Fri....	10.49	11.30	4.38	5.11
23..	Sat....	11.26	.....	5.16	5.48
24..	Sun...	12.12	12.04	6.00	6.29
25..	Mon...	12.59	12.49	6.54	7.12
26..	Tues..	1.49	1.41	7.50	8.02
27..	Wed...	2.40	2.45	8.54	8.56
28..	Thur..	3.36	3.54	9.58	9.56
29..	Fri....	4.31	4.56	10.56	10.52
30..	Sat....	5.25	5.54	11.54	11.48
31..	Sun...	6.18	6.49	.....	12.44

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The Eastern Standard Time of High Water (except for the Florida stations, which are in Central Standard time) at the following stations may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Sandy Hook (The Horseshoe) the hours and minutes annexed.

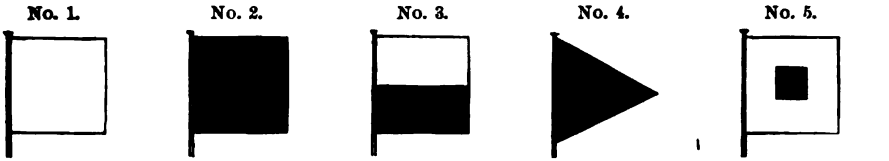
(Specially prepared by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	Sub.	2	18	Newport News, Va.	Add	1	32
Annapolis, Md.	Sub.	2	41	New York (Governor's Island), N.Y.	Add	0	34
Atlantic City, N. J.	Add	0	19	Norfolk Navy Yard, Va.	Add	1	44
Baltimore, Md.	Sub.	0	53	Norwich, Conn.	Add	2	29
Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert Island, Me.	Add	3	00	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Add	1	23
Beaufort, S. C.	Add	1	08	Philadelphia (Walnut St.), Pa.	Sub.	6	04
Block Island, R. I.	Sub.	0	07	Plymouth, Mass.	Add	3	36
Boston, Mass.	Add	3	45	Point Judith Light, R. I.	Sub.	0	08
Bridgeport, Conn.	Add	3	36	Point Lookout, Md.	Add	5	35
Bristol, R. I.	Add	0	21	Pollock Rip, Mass.	Add	4	03
Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y.	Add	1	14	Portland, Me.	Add	3	21
Cape May, N. J.	Add	0	50	Port Royal, S. C.	Add	0	55
Cape Poge, Mass.	Add	4	09	Portsmouth, N. H.	Add	3	40
Charleston, S. C.	Add	0	15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Add	4	28
Coney Island, N. Y.	Add	0	05	Providence, R. I.	Add	0	32
Cottage City, Mass.	Add	4	06	Quick's Hole, Mass.	Sub.	0	05
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Add	1	48	Race Point, Mass.	Add	3	36
Eastport, Me.	Add	3	10	Richmond, Va.	Sub.	2	46
Edgartown, Mass.	Add	4	32	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	Add	0	12
Fernandina, Fla.	Sub.	0	14	Rockland, Me.	Add	3	18
Fort Sumter, S. C.	Add	0	04	Rockport, Mass.	Add	3	13
Gloucester, Mass.	Add	3	19	St. Augustine, Fla.	Add	0	21
Great Point, Nantucket I., Mass.	Add	4	23	St. John's River entrance, Fla.	Sub.	0	23
Hartford, Conn.	Sub.	4	45	Salem, Mass.	Add	3	34
Hell Gate Ferry, N. Y.	Add	2	30	Savannah, Ga.	Add	1	12
Isle of Shoals, N. H.	Add	3	35	Savannah River entrance, Ga.	Add	0	08
Jacksonville, Fla.	Add	0	45	Saybrook, Conn.	Add	2	52
Kennebec River entrance, Me.	Add	3	36	Southport, or Smithville, N. C.	Add	0	16
Key West, Fla.	Add	1	00	Stonington, Conn.	Add	1	31
League Island, Pa.	Sub.	6	32	Tennant Har. or, Me.	Add	3	04
Lynn, Mass.	Add	3	38	Throg's Neck, N. Y.	Add	3	38
Marblehead, Mass.	Add	3	26	Trenton, N. J.	Sub.	3	02
Nahant, Mass.	Add	3	27	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	Add	3	59
Nantucket, Mass.	Add	4	42	Washington Navy Yard, D. C.	Add	0	24
Newark, N. J.	Add	1	32	Watch Hill, R. I.	Add	1	10
New Bedford, Mass.	Add	0	15	West Point Light, N. Y.	Add	3	24
Newburyport, Mass.	Add	3	40	Wilmington, N. C.	Add	2	39
New Haven, Conn.	Add	3	34	Willets Point, N. Y.	Add	3	36
New London, Conn.	Add	1	48	Wood's Hole, Mass.	Add	0	53
Newport, R. I.	Add	0	07	Yorktown, Va.	Add	1	50

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at Sandy Hook under the desired date, and then add 19 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

Explanation of Flag Signals.



Number 1, white flag, six feet square, indicates clear or fair weather. Number 2, blue flag, six feet square, indicates rain or snow. Number 3, white and blue flag (parallel bars of white and blue), six feet square, indicates that local rains or showers will occur, and that the rainfall will not be general. Number 4, black triangular flag, four feet at the base and six feet in length, always refers to temperature; when placed above numbers 1, 2, or 3 it indicates warmer weather; when placed below numbers 1, 2, or 3 it indicates colder weather; when not displayed, the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that there will be no decided change. Number 5, white flag, six feet square, with black square in center, indicates the approach of a *sudden* and *decided* fall in temperature, and is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. When number 5 is displayed, number 4 is always omitted.

A special storm flag, red with black square in center (not shown above), is prescribed for use in North and South Dakota, Minnesota (except at Lake stations), Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming, to indicate high winds, accompanied by snow, with temperature below freezing.

When displayed on poles, the signals should be arranged to read downward; when displayed from horizontal supports, a small streamer should be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

Interpretation of Displays.

No. 1, alone, indicates fair weather, stationary temperature.

No. 2, alone, indicates rain or snow, stationary temperature.

No. 3, alone, indicates local rain, stationary temperature.

No. 1, with No. 4 above it, indicates fair weather, warmer.

No. 1, with No. 4 below it, indicates fair weather, colder.

No. 2, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weather, rain or snow.

No. 2, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather, rain or snow.

No. 3, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weather with local rains.

No. 3, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather with local rains.

No. 1, with No. 5, indicates fair weather, cold wave.

No. 2, with No. 5, indicates wet weather, cold wave.

Explanation of Whistle Signals.

The warning signal, to attract attention, will be a long blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration. After this warning signal has been sounded, long blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and short blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather to be sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.
Two long	Rain or snow.
Three long	Local rains.
One short	Lower temperature.
Two short	Higher temperature.
Three short	Cold wave.

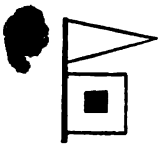
INTERPRETATION OF COMBINATION BLASTS.

One long, alone	Fair weather, stationary temperature.
Two long, alone	Rain or snow, stationary temperature.
One long and short	Fair weather, lower temperature.
Two long and two short	Rain or snow, higher temperature.
One long and three short	Fair weather, cold wave.
Three long and two short	Local rains, higher temperature.

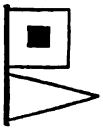
By repeating each combination a few times, with an interval of ten seconds between, possibilities of error in reading the forecasts will be avoided, such as may arise from variable winds, or failure to hear the warning signal.

Marine Storm Signals.

STORM SIGNALS.

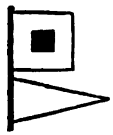


Northeasterly Winds.



Southeasterly Winds.

Northwesterly Winds.



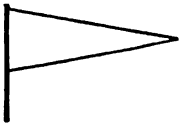
Southwesterly Winds.

Explanation of Flags.

Red, Black Center.

Storm.

White Pennant.



Westerly Winds. When Displayed in Connection with Storm Signal.

Red Pennant.

Easterly Winds. When Displayed in Connection with Storm Signal.

Red Pennant.

Information Signal. When Displayed Alone.

A Storm Signal.—A red flag (eight feet square) with black center (three feet square) indicate that the storm is expected to be of marked violence.

A Red Pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates easterly winds—that is, from northeast to south, inclusive, and that the storm center is approaching.

A White Pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates westerly winds—that is, from north to southwest, inclusive, and that the storm center has passed.

When the Red Pennant is hoisted *above* the storm signal, winds are expected from the northeast quadrant; when *below*, from the southeast quadrant.

When the White Pennant is hoisted *above* the storm signal, winds are expected from the northwest quadrant; when *below*, from the southwest quadrant.

Night Signals.—By night a red light will indicate easterly winds; a white light *above* a red light will indicate westerly winds.

The Hurricane Signal consists of two red flags with black centers, displayed one above the other, and will be used to announce the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and the northern Atlantic coast.

The Information Signal consists of a red or white pennant, displayed alone. When displayed at stations on the Great Lakes, indicates that winds are expected which, in the opinion of the forecast official, may prove dangerous to smaller classes of vessels and tows, without reference to any stated velocity. When displayed at stations on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, indicates that the local observer has received information from the central office of a storm covering a limited area, dangerous only for vessels about to sail to certain points. The signal serves as a notification to shipmasters that information will be given them upon application to the local observer.

WIND-BAROMETER TABLE.

(From the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.)

The following table presents, in form for ready reference, atmospheric signs which have been found to presage certain weather changes and conditions over the middle and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States:

Barometer (Reduced to Sea Level).	Wind Direction.	Character of Weather Indicated.
30.00 to 30.20, and steady	westerly	Fair, with slight changes in temperature, for one to two days.
30.00 to 30.20, and rising rapidly	westerly	Fair, followed within two days by warmer and rain.
30.00 to 30.20, and falling rapidly	s. to e	Warmer, and rain within 24 hours.
30.20, or above, and falling rapidly	s. to e	Warmer, and rain within 36 hours.
30.20, or above, and falling rapidly	w. to n	Cold and clear, quickly followed by warmer and rain.
30.20, or above, and steady	variable	No early change.
30.00, or below, and falling slowly	s. to e	Rain within 18 hours that will continue a day or two.
30.00, or below, and falling rapidly	e. to ne	Rain, with high wind, followed within two days by clearing, colder.
30.00, or below, and rising	s. to w	Clearing and colder within 12 hours.
29.80, or below, and falling rapidly	se. to ne	Severe storm of wind and rain imminent. In winter, snow and cold wave within 24 hours.
29.80, or below, and falling rapidly	e. to n	Severe northeast gales and heavy rain or snow, followed, in winter, by cold wave.
29.80, or below, and rising rapidly	Going to w	Clearing and colder.

The character of the precipitation, whether rain or snow, is governed by the temperature.

Duration of Different Kinds of Weather in the Several Storms—Vicinity of New York.

Critical Winds.	Clear. Hours.	Cloudy. Hours.	Rain. Hours.	Clear'g. Hours.
South to Southwest.	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast..	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast...	20	17.6	31	20.6

RULES FOR CONVERTING.

Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit—Multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32. Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9. Centigrade degrees to Reaumur—Multiply by 4 and divide by 5. Reaumur degrees to Centigrade—Multiply by 5 and divide by 4. Reaumur degrees to Fahrenheit—Multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32. Fahrenheit degrees to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9.

Comparative Temperatures of Different Scales.

F'heit.	C'grade.	R'mur.	F'heit.	C'grade.	R'mur.
212°	100°	80°	55°	12.7°	10.2°
200	93.3	74.6	50	10.	8.
190	87.7	70.2	45	7.2	5.7
180	82.2	65.7	40	4.4	3.5
170	76.6	61.3	35	1.6	1.3
160	71.25	57.	32	0.	0.
150	65.5	52.4	30	—1.1	—0.8
140	60.	48.	25	—3.8	—3.1
130	54.4	43.5	20	—6.6	-5.3
120	48.8	39.1	15	—9.4	—7.5
110	43.3	34.6	10	—12.2	—9.7
100	37.7	30.2	5	—15.	—12.
95	35.	28.	0	—17.7	—14.2
90	32.2	25.7	—5	—20.5	—16.4
85	29.4	23.5	—10	—23.3	—18.6
80	26.6	21.3	—15	—26.1	—20.8
75	23.8	19.1	—20	—28.8	—23.1
70	21.1	16.8	—25	—31.6	—25.3
65	18.3	14.6	—30	—34.4	—27.5
60	15.5	12.4			

TIME.

STANDARD TIME.

On November 18th, 1883, all the principal railroads of the United States adopted a standard of time. The United States was divided into four sections, each of 15 degrees longitude, equivalent to one hour of time. The first, or eastern section, uses the 75th meridian, and includes all territory lying between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., its most southern point. The second, or central section, uses the 90th meridian, and includes the territory between the last-mentioned line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third, or mountain section, uses the 105th meridian, and includes the territory between the last-mentioned line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth, or Pacific section, uses the 120th meridian, and covers the rest of the territory to the Pacific Coast. Standard time within each of these sections is uniform, and the time in each section differs from that of the next by exactly one hour.

TO OBTAIN CORRECT LOCAL TIME.

Apply to standard time by adding or subtracting the correction in minutes given in the table.

Albany, N. Y.	Eastern.	Add 5	Jackson, Miss.	Central.	Sub. 1
Austin, Tex.	Central.	Sub. 31	Jacksonville, Fla.	Central.	Add 33
Baltimore, Md.	Eastern.	Sub. 6	Janesville, Wis.	Central.	Add 4
Baton Rouge, La.	Central.	Sub. 4	Jefferson City, Mo.	Central.	Sub. 9
Bismarck, Dak.	Central.	Sub. 43	Kansas City, Mo.	Central.	Sub. 18
Boston, Mass.	Eastern.	Add 16	Keokuk, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 6
Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 16	Knoxville, Tenn.	Central.	Add 24
Burlington, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 5	La Crosse, Wis.	Central.	Sub. 5
Cairo, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 3	Lawrence, Kan.	Central.	Sub. 21
Charleston, S. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 20	Lexington, Ky.	Central.	Add 23
Chicago, Ill.	Central.	Add 10	Little Rock, Ark.	Central.	Sub. 9
Cincinnati, O.	Central.	Add 22	Louisville, Ky.	Central.	Add 18
Cleveland, O.	Central.	Add 33	Lynchburg, Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 17
Columbia, S. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 24	Memphis, Tenn.	Central.	Add 0
Columbus, O.	Central.	Add 28	Milwaukee, Wis.	Central.	Add 8
Dayton, O.	Central.	Add 23	Mobile, Ala.	Central.	Add 8
Denver, Col.	Mountain.	Sub. 0	Montgomery, Ala.	Central.	Add 15
Des Moines, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 14	Nashville, Tenn.	Central.	Add 13
Detroit, Mich.	Central.	Add 28	New Haven, Conn.	Eastern.	Add 8
Dubuque, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 3	New Orleans, La.	Central.	Sub. 0
Duluth, Minn.	Central.	Sub. 9	New York, N. Y.	Eastern.	Add 4
Erie, Pa.	Central.	Add 40	Norfolk, Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 5
Evansville, Ind.	Central.	Add 10	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 2
Ft. Gibson, Cherokee Nation.	Central.	Sub. 21	Omaha City, Neb.	Central.	Sub. 24
Fort Smith, Ark.	Central.	Sub. 11	Pensacola, Fla.	Central.	Add 11
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Central.	Add 19	Philadelphia, Pa.	Eastern.	Sub. 1
Galena, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 2	Pittsburg, Pa.	Eastern.	Sub. 20
Galveston, Tex.	Central.	Sub. 19	Portland, Me.	Eastern.	Add 19
Grand Haven, Mich.	Central.	Add 15	Providence, R. I.	Eastern.	Add 14
Harrisburg, Pa.	Eastern.	Sub. 7	Quincy, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 6
Houston, Tex.	Central.	Sub. 21	Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 15
Huntsville, Ala.	Central.	Add 12	Richmond, Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 10
Indianapolis, Ind.	Central.	Add 16	Rochester, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 11

Standard Time.—Continued.

Rock Island, Ill	Central.	Sub. 3	Syracuse, N. Y	Eastern.	Sub. 6
Santa Fe, N. M	Mountain.	Sub. 4	Toledo, O	Central	Add 25
Savannah, Ga	Central.	Add 36	Trenton, N. J	Eastern.	Add 1
Shreveport, La	Central.	Sub. 15	Utica, N. Y	Eastern.	Sub. 1
Springfield, Ill	Central.	Add 2	Washington, D. C	Eastern.	Sub. 8
St. Joseph, Mo	Central.	Sub. 19	Wheeling, W. Va	Eastern.	Sub. 23
St. Louis, Mo	Central.	Sub. 1	Wilmington, Del	Eastern.	Sub. 2
St. Paul, Minn	Central.	Sub. 12	Wilmington, N. C	Eastern.	Sub. 13
Superior City, Wis	Central.	Sub. 8	Yankton, Dak	Central.	Sub. 29

Time Difference Between the City of New York and the Principal Foreign Cities.

LATER THAN NEW YORK						EARLIER THAN NEW YORK.	
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Antwerp	5 13.5	Dublin	4 30.5	Paris	5 5.2	Havana	0 23.5
Berlin	5 49.5	Edinburgh	4 43.2	Rio de Janeiro	2 3.2	Hong Kong	11 27.4
Bremen	5 31.0	Geneva	5 20.5	Rome	5 45.8	Melbourne	9 34.2
Brussels	5 13.4	Hamburg	5 35.8	St. Petersburg	6 57.1	Mexico, City of	1 40.5
Buenos Ayres	1 2.4	Liverpool	4 43.6	Valparaiso	0 9.3	Panama	0 22.2
Calcutta	11 49.2	London	4 55.9	Vienna	6 1.2	Yokohama	9 45.5
Constantinople	6 51.9	Madrid	4 41.1	Halifax	0 41.5		

Divisions of Time.

TRUE TIME.

There are two kinds of time—Clock or mean-time, and apparent or sun-time. Clock-time is always right, while sun-time varies every day, the sun very seldom being on the meridian at 12 o'clock. A Solar day differs in length owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, etc.; but a mean Solar day, as recorded by clock-time, is twenty-four hours long.

An Astronomical day begins at noon and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour.

A Civil day commences at midnight and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour.

A Nautical day is counted as a Civil day, but commences like an Astronomical day, at noon.

A Calendar month varies from twenty-eight to thirty-one days.

A mean Lunar month is twenty-nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes, two seconds and a small fraction.

A Solar year, or the transition from one vernal equinox to another, consists of 365.24244 Solar days, or 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and 49.536 seconds.

A Julian year is 365 days: a Gregorian year is 365.2425 days. Every fourth year, or leap year, has 366 days.

TWILIGHT.

Twilight is the faint light which precedes sunrise and follows sunset for some hours before the actual appearance and disappearance of the sun. It is caused by the reflection of the sun's rays from the upper strata of the atmosphere, and disappears when the sun is about 18° below the horizon. From this circumstance, and from a knowledge of the diameter of the earth, the height of the atmosphere can be computed, and has been thus found to be between 45 and 50 miles. It is probable, however, that it extends much farther, but if so, it must be of such extreme tenuity that it is incapable of reflecting the sun's rays.

LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Spring lasts from March 21 to June 21, or 92 days; summer from June 21 to September 21, or 92 days; autumn from September 21 to December 21, or 91 days, and winter from December 21 to March 21, or 90 days, or 91 days in the case of leap year, that is, the interval from the autumnal to the vernal equinox is about three days shorter (neglecting the odd hours and minutes) than the interval from the vernal to the autumnal equinox. This discrepancy is due to the form of the earth's orbit, the earth describing during the autumn and winter months that portion of its orbit nearest the sun, and therefore with the greatest velocity. We are nearest to the sun about the 1st of January and farthest about the 1st of July.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive Department.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, of Ohio	Salary,	$50,000
VICE-PRESIDENT—Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF STATE—John Hay, of District of Columbia	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF WAR—Russel A. Alger, of Michigan	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—John D. Long, of Massachusetts	"	8,000
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri	"	8,000
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—John W. Griggs, of New Jersey	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, of Iowa	"	8,000
COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE—Binger Hermann	"	4,500
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS—Charles H. Duell, of New York	"	4,500
COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS—H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee	"	5,000

United States Supreme Court.

CHIEF JUSTICE—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Appointed 1888. Salary, $10,500.

There are eight Associate Justices, who each receive $10,000 a year salary. Their names, with date of appointment, follow: John M. Harlan, Kentucky, 1877; Horace Gray, Massachusetts, 1881; D. J. Brewer, Kansas, 1890; H. B. Brown, Michigan, 1890; George Shiras, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1892; Edward D. White, Louisiana, 1894; Rufus W. Peckham, New York, 1895; Joseph McKenna, California, 1898.

There is one Associate Justice, retired, who receives $10,000 a year during life—Stephen J. Field, of California, who served from May, 1863, to December, 1897, the longest term in the history of the Court.

List of Members of the Senate.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(Corrected to February, 1899.)

ALABAMA.

John T. Morgan.....Dem.
E. W. Pettus.....Dem.

ARKANSAS.

James K. Jones.....Dem.
James H. Berry.....Dem.

CALIFORNIA.

George C. Perkins.....Rep.
——.....Rep.

COLORADO.

Henry M. Teller.....Silver Rep.
Edward O. Wolcott.....Rep.

CONNECTICUT.

Joseph R. Hawley.....Rep.
Orville H. Platt.....Rep.

DELAWARE.

——.....Rep.
Richard R. Kenney.....Dem.

FLORIDA.

——.....Dem.
Stephen R. Mallory.....Dem.

GEORGIA.

Augustus O. Bacon.....Dem.
Alexander S. Clay.....Dem.

IDAHO.

George L. Shoup.....Rep.
Henry Heitfeld.....Pop.

ILLINOIS.

Shelby M. Cullom.....Rep.
William E. Mason.....Rep.

INDIANA.

Albert J. Beveridge.....Rep.
Charles W. Fairbanks.....Rep.

IOWA.

William B. Allison.....Rep.
John H. Gear.....Rep.

KANSAS.

Lucien Baker.....Rep.
William A. Harris.....Pop.

KENTUCKY.

William Lindsay.....Dem.
William J. Deboe.....Rep.

LOUISIANA.

Donelson Caffery.....Dem.
Samuel D. McEnery.....Dem.

MAINE.

Eugene Hale.....Rep.
William P. Frye.....Rep.

MARYLAND.

Louis E. McComas.....Rep.
George L. Wellington.....Rep.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George F. Hoar.....Rep.
Henry C. Lodge.....Rep.

MICHIGAN.

James McMillan.....Rep.
Julius C. Burrows.....Rep.

MINNESOTA.

Cushman K. Davis.....Rep.
Knute Nelson.....Rep.

MISSISSIPPI.

H. De S. Money.....Dem.
——— ———.....Dem.

MISSOURI.

Francis M. Cockrell.....Dem.
George G. Vest.....Dem.

MONTANA.

Wm. A. Clark.....Dem.
Thomas H. Carter.....Rep.

NEBRASKA.

——— ———.....Rep.
John M. Thurston.....Rep.

NEVADA.

W. M. Stewart.....Silverite.
John P. Jones.....Silver Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

William E. Chandler.....Rep.
Jacob H. Gallinger.....Rep.

NEW JERSEY.

John Kean.....Rep.
William J. Sewell.....Rep.

NEW YORK.

Thomas C. Platt.....Rep.
Chauncey M. Depew.....Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jeter C. Pritchard.....Rep.
Marian Butler.....Pop.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Henry C. Hansbrough.....Rep.
Porter J. McCumber.....Rep.

OHIO.

Joseph B. Foraker.....Rep.
Marcus A. Hanna.....Rep.

OREGON.

George W. McBride.....Rep.
Joseph Simon.....Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA.

——— ———.....Rep.
Boies Penrose.....Rep.

RHODE ISLAND.

Nelson W. Aldrich.....Rep.
George P. Wetmore.....Rep.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Benjamin R. Tillman.....Dem.
John L. McLaurin.....Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Richard F. Pettigrew.....Silver Rep
James Henderson Kyle.....Ind.

TENNESSEE.

Thomas B. Turley.....Dem.
W. B. Bate.....Dem.

TEXAS.

Chas. A. Culberson.....Dem.
Horace Chilton.....Dem.

UTAH.

——— ———.....Dem.
Joseph L. Rawlins.....Dem.

VERMONT.

Jonathan Ross.....Rep.
Redfield Proctor.....Rep.

VIRGINIA.

John W. Daniel.....Dem.
Thomas S. Martin.....Dem.

WASHINGTON.

A. G. Foster.....Rep.
George F. Turner.....Pop.

WEST VIRGINIA.

N. B. Scott.....Rep.
Stephen B. Elkins.....Rep.

WISCONSIN.

——— ———.....Rep.
John C. Spooner.....Rep.

WYOMING.

Francis E. Warren.....Rep.
Clarence A. Clarke.....Rep.

The probable make-up of the Senate will be as follows:

Republicans	53
Democrats	27
Populists	4
Silver Republicans	3
Independent	1
Silverite	1
Doubtful (Delaware)	1
Total	90

List of Members of the House of Representatives.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[* Member of the Fifty-fifth Congress.]

ALABAMA.

1. *George W. Taylor.....Dem.
2. *Jesse F. Stallings.....Dem.
3. *Henry D. Clayton.....Dem.
4. *Gaston A. Robbins.....Dem.
5. *Willis Brewer.....Dem.
6. *John H. Bankhead.....Dem.
7. John L. Burnett.....Dem.
8. *Joseph Wheeler.....Dem.
9. *O. W. Underwood.....Dem.

ARKANSAS.

1. *P. D. McCulloch.....Dem.
2. *John S. Little.....Dem.
3. *Thomas C. McRae.....Dem.
4. *William L. Terry.....Dem.
5. *Hugh A. Dinsmore.....Dem.
6. *S. Brundidge, Jr.....Dem.

CALIFORNIA.

1. *John A. Barham.....Rep.
2. *M. De Vries.....Dem.
3. Victor H. Metcalf.....Rep.
4. Julius Kahn.....Rep.
5. *Eugene F. Loud.....Rep.
6. R. J. Walters.....Rep.
7. J. C. Needham.....Rep.

COLORADO.

1. *John F. Shafroth.....Silver.
2. *John C. Bell.....Populist.

CONNECTICUT.

1. *E. Stevens Henry.....Rep.
2. *N. D. Sperry.....Rep.
3. *Charles A. Russell.....Rep.
4. *Ebenezer J. Hill.....Rep.

DELAWARE.

At Large:

John H. Hoffecker.....Rep.

FLORIDA.

1. *S. M. Sparkman.....Dem.
2. *Robert W. Davis.....Dem.

GEORGIA.

1. *Rufus E. Lester.....Dem.
2. *James M. Griggs.....Dem.
3. *Elijah B. Lewis.....Dem.
4. *Wm. C. Adamson.....Dem.
5. *L. F. Livingston.....Dem.
6. *Charles L. Bartlett.....Dem.
7. *John W. Maddox.....Dem.
8. *Wm. M. Howard.....Dem.
9. *Farish C. Tate.....Dem.
10. *Wm. H. Fleming.....Dem.
11. *Wm. C. Brantley.....Dem.

IDAHO.

At Large:

Edgar Wilson.....Silver.

ILLINOIS.

1. *James R. Mann.....Rep.
2. *Wm. Lorimer.....Rep.
3. George P. Foster.....Dem.
4. Thomas Cusack.....Dem.
5. Edw. T. Noonan.....Dem.
6. *Henry S. Boutell.....Rep.
7. *George E. Foss.....Rep.
8. *Albert J. Hopkins.....Rep.
9. *Robt. R. Hitt.....Rep.
10. *Geo. W. Prince.....Rep.
11. *Walter Reeves.....Rep.
12. *Jos. G. Cannon.....Rep.
13. *Vespasian Warner.....Rep.
14. *Jos. V. Graff.....Rep.
15. *Benj. F. Marsh.....Rep.
16. Wm. E. Williams.....Dem.
17. Ben. F. Caldwell.....Dem.
18. *Thos. M. Jett.....Dem.
19. Jos. B. Crowley.....Dem.
20. Jas. R. Williams.....Dem.
21. Wm. A. Rodenburg.....Rep.
22. *George W. Smith.....Rep.

INDIANA.

1. *J. A. Hemenway.....Rep.
2. *Robt. W. Miers.....Dem.
3. *Wm. T. Zenor.....Dem.
4. *F. M. Griffith.....Dem.
5. *G. W. Faris.....Rep.
6. Jas. E. Watson.....Rep.
7. *Jesse Overstreet.....Rep.
8. Geo. W. Cromer.....Rep.
9. *Chas. B. Landis.....Rep.
10. *E. D. Crumpacker.....Rep.
11. *Geo. W. Steele.....Rep.
12. *J. M. Robinson.....Dem.
13. Abraham L. Brick.....Rep.

IOWA.

1. Thomas Hedge.....Rep.
2. Jos. R. Lane.....Rep.
3. *D. B. Henderson.....Rep.
4. Gilbert N. Haughen.....Rep.
5. *Robt. G. Cousins.....Rep.
6. *J. F. Lacey.....Rep.
7. *John A. T. Hull.....Rep.
8. *Wm. P. Hepburn.....Rep.
9. Smith McPherson.....Rep.
10. *J. P. Dolliver.....Rep.
11. Lot Thomas.....Rep.

KANSAS.

At Large:

W. J. Bailey.....Rep

1. *Charles Curtis.....Rep.
2. J. D. Bowersock.....Rep.
3. *E. R. Ridgeley.....Fus.
4. J. M. Miller.....Rep.
5. W. A. Calderhead.....Rep.
6. W. A. Reeder.....Rep.
7. C. I. Long.....Rep.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Chas. K. Wheeler.....Dem.
2. Henry D. Allen.....Dem.
3. *John S. Rhea.....Dem.
4. *David H. Smith.....Dem.
5. Oscar Turner.....Dem.
6. *Albert S. Berry.....Dem.
7. *Evan E. Settle.....Dem.
8. George G. Gilbert.....Dem.
9. *Samuel J. Pugh.....Rep.
10. *T. Y. Fitzpatrick.....Dem.
11. Vincent Boreing.....Rep.

LOUISIANA.

1. *Adolph Meyer.....Dem.
2. *Robert C. Davey.....Dem.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

3. *Robt. F. Broussard.....Dem.
4. Phanor Brezeals.....Dem.
5. *Saml. T. Baird.....Dem.
6. *S. M. Robertson.....Dem.

MAINE.

1. *Thomas B. Reed.....Rep.
2. ——— ———.....Rep.
3. *Edwin C. Burleigh.....Rep.
4. *Chas. A. Boutelle.....Rep.

MARYLAND.

1. John W. Smith.....Dem.
2. *Wm. B. Baker.....Rep.
3. Frank C. Wachter.....Rep.
4. James W. Denny.....Dem.
5. *Sydney E. Mudd.....Rep.
6. Geo. A. Pearre.....Rep.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *Geo. P. Lawrence.....Rep.
2. *F. H. Gillett.....Rep.
3. J. R. Thayer.....Gold Dem.
4. *G. W. Weymouth.....Rep.
5. *Wm. S. Knox.....Rep.
6. *Wm. H. Moody.....Rep.
7. E. W. Roberts.....Rep.
8. *Saml. W. McCall.....Rep.
9. *J. F. Fitzgerald.....Dem.
10. Henry F. Naphen.....Dem.
11. *Chas. F. Sprague.....Rep.
12. *Wm. C. Lovering.....Rep.
13. *Wm. S. Greene.....Rep.

MICHIGAN.

1. *John B. Corliss.....Rep.
2. Henry C. Smith.....Rep.
3. Washington Gardner.....Rep.
4. *E. Larue Hamilton.....Rep.
5. *William A. Smith.....Rep.
6. *Samuel W. Smith.....Rep.
7. Edgar Weeks.....Rep.
8. J. W. Fordney.....Rep.
9. *Roswell P. Bishop.....Rep.
10. *R. O. Crump.....Rep.
11. *William S. Mesick.....Rep.
12. *Carlos D. Sheldon.....Rep.

MINNESOTA.

1. *James A. Tawney.....Rep.
2. *Jas. T. McCleary.....Rep.
3. *Joel P. Heatwole.....Rep.
4. *Fred. C. Stevens.....Rep.
5. *Loren Fletcher.....Rep.
6. *Page Morris.....Rep.
7. *Frank M. Eddy.....Rep.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *John M. Allen.....Dem.
2. *Thomas Spight.....Dem.
3. *T. C. Catchings.....Dem.
4. *Andrew F. Fox.....Dem.
5. *John S. Williams.....Dem.
6. *F. A. McLain.....Dem.
7. *Patrick Henry.....Dem.

MISSOURI.

1. *James T. Lloyd.....Dem.
2. William W. Rucker.....Dem.
3. John Dougherty.....Dem.
4. *Chas. F. Cochran.....Dem.
5. *Wm. S. Cowherd.....Dem.
6. *D. A. De Armond.....Dem.
7. *James Cooney.....Dem.
8. *Richard P. Bland.....Dem.
9. *Champ Clark.....Dem.
10. *Richard Bartholdt.....Rep.
11. *Charles F. Joy.....Rep.
12. *Charles B. Pearce.....Rep.
13. *Edward S. Robb.....Dem.
14. *W. D. Vandiver.....Dem.
15. *M. E. Benton.....Dem.

MONTANA.

At Large:

A. J. Campbell.....Dem.

NEBRASKA.

1. Elmer J. Burkett.....Rep.
2. *David H. Mercer.....Rep.
3. John S. Robinson.....Fus.
4. *Wm. L. Stark.....Fus.
5. *R. D. Sutherland.....Fus.
6. *William L. Greene.....Fus.

NEVADA.

At Large:

*F. G. Newlands.....Silver.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. *Cyrus A. Sulloway.....Rep.
2. *Frank G. Clarke.....Rep.

NEW JERSEY.

1. *H. C. Loudenslager.....Rep.
2. *John J. Gardner.....Rep.
3. *Benj. F. Howell.....Rep.
4. J. S. Solomon.....Dem.
5. *Jas. F. Stewart.....Rep.
6. *Richard W. Parker.....Rep.
7. William D. Daly.....Dem.
8. *Charles N. Fowler.....Rep.

NEW YORK.

1. Townsend Scudder.....Dem.
2. John J. Fitzgerald.....Dem.
3. *Edmund H. Driggs.....Dem.
4. B. T. Clayton.....Dem.
5. F. E. Wilson.....Dem.
6. Mitchell May.....Dem.
7. Nicholas Muller.....Dem.
8. Daniel J. Riordan.....Dem.
9. *Thomas J. Bradley.....Dem.
10. *A. J. Cummings.....Dem.
11. *William Sulzer.....Dem.
12. *G. B. McClellan.....Dem.
13. Jefferson M. Levy.....Dem.
14. W. Astor Chanler.....Dem.
15. Jacob Ruppert, jr.....Dem.
16. J. Q. Underhill.....Dem.
17. A. S. Tompkins.....Rep.
18. *John H. Ketcham.....Rep.
19. *A. V. S. Cochrane.....Rep.
20. M. H. Glynn.....Dem.
21. John K. Stewart.....Rep.
22. *L. N. Littauer.....Rep.
23. L. W. Emerson.....Rep.
24. *C. A. Chickering.....Rep.
25. *James S. Sherman.....Rep.
26. *George W. Ray.....Rep.
27. M. J. Driscoll.....Rep.
28. *Sereno E. Payne.....Rep.
29. *Charles W. Gillet.....Rep.
30. *J. W. Wadsworth.....Rep.
31. J. M. E. O'Grady.....Rep.
32. William H. Ryan.....Dem.
33. *De A. S. Alexander.....Rep.
34. *W. B. Hooker.....Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. J. H. Small.....Dem.
2. *G. H. White.....Rep.
3. Chas. R. Thomas.....Dem.
4. John W. Atwater.....Dem.
5. *Wm. W. Kitchin.....Dem.
6. John D. Bellamy.....Dem.
7. Theo. F. Kluttz.....Dem.
8. *R. Z. Linney.....Rep.
9. W. T. Crawford.....Dem.

NORTH DAKOTA.

At Large:

B. F. Spalding.....Rep

OHIO.

1. *Wm. B. Shattuc.....Rep.
2. *J. H. Bromwell.....Rep.
3. *John L. Brenner.....Dem.
4. Robt. B. Gordon.....Dem.
5. *David Meekison.....Dem.
6. *Seth W. Brown.....Rep.
7. *Walter L. Weever.....Rep.
8. *Archib. Lybrand.....Rep.
9. *J. H. Southard.....Rep.
10. Stephen Morgan.....Rep.
11. *C. H. Grosvenor.....Rep.
12. *John J. Lentz.....Dem.
13. *Jas. A. Norton.....Dem.
14. *Winfield S. Kerr.....Rep.
15. *H. C. Van Voorhis.....Rep.
16. *Lorenzo Danford.....Rep.
17. *J. A. McDowell.....Dem.
18. *Robert W. Tayler.....Rep.
19. *Charles Dick.....Rep.
20. F. O. Phillips.....Rep.
21. *Theo. E. Burton.....Rep.

OREGON.

1. *Thomas H. Tongue.....Rep.
2. M. A. Moody.....Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large:

*Galusha A. Grow.....Rep.
*S. A. Davenport.....Rep.

1. *H. H. Bingham.....Rep.
2. *Robert Adams, jr.....Rep.
3. *Wm. McAleer.....Gold Dem.
4. *James R. Young.....Rep.
5. *Alfred C. Harmer.....Rep.
6. *Thomas S. Butler.....Rep.
7. *Irving P. Wanger.....Rep.
8. L. H. Barber.....Dem.
9. *Dan'l Ermentrout.....Dem.
10. *Marriott Brosius.....Rep.
11. *William Connell.....Rep.
12. S. W. Davenport.....Dem.
13. James W. Ryan.....Dem.
14. *Marlin E. Olmstead.....Rep.
15. F. C. Wright.....Rep.
16. *H. B. Packer.....Rep.
17. Rufus K. Polk.....Dem.
18. *T. M. Mahon.....Rep.
19. Edward Ziegler.....Dem.
20. Joseph E. Thropp.....Rep.
21. S. N. Jack.....Rep.
22. *John Dalzell.....Rep.
23. *Wm. H. Graham.....Rep.
24. *E. F. Acheson.....Rep.
25. *J. B. Showalter.....Rep.
26. A. Gaston.....Dem.
27. Jos. C. Sibley.....Dem.
28. James K. P. Hall.....Dem.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Melville Bull.....Rep.
2. *A. B. Capron.....Rep.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *William Elliott.....Dem.
2. *W. J. Talbert.....Dem.
3. *A. C. Latimer.....Dem.
4. *S. Wilson.....Dem.
5. D. E. Fenley.....Dem.
6. *James Norton.....Dem.
7. *J. W. Stokes.....Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large:

R. J. Gamble.....Rep.
C. K. Burke.....Rep.

TENNESSEE.

1. *W. P. Brownlow.....Rep.
2. *H. R. Gibson.....Rep.
3. *John A. Moon.....Dem.
4. C. R. Snodgrass.....Dem.
5. *J. D. Richardson.....Dem.
6. *J. W. Gaines.....Dem.
7. *N. N. Cox.....Dem.
8. *T. W. Sims.....Dem.
9. *R. A. Pierce.....Dem.
10. *E. W. Carmack.....Dem.

TEXAS.

1. *Thos. H. Ball.....Dem.
2. *S. B. Cooper.....Dem.
3. *R. C. De Graffenreid.....Dem.
4. J. L. Sheppard.....Dem.
5. *Jos. W. Bailey.....Dem.
6. *R. E. Burke.....Dem.
7. *R. L. Henry.....Dem.
8. *S. W. T. Lanham.....Dem.
9. A. S. Burleson.....Dem.
10. *R. B. Hawley.....Rep.
11. *R. Kleberg.....Dem.
12. *J. L. Slayden.....Dem.
13. *J. H. Stephens.....Dem.

UTAH.

At Large:

B. H. Roberts.....Dem.

VERMONT.

1. *H. H. Powers.....Rep.
2. *Wm. W. Grout.....Rep.

VIRGINIA.

1. *Wm. A. Jones.....Dem.
2. *Wm. A. Young.....Dem.
3. *John Lamb.....Dem.
4. *S. P. Epes.....Dem.
5. *C. A. Swanson.....Dem.
6. *Peter J. Otey.....Dem.
7. *James Hay.....Dem.
8. *J. F. Rixey.....Dem.
9. Wm. F. Rea.....Dem.
10. J. M. Quarles.....Dem.

WASHINGTON.

At Large:

F. W. Cushman.....Rep.
W. L. Jones.....Rep.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *B. B. Dovener.....Rep.
2. *A. G. Dayton.....Rep.
3. D. E. Johnston.....Dem.
4. R. H. Freer.....Rep.

WISCONSIN.

1. *H. A. Cooper.....Rep.
2. H. B. Dahle.....Rep.
3. *Jos. W. Babcock.....Rep.
4. *Theobold Otjen.....Rep.
5. *S. S. Barney.....Rep.
6. *J. H. Davidson.....Rep.
7. John J. Esch.....Rep.
8. *Ed. S. Minor.....Rep.
9. *Alex. Stewart.....Rep.
10. *J. J. Jenkins.....Rep.

WYOMING.

At Large:

F. W. Mondell.....Rep.

DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.

J. F. Wilson.....Dem.

NEW MEXICO.

Pedro Perea.....Rep.

OKLAHOMA.

Dennis Flynn.....Rep.

Foreign Embassies and Legations in the United States.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Dr. Martin Garcia Mérou, E. E. and M. P. Señor Antonio del Viso, First Sec. of Leg. Col. Ricardo A. Day, Mil. Att., absent. Office of Legation, 2107 S street.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervár, E. E. and M. P., 1307 Connecticut avenue, absent. Baron Franz Riedl von Riedenau, Sec. of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. G. de Szilassy, Att. of Leg. Office of Legation, 1307 Connecticut avenue.

BELGIUM—Count G. de Lichtervelde, E. E. and M. P., absent. Mr. Maurice Joostens, Counselor of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Baron Raymond Nothomb, Sec. of Leg. Office of Legation, 1752 M street.

BOLIVIA—Señor Luis Paz, E. E. and M. P., absent. Office of Legation, care of Consulate of Bolivia, 15 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y.

BRAZIL—Mr. J. F. de Assis Brasil, E. E. and M. P., 1843 S street. Mr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, First Sec., 1167 19th street. Office of Legation, 1744 N street.

CHILI—Señor Don Carlos Morla Vicuña, E. E. and M. P., 1800 N street. Señor Don Eliodoro Infante, First Sec., 1719 De Sales street. Señor Don Victor Eastman, Second Sec., absent. Señor Don Enrique Cuevas, Att., 1702 L street. Office of Legation, 1719 De Sales street.

CHINA—Mr. Wu Ting-fang, E. E. and M. P., 1764 Q street. Mr. Shen Tung, First Sec. Mr. Shou Ting, Second Sec. Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, Second Sec. Mr. Chung Mun-yew, Interpreter, absent. Mr. Yung Kwai, interpreter, 1506 R street. Mr. Yung Kwai. Mr. Chwang Hai-Kwan, Att. Mr. Hwang Chung-huei, Att., absent. Mr. Hsu Chao, Att. Mr. Wu Hsüeh-lien, Att. Mr. Li Kwang-heng, Student Interpreter. Mr. Shen Hsun-ye, Student. Office of Legation, 1764 Q street.

COLOMBIA Señor Don José Marcelino Hurtado, E. E. and M. P., absent. Señor Don Julio Rengifo, Sec. of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1728 I street.

COSTA RICA—Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Minister Resident, 2111 S street. Office of Legation, 2111 S street.

DENMARK—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P., 1521 20th street.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Señor Don Alejandro Wos y Gil, Chargé d'Affaires, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Señor Don Perry Allen, Counselor of Legation, The Cochran.

ECUADOR—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, E. E. and M. P. Office of Legation, The Arlington.

FRANCE—Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador E. and P., absent. Mr. Eugene Thiébaut, First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1710 H street. Commandant Clément de Grandprey, Mil. Att., 1918 H street. Mr. Olivier Taigny, Second Sec., 1034 Connecticut avenue. Mr. Jules Bœufvé, Chancellor and Att., 23 Lafayette square. Office of Embassy, 1710 H street.

GERMANY—Herr von Holleben, Ambassador E. and P., absent. Freiherr Speck von Sternburg, Counselor of Legation, First Sec. of Emb., and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1816 Jefferson place. Count von Hacke, Second Sec. of the Emb. Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Nav. Att., 1308 19th street. Freiherr Beno von Herman, Expert of the Emb. for Agriculture and Forestry, 1308 19th street. Herr von Bredow, Att., 1308 19th street. Office of Embassy, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Right Honorable Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador E. and P. Mr. Godfrey Bland, First Sec., absent. Capt. Alfred W. Paget, R.N., Nav. Att. Mr. Reginald Tower, Second Sec., 1310 Connecticut avenue. Mr. C. N. E. Eliot, C. B., Second Sec., 1034 Connecticut avenue. Mr. Hugh J. O'Beirne, Second Sec., absent. Mr. Young, Att., 1752 M street. Mr. Robt. Bromley, Honorary Att., 1019 Connecticut avenue. Mr. Arthur E. Owen Humphreys Owen, Honorary Att., 1019 Connecticut avenue. Office of Embassy, 1300 Connecticut avenue.

GUATEMALA—Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, E. E. and M. P., The Cairo. Dr. Joaquin Yela, Jr., Sec. of Leg., The Cairo. Office of Legation, The Cairo.

HAITI—Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M. P., 1461 Rhode Island avenue. Mr. Alfred Léger, Att.

ITALY—Baron de Fava, Ambassador E. and P., 1708 H street, absent. Count Vinci, First Sec. of Emb. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1622 19th street. Marquis Camillo Romano, Second Sec., 1622 19th street. Duke Gaetano Castagneta Caracciolo, Hon. Att., 1622 19th street. Lieut. Carlo de Luca Kennedy, Nav. Att., 1537 I street. Lieut. Ferruccio Vitale, Mil. Att., 1926 I street. Office of Embassy, 1926 I street.

JAPAN—Mr. Jutaro Komura, E. E. and M. P. Mr. Tsune Jiro Nakagawa, First Sec. of Leg., 1310 N street. Mr. Durham White Stevens, Counselor of Leg., The Bancroft. Commander Katsuro Narita, I. J. N., Nav. Att., 1310 N street. Mr. Mitsunojo Funakoshi, Third Sec. of Leg., 1310 N street. Mr. Jiujiro Sakata, Att., absent. Mr. Matsujiro Kameyama, Att. Office of Legation, 1310 N street.

KOREA—Mr. Chin Pom Ye, E. E. and M. P., 1500 13th street. Mr. Tam E. Ye, Sec. of Leg. Mr. Chong Ki Ye, Att. Office of Legation, 1500 13th street.

MEXICO—Señor Don Matias Romero, Ambassador E. and P., 1413 I street, absent. Señor Don José F. Godoy, First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1446 Rhode Island avenue. Señor Don Enrique Santibañez, Second Sec., The Hamilton. Señor Don Luis G. Pardo, Second Sec., absent. Señor Don José V. Dosal, Att., The Majestic, cor. 14th and Yale streets. Office of Embassy, 1413 I street (entrance by side street).

NETHERLANDS—Mr. G. de Weckherlin, E. E. and M. P. Address care of Netherlands Consulate, New York, N. Y.

PORTUGAL—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, E. E. and M. P., 1761 P street. Office of Legation, 1761 P street.

RUSSIA—Comte Cassini, Ambassador E. and P. Mr. de Wollant, First Sec., absent. Mr. Alexander Zelenoy, Second Sec., 1434 N street. General Mertvago, Nav. and Mil. Agent, 818 18th street. Mr. Pierre Rogestvensky, Att., 1434 N street. Mr. M. Routkowsky, Financial Att., 1830 Phelps place. Office of Embassy, 1829 I street.

SIAM—Phya Visuddha, E. E. and M. P., 23 Ashburn place, London; Washington address, The Arlington. Mr. Frederick W. Verney, Counselor of Legation, The Arlington. Luang Prakich, Att., The Arlington. Mr. Edward H. Loftus, Att., The Arlington.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY—Mr. A. Grip, E. E. and M. P., 2011 Q street. Mr. N. J. Knagenhjelm, Sec. of Leg. Office of Legation, 2011 Q street.

SWITZERLAND—Mr. J. B. Pioda, E. E. and M. P., 1518 K street, absent. Mr. Walter Deucher, Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 702 19th street. Office of Legation, 1518 K street.

TURKEY—Ali Ferrouh Bey, E. E. and M. P., 1818 Q street. Edhem Bey, First Sec. of Leg., absent. Sidky Bey, Second Sec., 1818 Q street. Aziz Bey, Mil. Att. Office of Legation, 1818 Q street.

UNITED STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA (HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and SALVADOR)—Señor Don J. D. Rodriguez, E. E. and M. P., absent. Señor Don Luis F. Corea, Sec. of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1807 H street. Señor Don J. D. Rodriguez, Jr., Att., absent.

VENEZUELA—Señor Don José Andrade, E. E. and M. P., 2 Iowa Circle, absent. Señor Don Manuel M. Ponte, Jr., Sec. of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1720 P street. Señor Don José Andrade Penny, Att., 2 Iowa Circle, absent. Señor Don Augusto F. Pulido, Att., The Cochran. Señor Dr. Eduardo Andrade Penny, Att., 2 Iowa Circle. Office of Legation, 2 Iowa Circle.

United States Embassies and Legations in Foreign Countries.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—William I. Buchanan, E. E. and M. P., Buenos Ayres. François S. Jones, Sec. of Leg.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Addison C. Harris, E. E. and M. P., Vienna. Charles V. Herdliska, Sec. of Leg. Commander F. M. Barber, Nav. Att.

BELGIUM—Bellamy Storer, E. E. and M. P., Brussels.

BOLIVIA—George H. Bridgman, E. E. and M. P., La Paz.

BRAZIL—Charles P. Bryan, E. E. and M. P., Rio de Janeiro. Thomas C. Dawson, Sec. of Leg. Lt. James Shipton, Mil. Att.

CHILI—Henry L. Wilson, E. E. and M. P., Santiago. Henry J. Lenderink, Sec. of Leg.

CHINA—Edwin H. Conger, E. E. and M. P., Peking. Herbert G. Squires, Sec. of Leg. Wm. E. Bainbridge, Second Sec. of Leg. Fleming D. Chesshire, Interpreter.

COLOMBIA—Charles Burdett Hart, E. E. and M. P., Bogotá. James C. McNally, Sec. of Leg. and C. G.

COSTA RICA—William L. Merry, E. E. and M. P.,* San José. Rufus A. Lane, Sec. of Leg.

DENMARK—Laurits S. Swenson, E. E. and M. P., Copenhagen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—William F. Powell, Chargé d'Affaires, Port au Prince.

ECUADOR—Archibald J. Sampson, E. E. and M. P., Quito.

EGYPT—Thomas S. Harrison, Agent and C. G., Cairo.

FRANCE—Horace Porter, Ambassador E. and P., Paris. Henry Vignaud, Sec. of Leg. Edgar Thomson Scott, Second Sec. of Emb. Lt. William S. Sims, Nav. Att. Maj. James W. Wheelan, Mil. Att.

GERMANY—Andrew D. White, Ambassador E. and P., Berlin. John B. Jackson, Sec. of Emb. George M. Fisk, Second Sec. of Emb. Commander F. M. Barber, Nav. Att. Dr. Chas. W. Stiles, Agricultural and Scientific Att.

GREAT BRITAIN—Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador E. and P., London. Henry White, Sec. of Emb. John R. Carter, Second Sec. of Emb. Lt. John C. Colwell, Nav. Att. Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Mil. Att.

GREECE—William Woodville Rockhill, E. E. and M. P.,† Athens.

GUATEMALA—W. Godfrey Hunter, E. E. and M. P.,‡ Guatemala. Arthur M. Beaupré, Sec. of Leg. and C. G.

HAITI—William F. Powell, E. E. and M. P.,§ Port au Prince.

HAWAII—Harold M. Sewall, E. E. and M. P., Honolulu. William Haywood, Sec. of Leg. and C. G.‖

HONDURAS—W. Godfrey Hunter, E. E. and M. P.,¶ Guatemala.

ITALY—William F. Draper, Ambassador E. and P., Rome. Lewis M. Iddings, Sec. of Emb. Richard C. Parsons, Jr., Second Sec. of Emb. Commander F. M. Barber, Nav. Att.

JAPAN—Alfred E. Buck, E. E. and M. P., Tokyo (Yedo). J. R. Herod, Sec. of Leg. Huntington Wilson, Second Sec. of Leg. Lt. Albert Key, Nav. Att. Ransford Stevens Miller, Jr., Interpreter.

KOREA—Horace N. Allen, Min. Res. and C. G., Seoul. William F. Sands, Sec. of Leg. Pang Kyeng Hui, Interpreter. Kwon Yu Sup, Interpreter.

LIBERIA—O. L. W. Smith, Min. Res. and C. G., Monrovia. J. R. Spurgeon, Sec. of Leg.

MEXICO—Powell Clayton, E. E. and M. P., Mexico. Fenton R. McCreery, Sec. of Leg. William Heimke, Second Sec. of Leg.

NETHERLANDS—Stanford Newel, E. E. and M. P., The Hague. Maj. James N. Wheelan, Mil. Att.

NICARAGUA—William L. Merry, E. E. and M. P.,* San José. Rufus A. Lane, Sec. of Leg.

PARAGUAY—William R. Finch, E. E. and M. P.,† Montevideo.

PERSIA—Arthur S. Hardy, Min. Res. and C. G., Teheran. John Tyler, Interpreter.

PERU—Irving B. Dudley, E. E. and M. P., Lima. Richard R. Neill, Sec. of Leg. Capt. James B. Hickey, Mil. Att.

PORTUGAL—Lawrence Townsend, E. E. and M. P., Lisbon. Lt. S. L'H. Slocum, Mil. Att.

ROUMANIA—William Woodville Rockhill, E. E. and M. P. and C. G.,‡ Athens.

RUSSIA—Charlemagne Tower, E. E. and M. P., St. Petersburg. H. H. D. Peirce, Sec. of Leg. H. J. Hagerman, Second Sec. of Leg. Lt. William S. Sims, Nav. Att.

SALVADOR—William L. Merry, E. E. and M. P.,§ San José. Rufus A. Lane, Sec. of Leg.

SERVIA—William Woodville Rockhill, E. E. and M. P. and C. G.,‖ Athens.

SIAM—Hamilton King, Min. Res. and C. G., Bangkok. James A. Chivers, Interpreter.

SPAIN——————— ———————, E. E. and M. P., Madrid. Stanton Sickles,¶ Sec of Leg.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY—W. W. Thomas, Jr., E. E. and M. P., Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND—John G. A. Leishman, E. E. and M. P., Berne. Lt. J. R. Williams, Mil. Att.

TURKEY—Oscar S. Straus, E. E. and M. P., Constantinople. John W. Riddle, Sec. of Leg. A. A. Gargiulo, Interpreter.

URUGUAY—William R. Finch, E. E. and M. P.,** Montevideo.

VENEZUELA—Francis B. Loomis, E. E. and M. P., Caracas. W. W. Russell, Sec of Leg. Lt. Chas. L. Collins, Mil. Att.

* Accredited also to Nicaragua and Salvador.
† Accredited also to Roumania and Servia.
‡ Accredited also to Honduras.
§ Also Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic.
‖ Also Consul-General at Honolulu.
¶ Accredited also to Guatemala.

* Accredited also to Costa Rica and Salvador.
† Accredited also to Uruguay.
‡ Accredited also to Greece and Servia.
§ Accredited also to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
‖ Accredited also to Greece and Roumania.
¶ Born in the legation at Madrid when his father was Minister to Spain.
** Accredited also to Paraguay.

United States Consuls in Foreign Cities.

AARAU, Switzerland—H. H. Morgan.
ACAPULCO, Mexico—Geo. W. Dickinson.
ADEN, Arabia—E. S. Cunningham.
AIX LA CHAPELLE, Germany—F. M. Brundage.
ALEXANDRETTA, Turkey—H. L. Washington.
ALGIERS, Algeria—C. T. Grellet.
AMHERSTBURG, Ontario—C. W. Martin.
AMOY, China—A. B. Johnson.
AMSTERDAM, Netherlands—G. J. Corey.
ANNABERG, Germany—J. F. Winter.
ANTIGUA, West Indies—*H. M. Hunt.
ANTOFAGASTA, Chili—C. C. Greene.
ANTWERP, Belgium—G. F. Lincoln.
APIA, Samoa—*L. W. Osborn.
ASUNCION, Paraguay—J. N. Ruffin.
ATHENS, Greece—D. E. McGinley.
AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Frank Dillingham.
BAHIA, Brazil—H. W. Furniss.
BANGKOK, Siam—*Hamilton King.
BARACOA, Cuba—Perry Glascock.
BARANQUILLA, Colombia—W. I. Shaw.
BARBADOS, West Indies—S. A. Macallister.
BARCELONA, Spain—*H. W. Bowen.
BARMEN, Germany—Max Bouchsein.
BASEL, Switzerland—George Gifford.
BATAVIA, Java—S. E. Everett.
BATOUM, Russia—J. C. Chambers.
BEIRUT, Syria—Gabriel Bie Ravndal.
BELFAST, Ireland—W. W. Touvelle.
BELIZE, British Honduras—W. L. Avery.
BELLEVILLE, Ontario—M. J. Hendrick.
BERGEN, Norway—V. E. Nelson.
BERLIN, Germany—*F. H. Mason.
BERNE, Switzerland—A. L. Frankenthal.
BIRMINGHAM, England—Marshal Halstead.
BOGOTA, Colombia—*J. C. McNally.
BOMBAY, India—H. J. Smith.
BORDEAUX, France—A. W. Tourgée.
BRADFORD, England—E. S. Day.
BREMEN, Germany—Louis Lange, Jr.
BRESLAU, Germany—C. W. Erdman.
BRISTOL, England—L. A. Lothrop.
BROCKVILLE, Ontario—C. W. Merriman.
BRUNSWICK, Germany—T. J. Albert.
BRUSSELS, Belgium—G. W. Roosevelt.
BUCHAREST, Roumania—*W. G. Boxshall.
BUDAPEST, Hungary—F. D. Chester.
BUENOS AYRES, Argentina—Daniel Mayer.
CADIZ, Spain, J. H. Carroll.
CAIRO, Egypt—*T. S. Harrison.
CALAIS, France—J. B. Milner.
CALCUTTA, India—*R. F. Patterson.
CALLAO, Peru—W. B. Dickey.
CANTON, China—Edward Bedloe.
CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti—L. W. Livingston.
CAPE TOWN, Africa—*J. G. Stowe.
CARDENAS, Cuba—German Bille.
CARDIFF, Wales—D. T. Phillips.
CARTAGENA, Colombia—Rafael Madrigal.
CATANIA, Italy—Alexander Heingartner.
CEYLON, India—William Morey.
CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Ed. I.—D. J. Vail.
CHATHAM, Ontario—C. E. Monteith.
CHEFOO, China—John Fowler.
CHEMNITZ, Germany—J. C. Monaghan.
CHIHUAHUA, Mexico—W. W. Mills.
CHIN KIANG, China—William Martin.
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Henry Bordewich.
CHUNGKING, China—G. F. Smithers.
CIENFUEGOS, Cuba—W. T. Fee.
CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico—C. W. Kindrick.
CIUDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ, Mex.—C. P. Snyder.
CLIFTON, Ontario—H. W. Brush.
COATICOOK, Quebec—Joel Linsley.
COBURG, Germany—O. J. D. Hughes.
COLOGNE, Germany—J. A. Barnes.
COLON, Colombia—W. W. Cobbs.
COLONIA, Uruguay—B. D. Manton.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—*C. M. Dickensen.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—J. C. Ingersoll.
CORK, Ireland—Daniel Swiney.
CORUNNA, Spain—Julio Harmony.
CREFELD, Germany—Julian Phelps.
CURAÇAO, West Indies—L. B. Smith.
DAWSON CITY, N. W. Ter.—J. C. McCook.
DEMERARA, British Guiana—G. H. Moulton.
DRESDEN, Germany—*C. L. Cole.
DUBLIN, Ireland—Joshua Wilbour.
DUNDEE, Scotland—J. C. Higgins.
DUMFERMLINE, Scotland—J. N. McCunn.
DURANGO, Mexico—W. H. Faulkner.
DUSSELDORF, Germany—G. E. Petit.
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Rufus Fleming.
ERZERUM, Armenia—Leo Bergholz.
FALMOUTH, England—Howard Fox.
FLORENCE, Italy—E. C. Cramer.
FORT ERIE, Ontario—Ossian Bedell.
FRANKFORT, Germany—*Richard Guenther.
FREIBURG, Baden—E. T. Liefeld.
FUCHAU, China—S. L. Gracey.
FUNCHAL, Madeira—T. C. Jones.
GASPÉ BASIN, Quebec—A. F. Dickson.
GENEVA, Switzerland—B. H. Ridgely.
GENOA, Italy—James Fletcher.
GHENT, Belgium—H. C. Morris.
GIBRALTAR, Spain—H. J. Sprague.
GLASGOW, Scotland—S. M. Taylor.
GLAUCHAU, Germany—George Sawter.
GORÉE-DAKAR, Africa—Peter Strickland.
GOTHENBURG, Sweden—R. S. S. Bergh.
GRENOBLE, France—G. B. Anderson.
GUADELOUPE, West Indies—L. H. Aymé.
GUATEMALA, Cent. America—*A. M. Beaupré.
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—*P. M. De Leon.
GUELPH, Ontario—C. N. Daly.
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—*J. G. Foster.
HAMBURG, Germany—Hugh Pitcairn.
HAMILTON, Bermuda—W. M. Greene.
HAMILTON, Ontario—J. M. Shepard.
HANKAU, China—L. S. Wilcox.
HANOVER, Germany—W. K. Anderson.
HAVRE, France—A. M. Thackara.
HOBART, Tasmania—A. G. Webster.
HONG KONG, China—*Rounseville Wildman.
HONOLULU, Hawaii—*William Heywood.
HUDDERSFIELD, England—B. F. Stone.
HULL, England—W. P. Smyth.
IQUIQUE, Chili—J. W. Merriam.
JERUSALEM, Syria—Selah Merrill.
KEHL, Germany—M. J. Buehr.
KINGSTON, Jamaica—L. A. Dent.
KINGSTON, Ontario—M. H. Twitchell.
LA GUAYRA, Venezuela—Louis Goldschmidt.
LA PAZ, Mexico—E. H. Cheney.
LA ROCHELLE, France—G. H. Jackson.
LEEDS, England—Lewis Dexter.
LEGHORN, Italy—J. A. Smith.
LEIPSIC, Germany—B. H. Warner, Jr.
LIEGE, Belgium—A. A. Winslow.
LISBON, Portugal—J. H. Thierit.
LIVERPOOL, England—James Boyle.
LONDON, England—*W. M. Osborne.
LONDON, Ontario—H. S. Culver.
LOURENÇO, Mayaguez, Portugal—W. S. Hollis.
LYONS, France—J. C. Covert.
MAGDEBURG, Germany—H. W. Diederich.
MAINZ, Germany—Walter Schuman.
MALAGA, Spain—R. M. Bartleman.
MALTA (Island)—J. H. Grout, Jr.
MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Chester Donaldson.
MANCHESTER, England—W. F. Grinnell.
MANILA, Philippine Islands—O. F. Williams.
MANNHEIM, Germany—W. J. Hoffman.
MARACAIBO, Venezuela—E. H. Plumacher.
MARSEILLES, France—R. P. Skinner.
MARTINIQUE, West Indies—G. L. Darte.
MATAMOROS, Mexico—P. M. Griffith.
MATANZAS, Cuba—Henry D. Saylor.
MAZATLAN, Mexico—Louis Kaiser.
MEDELLIN, Colombia—Thomas Herran.
MELBOURNE, Australia—*J. P. Bray.
MESSINA, Italy—C. M. Caughy.
MEXICO, Mexico—*A. D. Barlow.
MILAN, Italy—William Jarvis.
MONTEREY, Mexico—*J. K. Pollard.
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A. W. Swalm.
MONTREAL, Quebec—*J. L. Bittinger.
MORAVIA, Liberia—*O. L. W. Smith.

MOSCOW, Russia—Thomas Smith.
MOZAMBIQUE, Africa—W. S. Hollis.
MUNICH, Germany—G. G. Pierie.
NAGASAKI, Japan—C. B. Harris.
NANTES, France—J. I. Brittain.
NAPLES, Italy—A. H. Byington.
NASSAU, West Indies—T. J. McLain.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—H. W. Metcalf.
NEWCASTLE, New South Wales—F. W. Goding.
NICE, France—H. S. Van Buren.
NOGALES, Mexico—J. F. Darnall.
NUEVO LAREDO, Mexico—R. B. Mahone.
NUKAULOFA, Tonga—*L. W. Osborn.
NUREMBERG, Germany—G. C. E. Weber.
ODESSA, Russia—T. E. Heenan.
OSAKA and HIOGO, Japan—S. S. Lyon.
OTTAWA, Ontario—*C. E. Turner.
PALERMO, Italy—Church Howe.
PANAMA, Colombia—*H. A. Gudger.
PARA, Brazil—K. K. Kenneday.
PARIS, France—*J. K. Gowdy.
PATRAS, Greece—A. C. Yates.
PERNAMBUCO, Brazil—B. F. Clark.
PLAUEN, Germany—T. W. Peters.
PLYMOUTH, England—J. G. Stephens.
PORT LOUIS, Mauritius—J. P. Campbell.
PORT SARNIA, Ontario—Neal McMilan.
PORT STANLEY, Falkland Islands—J. E. Rowan.
PORT STANLEY and ST. THOMAS, Ontario—M. J. Burke.
PRAGUE, Bohemia—Hugo Donzelmann.
PRESCOTT, Ontario—Grenville James.
PRETORIA, So. Af. Republic—C. E. Macrum.
PROGRESO, Mexico—E. H. Thompson.
PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela—L. T. Ellsworth.
PUERTO PLATA, Dominican Republic—Thomas Simpson.
QUEBEC, Quebec—W. W. Henry.
REICHENBERG, Bohemia—F. W. Mahin.
RHEIMS, France—W. A. Prickitt.
RIGA, Russia—N. P. A. Bornholdt.
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—*Eugene Seeger.
ROME, Italy—*Hector de Castro.
ROSARIO, Argentina—J. M. Ayers.
ROTTERDAM, Netherlands—Soren Listoe.
ROUEN, France—H. R. Bigelow.
SAGUA LA GRANDE, Cuba—W. B. Barker.
SALTILLO, Mexico—C. B. Towle.
SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica—J. C. Caldwell.
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua—W. B. Sorsby.
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—P. C. Hanna.
SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—John Jenkins.
SANTIAGO, Cuba—P. F. Hyatt.
SANTO DOMINGO, West Indies—*C. L. Maxwell.
SEOUL, Korea—*H. N. Allen.
SHANGHAI, China—*John Goodnow.
SHEFFIELD, England—James Johnston.
SHERBROOKE, Quebec—Paul Lang.
SIERRA LEONE, West Africa—J. T. Williams.
SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements—E. S. Pratt.
SIVAS, Turkey—M. A. Jewett.
SMYRNA, Turkey—R. W. Lane.
SOLINGEN, Germany—E. Z. Brodowski.
SOUTHAMPTON, England—J. E. Hopley.
ST. ÉTIENNE, France—H. S. Brunot.
ST. GALL, Switzerland—*J. T. Dubois.
ST. HELENA (Island)—R. P. Pooley.
ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—I. B. Myers.
ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—M. J. Carter.
ST. JOHNS, Quebec—Charles Deal.
ST. MARTIN, West Indies—D. C. Van Romondt.
ST. MICHAELS, Azores—G. H. Pickerell.
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—*W. R. Holloway.
ST. STEPHEN, N. Brunswick—C. A. McCullough.
ST. THOMAS, Ontario—M. J. Burke.
ST. THOMAS, West Indies—Mahlon Van Horne.
STETTIN, Germany—J. E. Kehl.
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—*E. D. Winslow.
STRATFORD, Ontario—A. M. Seyfert.
STUTTGART, Germany—E. H. Ozmun.
SWANSEA, Wales—G. W. Prees.
SYDNEY, New South Wales—G. W. Bell.
SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—G. N. West.
TAHITI, Society Islands—J. L. Doty.
TAMATAVE, Madagascar—M. W. Gibbs.
TAMPICO, Mexico—S. E. Magill.
TAMSUI, Formosa—J. W. Davidson.
TANGIER, Morocco—*S. R. Gummere.
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—F. H. Allison.
TEHERAN, Persia—*A. S. Hardy.
TENERIFFE, Canary Isl.—Sol. Berliner.
THREE RIVERS, Quebec—U. J. Ledoux.
TIEN-TSIN, China—J. W. Ragsdale.
TORONTO, Ontario—W. L. Sewell.
TRIESTE, Austria—F. W. Hossfeld.
TRINIDAD, West Indies—Alvin Smith.
TUNSTALL, England—W. H. Bradley.
TURIN, Italy—Percy McElrath.
TURKS ISLAND, W. I.—H. H. Ellis.
TUXPAN, Mexico—A. B. Jones.
UTILLA, Honduras—Benjamin Johnston.
VALPARAISO, Chili—J. F. Caples.
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—L. E. Dudley.
VENICE, Italy—H. A. Johnson.
VERA CRUZ, Mexico—W. W. Canada.
VICTORIA, British Columbia—A. E. Smith.
VIENNA, Austria—*C. B. Hurst.
WARSAW, Russia—Joseph Rawicz.
WINDSOR, Nova Scotia—J. T. Hoke.
WINDSOR, Ontario—J. G. Lay.
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—H. H. Graham.
WOODSTOCK, New Brunswick—F. C. Denison.
YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia—R. H. Ford.
YOKOHAMA, Japan—*J. F. Gowry.
ZANZIBAR, Africa—J. C. Billheimer.
ZITTAU, Germany—W. K. Herzog.
ZURICH, Switzerland—Adam Lieberknecht.

* Consul-General.

Consuls in New York

REPRESENTING FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Carlos Rohl, Consul-General. Felix L. de Castro, Vice-Consul, 35 South William street, room 28.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Franciscus Stockinger, Consul-General. Otto L. Eberhard, Vice-Consul, 33 Broadway, room 26.

BELGIUM—Charles Mali, Consul. Pierre Mali, Vice-Consul, 329 Broadway.

BOLIVIA—Alejandro Santos, Hon. Consul-General, 19 Whitehall street.

BRAZIL—Antonio F. Xavier, Consul-General. Antonio Guimaraes, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

CHILI—Federico A. Beelen, Consul-General, 135 West 11th street.

CHINA—Chung Pao-Hsi, Acting Consul, 26 West 9th street.

COLOMBIA—Climaco Calderon, Consul-General, 24 State street.

COSTA RICA—Juan J. Ulloa, Consul-General, 76 Broad street.

DENMARK—L. O. G. Amundsen, Vice-Consul, 69 Wall street.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—A. Wos y Gil, Consul-General. Santiago Porcella, Vice-Consul, 31 Broadway.

ECUADOR—Miguel Valverde, Consul-General. Victor Louis Delgado, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

EGYPT—See Turkey.

FRANCE—François E. Bruwaert, Consul-General, 35 South William street.

GERMAN EMPIRE—August Feigel, Consul-General. Ferdinand Ritschl, Consul. Dr. Paul Falcke, Vice-Consul, 2 Bowling Green.

GREAT BRITAIN—Percy Sanderson, Consul-General. Andrew P. Bennett, Consul. Charles Alexander Spencer Perceval, First Vice-Consul. Second Vice-Consul, J. P. Smithers, 24 State street. Office for shipping seamen, 2 State street.

GREECE—Demetrius N. Botassi, Consul-General, 35 South William street.

GUATEMALA—Dr. Joaquin Yela, Consul-General, 4 Stone street.

HAITI—Joseph Nicolas, Consul-General. Ebenezer D. Bassett, Vice-Consul, 35 South William street.

ITALY—Giovanni Branchi, Consul-General. Alberto M. U. Alberti, Vice-Consul. Appollinare Burdese, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

JAPAN—Shimamura Hisashi, Consul-General. Sadazuchi Uchida, Consul, Bennett Building, Fulton and Nassau streets.

KOREA—Everett Frazar, Hon. Consul-General, 63 Wall street.

LIBERIA—Frederick W. Yates, Consul, 17 William street.

MEXICO—Juan N. Navarro, Consul-General, 35 Broadway. Ramon V. Williams, Vice-Consul, 35 Broadway.

MONACO—James Dupas, Consul, 35 South William street.

NETHERLANDS—John R. Planten, Consul-General. William M. B. Gravenhorst, Vice-Consul, 17 William street.

NORWAY—Matte Amein, Temp. Consul. Christopher Ravn, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

ORANGE FREE STATE—Charles D. Pierce, Consul-General.

PARAGUAY—Felix Aucaigne, Consul-General. William Evarts Richards, Consul, 309 Broadway.

PERSIA—H. Ruthven Pratt, Consul-General, 20 Broad street.

PERU—Federico Bergmann, Consul-General. F. Perez de Velasco, Consul, 25 Whitehall street.

PORTUGAL—L. A. de M. P. de A. Taveira, Consul-General. Adelino Antonio Ferreira, Vice-Consul, Produce Exchange B. 11.

RUSSIA—Vladimir Teplow, Consul-General. Christian G. Peterson, Vice-Consul, 22 State street.

SIAM—I. T. Smith, Consul-General, 115 Broadway.

SPAIN—Arturo Baldasano y Topete, Consul-General. Mariano Fabregas y Sotelo, Vice-Consul, 4 Stone street.

SWEDEN—Matte Amein, Temp. Consul. Christopher Ravn, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

SWITZERLAND—J. Bertschmann, Consul. James E. Robert, Vice-Consul, 69 Beaver street.

TURKEY—Mundji Bey, Consul. Assim Bey, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

URUGUAY—T. A. Eddy, Consul. W. B. Flint, Vice-Consul, 66 Broad street.

VENEZUELA—Antonio E. Delfino, Consul-General. Cézar Zumeta, Vice-Consul, 18 Broadway.

Governors of the Several States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term of Service. Years.	Expiration of Term.	Salary
STATES.					
Alabama	Montgomery	Joseph F. Johnston	2	Dec. 1, 1898	$3,000
Arkansas	Little Rock	Daniel W. Jones	2	Jan., 1899	3,000
California	Sacramento	Henry T. Gage	4	Jan., 1903	6,000
Colorado	Denver	Charles S. Thomas	2	Jan., 1901	5,000
Connecticut	Hartford	George E. Lounsbury	2	Jan., 1901	4,000
Delaware	Dover	Ebe W. Jumell	4	Jan., 1901	2,500
Florida	Tallahassee	Wm. D. Bloxham	4	Jan., 1901	3,500
Georgia	Atlanta	Allen D. Candler	2	Nov. 1, 1898	2,000
Idaho	Boise	Frank Steunenberg	2	Jan., 1901	3,000
Illinois	Springfield	John R. Tanner	4	Jan., 1901	6,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	James A. Mount	4	Jan., 1901	5,000
Iowa	Des Moines	L. M. Shaw	2	Jan., 1900	3,000
Kansas	Topeka	W. E. Stanley	2	Jan., 1901	3,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	W. O. Bradley	4	Dec. 10, 1899	5,000
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Murphy J. Foster	4	April, 1900	4,000
Maine	Augusta	Llewellyn Powers	2	Jan., 1899	2,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Lloyd Lowndes	4	Jan., 1900	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Roger Wolcott	1	Jan., 1900	8,000
Michigan	Lansing	Hazen S. Pingree	2	Jan., 1901	4,000
Minnesota	St. Paul	John Lind	2	Jan., 1901	5,000
Mississippi	Jackson	A. J. McLaurin	4	Jan., 1900	3,500
Missouri	Jefferson City	Lon. V. Stephens	4	Jan., 1901	5,000
Montana	Helena	Robert B. Smith	4	Jan., 1901	5,000
Nebraska	Lincoln	W. J. Poynter	2	Jan., 1901	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	Reinhold Sadler	4	Jan. 6, 1903	4,000
New Hampshire	Concord	Frank W. Rollins	2	Jan., 1901	2,000
New Jersey	Trenton	Foster M. Voorhees	3	Jan. 20, 1902	10,000
New York	Albany	Theodore Roosevelt	2	Jan. 1, 1901	10,000
North Carolina	Raleigh	Daniel L. Russell	4	Jan. 1, 1901	3,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	F. B. Fancher	2	Jan. 1, 1901	3,000
Ohio	Columbus	Asa S. Bushnell	2	Jan., 1898 (2d Mon.)	8,000
Oregon	Salem	W. P. Lord	4	Jan., 1899	1,500
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William A. Stone	4	Jan., 1901 (3d Mon.)	10,000
Rhode Island	Providence	Elisha Dyer	1	May 25, 1898	3,000
South Carolina	Columbia	W. H. Ellerbe	2	Dec., 1900	3,050
South Dakota	Pierre	Andrew E. Lee	2	Jan., 1901	2,500
Tennessee	Nashville	Benton McMillin	2	Jan., 1901	4,000
Texas	Austin	Joseph D. Sayers	2	Jan., 1901	4,000
Utah	Salt Lake City	Heber M. Wells	4	Jan., 1900	2,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Josiah Grout	2	Oct. 7, 1898	1,500
Virginia	Richmond	J. Hodge Tyler	4	Dec. 31, 1901	5,000
Washington	Olympia	John R. Rogers	4	Jan. 1, 1901	4,000
West Virginia	Charleston	G. W. Atkinson	4	Mar., 1901	2,000
Wisconsin	Madison	Edward Scofield	2	Jan., 1901	5,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	De Forest Richards	4	Jan. 7, 1903	2,500
TERRITORIES.					
Alaska*	Sitka	John G. Brady	4	June 23, 1901	3,000
Arizona*	Phœnix	Myron H. McCord	4	July 19, 1901	2,600
Indian Territory†					
New Mexico*	Santa Fe	Miguel A. Otero	4	June 7, 1901	2,600
Oklahoma*	Guthrie	Cassius M. Barnes	4	May 12, 1901	2,600

* Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

† The various nations of the Indian Territory have elective tribal governments based on that of the United States.

Political Affairs.

The Presidential Succession.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Inaugurated. Year.	Inaugurated. Age.	Politics.*	Place and Time of Death.	Year.	Age.
George Washington.	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1732	English...	Va...	1789	57	F..	Mt. Vernon, Va....	1799	67
John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735	English...	Mass	1797	62	F..	Quincy, Mass.....	1826	90
Thomas Jefferson....	Shadwell, Va.....	1743	Welsh.....	Va...	1801	58	R..	Monticello, Va.....	1826	83
James Madison.....	Port Conway, Va.....	1751	English...	Va...	1809	58	R..	Montpelier, Va.....	1836	85
James Monroe.....	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1758	Scotch. ...	Va...	1817	59	R..	New York City.....	1831	73
John Quincy Adams.	Quincy, Mass.....	1767	English...	Mass	1825	58	R..	Washington, D. C..	1848	80
Andrew Jackson	Union Co., N. C.....	1767	Sco.-Irish.	Tenn	1829	62	D..	Hermitage, Tenn..	1845	78
Martin Van Buren...	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1837	55	D..	Lindenwold, N. Y..	1862	79
William H. Harrison.	Berkeley, Va.....	1773	English...	O....	1841	68	W.	Washington, D. C..	1841	68
John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1790	English...	Va...	1841	51	D..	Richmond, Va.....	1862	72
James K. Polk.....	Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	1795	Sco.-Irish.	Tenn	1845	50	D..	Nashville, Tenn....	1849	53
Zachary Taylor.....	Orange Co., Va.....	1784	English...	La...	1849	65	W.	Washington, D. C..	1850	65
Millard Fillmore.....	Summer Hill, N. Y.....	1800	English...	N. Y.	1850	50	W.	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1874	74
Franklin Pierce.....	Hillsboro, N. H.....	1804	English...	N. H.	1853	49	D..	Concord, N. H.....	1869	64
James Buchanan....	Cove Gap, Pa.....	1791	Sco.-Irish.	Pa...	1857	66	D..	Wheatland, Pa.....	1868	77
Abraham Lincoln....	Larue Co., Ky.....	1809	English...	Ill...	1861	52	R..	Washington, D. C..	1865	56
Andrew Johnson....	Raleigh, N. C.....	1808	English...	Tenn	1865	57	R..	Carter's Depot, Ten.	1875	66
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Point Pleasant, O.....	1822	Scotch....	D. C.	1869	47	R..	Mt. McGregor, N.Y.	1885	63
Rutherford B. Hayes.	Delaware, O.....	1822	Scotch....	O....	1877	54	R..	Fremont, O.....	1893	70
James A. Garfield...	Cuyahoga Co., O.....	1831	English...	O....	1881	49	R..	Long Branch, N. J.	1881	49
Chester A. Arthur...	Fairfield, Vt.....	1830	Sco.-Irish.	N. Y.	1881	51	R..	New York City.....	1886	56
Grover Cleveland....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English...	N. Y.	1885	48	D..	.....	.....	.....
Benjamin Harrison..	North Bend, O.....	1833	English...	Ind..	1889	55	R..	.....	.....	.....
Grover Cleveland....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English...	N. Y.	1893	56	D..	.....	.....	.....
William McKinley...	Niles, O.....	1843	Sco.-Irish.	O....	1897	54	R..	.....	.....	.....

Vice-Presidents.

Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Year of Dth.	Age at Dth.
John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735	English.....	Mass.	1789	Fed	1826	91
Thomas Jefferson....	Shadwell, Va.....	1743	Welsh.....	Va.	1797	Rep.	1826	83
Aaron Burr.....	Newark, N. J.....	1753	English.....	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	1836	80
George Clinton.....	Ulster Co., N. Y.....	1739	English.....	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	1812	73
Elbridge Gerry.....	Marblehead, Mass.....	1744	English.....	Mass.	1813	Rep.	1814	70
Daniel D. Tompkins.	Scarsdale, N. Y.....	1774	English.....	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	1825	51
John C. Calhoun.....	Abbeville, S. C.....	1782	Scotch-Irish...	S. C.	1825	Rep.	1850	68
Martin Van Buren. .	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1782	Dutch.....	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	1862	80
Richard M. Johnson..	Louisville, Ky.....	1780	English.....	Ky.	1837	Dem.	1850	70
John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1790	English.....	Va.	1841	Dem.	1862	72
George M. Dallas.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1792	English.....	Pa.	1845	Dem.	1864	72
Millard Fillmore.....	Summer Hill, N. Y.....	1800	English.....	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	1874	74
William R. King.....	Sampson Co., N. C.....	1786	English.....	Ala.	1853	Dem.	1853	67
John C. Breckinridge.	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Scotch.....	Ky.	1857	Dem.	1875	54
Hannibal Hamlin....	Paris, Me.....	1809	English.....	Me.	1861	Rep.	1891	81
Andrew Johnson.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	1808	English.....	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	1875	67
Schuyler Colfax.....	New York City, N. Y....	1823	English.....	Ind.	1869	Rep.	1885	62
Henry Wilson.....	Farmington, N. H.....	1812	English.....	Mass.	1873	Rep.	1875	63
William A. Wheeler..	Malone, N. Y.....	1819	English.....	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	1887	68
Chester A. Arthur....	Fairfield, Vt.....	1830	Scotch-Irish...	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	1886	56
Thomas A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O.....	1819	Scotch-Irish...	Ind.	1885	Dem.	1885	66
Levi P. Morton.....	Shoreham, Vt.....	1824	Scotch.....	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	....	..
Adlai E. Stevenson...	Christian Co., Ky.....	1835	Scotch-Irish...	Ill.	1893	Dem.	....	..
Garret A. Hobart....	Long Branch, N. J.....	1844	English.....	N. J.	1897	Rep.	....	..

* F, Federal; R, Republican; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

Chief Justices and Justices of the Supreme Court.

(Chief Justices in Italics.)

Name.	Service Term.	Yrs.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	21	1733	1810
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	2	1732	1819
William Patterson, N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795-1795	..	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.	1796-1800	5	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798-1829	31	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	5	1755	1810
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834
Brock. Livingston, N. Y.	1806 1823	17	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	19	1765	1826
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811-1836	25	1752	1844
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1767	1843
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, Ohio.	1829-1861	32	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1844	16	1779	1844
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	5	1783	1841
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841-1860	19	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	6	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, Maine.	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	15	1815	1885
Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-....	..	1816	....
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
Morrison R. Waite, O.	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-....	..	1833	....
William B. Woods, Ga.	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, Ohio.	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Horace Gray, Mass.	1881-....	..	1828	....
Sam'l Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888-....	..	1833	....
David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889-....	..	1837	....
Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890-....	..	1836	....
George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-....	..	1832	....
Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, La.	1893-....	..	1845	....

Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.; term, 1895; born, 1837.

Speakers of House of Representatives.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg, Pa.	1750	1801
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull, Ct.	1740	1809
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg, Pa.	1750	1801
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton, N. J.	1760	1824
6	1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick, Mass.	1746	1813
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon, N. C.	1757	1837
10, 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum, Mass.	1760	1821
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay, Ky.	1777	1852
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheeves, S. C.	1776	1857
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay, Ky.	1777	1852
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor, N. Y.	1784	1854
17	1821-23	Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1783	1841
18	1823-25	Henry Clay, Ky.	1777	1852
19	1825-27	John W. Taylor, N. Y.	1784	1854
20-23	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson, Va.	1784	1857
23	1834-35	John Bell, Tenn.	1797	1869
24, 25	1835-39	James K. Polk, Tenn.	1795	1849
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter, Va.	1809	1887
27	1841-43	John White, Ky.	1805	1845
28	1843-45	John W. Jones, Va.	1805	1848
29	1845-47	John W. Davis, Ind.	1799	1850
30	1847-49	Rob't C. Winthrop, Mass.	1809	1894
31	1849-51	Howell Cobb, Ga.	1815	1868
32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd, Ky.	1800	1859
34	1855-57	Nathaniel P. Banks, Mass.	1816	1894
35	1857-59	James L. Orr, S. C.	1822	1873
36	1859-61	Wm. Pennington, N. J.	1796	1862
37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow, Pa.	1823	....
38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax, Ind.	1823	1885
41-43	1869-75	James G. Blaine, Me.	1830	1893
44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr, Ind.	1827	1876
44-46	1876-81	Samuel J. Randall, Pa.	1828	1890
47	1881-83	John W. Kiefer, Ohio.	1836	....
48-50	1883-89	John G. Carlisle, Ky.	1835	....
51	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed, Me.	1839	....
52, 53	1891-95	Charles F. Crisp, Ga.	1845	1896

Congress, 54-55; years 1895-; Thomas B. Reed, Me.; born 1839.

Secretaries of State.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Thomas Jefferson, Va.	1789
Edmund Randolph, Va.	1794
Timothy Pickering, Mass.	1795
Timothy Pickering, Mass.	1797
John Marshall, Va.	1800
James Madison, Va.	1801
Robert Smith, Md.	1809
James Monroe, Va.	1811
John Quincy Adams, Mass.	1817
Henry Clay, Ky.	1825
Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	1829
Edward Livingston, La.	1831
Louis McLane, Del.	1833
John Forsyth, Ga.	1834
John Forsyth, Ga.	1837
Daniel Webster, Mass.	1841
Daniel Webster, Mass.	1841
Hugh S. Legaré, S. C.	1843
Abel P. Upshur, Va.	1843
John C. Calhoun, S. C.	1844
James Buchanan, Pa.	1845
John M. Clayton, Del.	1849
Daniel Webster, Mass.	1850
Edward Everett, Mass.	1852
William L. Marcy, N. Y.	1853
Lewis Cass, Mich.	1857
Jeremiah S. Black, Pa.	1860
William H. Seward, N. Y.	1861
William H. Seward, N. Y.	1865
Elihu B. Washburn, Ill.	1869
Hamilton Fish, N. Y.	1869
William M. Evarts, N. Y.	1877
James G. Blaine, Me.	1881
F. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1881
Thomas F. Bayard, Del.	1885
James G. Blaine, Me.	1889
John W. Foster, Ind.	1892
Walter Q. Gresham, Ill.	1893
Richard Olney, Mass.	1894
John Sherman, Ohio.	1897
John Hay, District of Columbia.	1898

Secretaries of the Treasury.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Alexander Hamilton, N. Y.	1789	William M. Meredith, Pa.	1849
Oliver Wolcott, Ct.	1795	Thomas Corwin, Ohio	1850
Oliver Wolcott, Ct.	1797	James Guthrie, Ky.	1853
Samuel Dexter, Mass.	1801	Howell Cobb, Ga.	1857
Samuel Dexter, Mass.	1801	Philip F. Thomas, Md.	1860
Albert Gallatin, Pa.	1801	John A. Dix, N. Y.	1861
Albert Gallatin, Pa.	1809	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1861
George W. Campbell, Tenn.	1814	William P. Fessenden, Me.	1864
Alexander J. Dallas, Pa.	1814	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.	1865
William H. Crawford, Ga.	1816	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.	1865
William H. Crawford, Ga.	1817	George S. Boutwell, Mass.	1869
Richard Bush, Pa.	1825	Wm. A. Richardson, Mass.	1873
Samuel D. Ingham, Pa.	1829	Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky.	1874
Louis McLane, Del.	1831	Lot M. Morrill, Me.	1876
William J. Duane, Pa.	1833	John Sherman, Ohio	1877
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1833	William Windom, Minn.	1881
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1834	Charles J. Folger, N. Y.	1881
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1837	Walter Q. Gresham, Ind.	1884
Thomas Ewing, Ohio	1841	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.	1884
Thomas Ewing, Ohio	1841	Daniel Manning, N. Y.	1885
Walter Forward, Pa.	1841	Charles S. Fairchild, N. Y.	1887
John C. Spencer, N. Y.	1843	William Windom, Minn.	1889
George M. Bibb, Ky.	1844	Charles Foster, Ohio	1891
Robert J. Walker, Miss.	1845	John G. Carlisle, Ky.	1893

[illegible] Lyman J. Gage, Ohio 1897

The Electoral Vote.

The Electoral Apportionment Act of 1891 distributed the electoral vote among the several States as follows:

States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	11	Nevada	3
Arkansas	8	New Hampshire	4
California	9	New Jersey	10
Colorado	4	New York	36
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	11
Delaware	3	North Dakota	3
Florida	4	Ohio	23
Georgia	13	Oregon	4
Idaho	3	Pennsylvania	32
Illinois	24	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	15	South Carolina	9
Iowa	13	South Dakota	4
Kansas	10	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Utah	3
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
Mississippi	9	Wyoming	3
Missouri	17		
Montana	3	Total	447
Nebraska	8	Necessary to a choice	224

Popular Vote for President, 1896.

States.	McKinley. Rep.	Bryan and Sewall. Dem.	Bryan and Watson. Peo.	Levering. Pro.	Bentley. Nat.	Matchett. S.-L.	Palmer. G. D.	Plurality.	*Total Vote.
Alabama	54,737	107,137	24,089	2,147	.....	.....	6,462	76,459	194,572
Arkansas	37,512	110,108	.....	889	893	.....	.....	72,591	149,397
California	146,688	128,143	21,623	2,673	1,041	1,611	2,006	1,922	298,691
Colorado	26,271	158,674	2,389	1,717	386	159	.....	134,792	189,620
Connecticut	110,285	56,740	.....	1,808	.....	1,223	4,234	53,545	174,300
Delaware	16,804	13,424	.....	355	.....	.....	877	3,380	31,460
Florida	11,288	30,683	2,053	654	.....	.....	1,778	21,448	46,461
Georgia	60,091	94,232	.....	5,543	.....	.....	2,706	34,141	163,061
Idaho	6,324	23,192	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	16,868	29,695
Illinois	607,130	464,528	1,090	9,796	793	1,147	6,360	141,517	1,090,869
Indiana	323,754	305,753	.....	3,056	2,268	329	2,145	18,001	637,305
Iowa	289,296	223,741	.....	3,192	352	453	4,516	65,452	521,547
Kansas	159,345	126,660	46,194	1,611	620	.....	1,209	13,509	335,639
Kentucky	218,171	217,890	.....	4,781	.....	.....	5,019	281	445,861
Louisiana	22,037	77,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,834	55,138	101,046
Maine	80,465	32,201	2,487	1,570	.....	.....	1,870	45,777	118,593
Maryland	136,959	104,735	.....	5,918	136	587	2,507	32,224	250,842
Massachusetts	278,976	90,530	15,181	2,998	.....	2,114	11,749	173,265	401,568
Michigan	293,582	236,714	.....	5,025	1,995	.....	6,879	56,868	544,492
Minnesota	193,501	139,626	.....	4,365	.....	915	3,230	53,875	341,637
Mississippi	5,130	56,363	7,517	485	.....	.....	1,071	58,750	70,566
Missouri	304,940	363,667	.....	2,196	293	595	2,355	58,727	674,019
Montana	10,494	42,537	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	32,043	53,217
Nebraska	103,064	115,999	.....	1,243	797	183	2,885	12,935	224,171
Nevada	1,938	7,302	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,439	10,315
New H'pshire	57,444	21,271	379	779	49	228	3,520	35,794	83,670
New Jersey	221,367	133,675	.....	5,614	.....	3,985	6,373	87,692	371,014
New York	819,838	551,396	.....	16,052	.....	17,667	18,950	268,469	1,545,956
North Carolina	155,222	174,488	.....	675	247	.....	.....	19,266	329,710
North Dakota	26,335	20,698	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	9,465	47,379
Ohio	525,991	474,882	2,615	5,068	2,716	.....	1,857	48,494	1,014,292
Oregon	48,779	46,662	.....	919	.....	.....	977	2,117	97,337
Pennsylvania	728,300	422,054	11,174	19,274	870	1,683	11,000	295,072	1,194,255
Rhode Island	36,437	14,459	.....	1,160	.....	558	1,166	21,978	53,785
South Carolina	9,281	58,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	828	49,517	68,907
South Dakota	41,042	41,225	.....	683	.....	.....	.....	183	82,950
Tennessee	148,773	163,651	4,525	3,098	.....	.....	1,951	19,403	321,998
Texas	167,520	290,882	79,572	1,786	.....	.....	5,046	202,914	544,786
Utah	13,491	64,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	33,116	96,124
Vermont	51,127	10,179	458	733	.....	.....	1,331	40,490	63,828
Virginia	135,368	154,709	.....	2,350	.....	108	2,129	19,341	294,664
Washington	39,153	51,646	.....	968	148	.....	1,668	12,493	93,583
West Virginia	105,368	94,480	.....	1,216	.....	.....	675	10,888	201,739
Wisconsin	268,135	165,523	.....	7,509	346	.....	4,584	102,612	447,411
Wyoming	10,072	10,369	286	136	.....	.....	.....	583	20,863
Totals	7,107,822	6,288,866	222,207	130,683	13,950	33,545	133,800	.....	14,073,285
Majority	284,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In calculating pluralities in this and the following tables the Bryan-Sewall, the Bryan-Watson and the middle-of-the-road votes are combined for the Bryan vote. There was fusion on the electoral ticket of the Democrats and Populists, and in some States silver Republicans, in the following States: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In some of the States, like Illinois and Kansas, there were Bryan-Watson tickets run by the middle-of-the-road Populists.

It has been impossible to separate the Populist from the Democratic vote in the States in which there was a fusion of those parties. In some of the States, like Illinois, in which the two parties voted for the same electors, but upon separate tickets, county officers, in making returns to the Secretaries of State, have combined the votes on electors, and it is impossible to say how the vote should be divided. In such cases the vote classed under the head "Bryan-Watson" is no indication of the strength of the People's party, while at the same time it gives too large a vote to the Democrats. There is no way of giving, even approximately, the vote of the two parties on Presidential electors.

* Includes scattering, blank, and defective votes.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1898.)

ARMORED STEEL VESSELS—FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIPS.

	Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indc. H.P.	Batteries: Main.	Batteries: Secondary.	Batteries: Torpedo Tubes.
Alabama	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t.	1896	*11,526	†16	†10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 14 6-in. R.F.	16 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Colts 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 L. W.
Illinois	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t.	1897	*11,526	†16	†10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 14 6-in. R.F.	16 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	L. W.
Indiana	S.C.L. 2 13-in. & 4 8-in. b.t.	1891	10,288	15.5	9,738	4 13-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 4 6-in. B.L.R.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 3-in. R.F. field.	2 W
Iowa	S.C.L. 2 12-in. & 4 8-in. b.t.	1893	11,340	17.1	12,105	4 12-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 6 4-in. R.F.	20 6-pdr. R.F. 4 1-pdr. R. F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R. F. field.	4 H.
Kearsarge	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t., 2 8-in. t.	1896	11,526	*16	†10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 4 8-in. B.L.R., 14 5-in. R.F.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 L. W.
Kentucky	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t., 2 8-in. t.	1896	11,525	†16	10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 4 8-in. B.L.R., 14 5-in. R.F.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 L. W.
Maine	S.C.L. 2 12-in. b. t.	....	12,500	†18	†16,000	4 12-in. B.L.R., 16 6-in. R.F.G.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Gatlings, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	2 submerged.
Massachusetts	S.C.L. 2 13-in. & 4 8-in. b.t.	1891	10,288	16.2	10,403	4 13-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 4 6-in. B.L.R.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	3 W.
Missouri	S.C.L. 2 12-in. b.t.	....	12,500	†18	†16,000	4 12-in. B.L.R., 16 6-in. R.F.G.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Gatlings, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	2 submerged.
Ohio	S.C.L. 2 12-in. b.t.	....	12,500	†18	†16,000	4 12-in. B.L.R., 16 6-in. R.F.G.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Gatlings, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	2 submerged.
Oregon	S.C.L. 2 13-in. & 4 8-in. b.t.	1891	10,288	16.8	11,111	4 13-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 4 6-in. B.L.R.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R.F. field.	3 W.
Wisconsin	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t.	1897	*11,526	†16	†10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 14 6-in. R.F.	16 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 L. W.

SECOND-CLASS BATTLE-SHIPS.

Texas	2 12-in. t	1889	6,315	17.8	8,610	2 12-in. B.L.R., 6 6-in. B.L.R.	12 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1-pdr. R.F., 4 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Colts, 1 field.	2 W.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Brooklyn	Cr. 4 8-in. b. t.	1893	9,215	21.9	18,769	8 8-in. B.L.R., 12 5-in. R.F.	12 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 W.
New York	Cr. 2 8-in. b.t.	1890	8,200	21	17,401	6 8-in. B.L.R., 12 4-in. R.F.	8 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	2 W.

ARMORED RAM.

Katahdin	H.D. ram	1891	2,155	16.1	5,068	4 6-pdr. R.F.	.....	.....

* With two-thirds ammunition and two-thirds stores. † Estimated.

Armored Vessels—Double-Turreted Monitors.

	Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indc. H.P.	Batteries: Main.	Batteries: Secondary.	Batteries: Torpedo Tubes.
Amphitrite	C.D.M. 2 steel b.t.	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	4 10-in. B.L.R., 2 4-in. R.F.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 6 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 3-in. R.F. field, 1 Colt.	.....
Miantonomoh	C.D.M. 2 armor t.	1874	3,990	10.5	1,426	4 10-in. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 3-pdr. R.F.G., 6 1-pdr. R.F.G., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Monadnock	M. 2 steel b.t.	1875	*3,990	12	3,000	4 10-in. B.L.R., 2 4-in. R.F.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H. R. C., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Monterey	M. 2 steel b.t.	1889	4,084	13.6	5,244	2 12-in. B.L.R., 2 10-in. B.L.R.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Puritan	C.D.M. 2 steel b.t.	1875	6,060	12.4	3,700	4 12-in. B.L.R., 6 4-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R. F., 2 37-mm. H. R. C., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 field.	.....
Terror	C.D.M. 2 steel b.t.	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	4 10-in. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr. R. F., 2 3-pdr. R. F., 2 37 mm. H. R. C., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....

Armored Steel Vessels—Single-Turret Harbor-Defense Monitors.

Arkansas	H.D.M. 1 t.	....	2,755	*12	*2,400	2 12-in. B.L.R., 4 4-in. R.F.	3 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F.	.....
Connecticut	H.D.M. 1 t.	....	2,755	*12	*2,400	2 12-in. B.L.R., 4 4-in. R.F.	3 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F.	.....
Florida	H.D.M. 1 t.	....	2,755	*12	*2,400	2 12-in. B.L.R., 4 4-in. R.F.	3 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F.	.....
Wyoming	H.D.M. 1 t.	....	2,755	*12	*2,400	2 12-in. B.L.R., 4 4-in. R.F.	3 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F.	.....

Armored Iron Vessels—Low Freeboard Single-Turret Monitors.

Ajax	M. 1 t.	1862	2,100	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....
Canonicus	M. 1 t.	1862	2,100	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....
Catskill	M. 1 t.	1862	1,875	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....
Comanche	M. 1 t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	None.	.....
Jason	M. 1 t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....
Lehigh	M. 1 t.	1862	1,872	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....
Mahopac	M. 1 t.	1862	2,100	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....
Manhattan	M. 1 t.	1862	2,100	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....
Montauk	M. 1 t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....
Nahant	M. 1 t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....
Nantucket	M. 1 t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....
Passaic	M. 1 t.	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....
Wyandotte	M. 1 t.	1862	2,100	6	340	2 15-in. S.B.	2 12-pdr. H.	.....

Unarmored Steel Vessels—Protected Cruisers.

Atlanta	P. Cr.	1883	3,000	15.6	4,090	6 6-in. R. F., 2 8-in. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 3 in. R. F. field.	.....
Baltimore	P. Cr.	1887	4,413	20.1	10,064	4 8-in. B.L.R., 6 6-in. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 3-pdr. R.F, 2 1-pdr. R. F., 4 37-mm. H. R. C., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	.....
Boston	P. Cr.	1883	3,000	15.6	4,300	6 6-in. B.L.R., 2 8-in. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr. R. F., 2 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 47-mm. H. R. C., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....

* Estimated.

UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS—PROTECTED CRUISERS—Continued.

	Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Batteries— Main.	Secondary.	Torpedo Tubes.
Charleston	P. Cr.	1887	3,730	18.2	6,666	2 8-in. B. L. R., 6 6-in. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 3-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	.....
Chicago	P. Cr.	1883	4,500	*18	*9,000	4 8-in. B.L.R., 14 5-in R. F.	7 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in R. F. field.	.....
Cincinnati	P. Cr.	1890	3,213	*19	*10,000	10 5-in. R. F., 4 6-in. B.L.R.	8 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	2 W.
Columbia	P. Cr.	1890	7,375	22.8	18,509	1 8-in. B.L.R., 2 6-in. B.L.R., 8 4-in. R.F.	12 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch R.F.	4 W.
Minneapolis	P. Cr.	1891	7,375	23.1	20,862	1 8-in. B.L.R., 2 6-in. B.L.R., 8 4-in. R.F.	12 6 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch R.F.	4 W.
Newark	P. Cr.	1888	4,098	19	8,869	12 6-in. R.F.	8 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch R.F.	.....
Olympia	P. Cr. b. t.	1891	5,870	21.7	17,313	10 5-in. R.F., 4 8-in. B.L.R. in b.t.	14 6-pdr. R.F., 7 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	6 W.
Philadelphia	P. Cr.	1888	4,324	19.7	8,815	12 6-in. B.L.R.	8 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch R.F. field.	.....
Raleigh	P. Cr.	1889	3,213	*19	*10,000	10 5-in. B.L.R., 1 6-in. B.L.R.	8 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch R.F. field.	2 W.
San Francisco	P. Cr.	1888	4,098	19.5	9,913	12 6-in. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 4 3-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 4 37-mm. H.R.C., 4 Gat., 1 field.	4 W.
PROTECTED CRUISERS SHEATHED WITH WOOD.								
Albany	P. Cr.	†	3,437	20	7,500	6 6-in. R.F., 4 4.7-in. R.F.	10 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Maxims, 2 field.	3
New Orleans	P. Cr.	†	3,437	20	7,500	6 6-in. R.F., 4 4.7-in. R.F.	10 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 4 Maxims, 2 field	3
UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.								
Detroit	Unp. Cr.	1890	2,089	18.7	5,227	10 5-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch field.	2 W.
Marblehead	Unp. Cr.	1890	2,089	18.4	5,451	10 5-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch field.	2 W.
Montgomery	Unp. Cr.	1890	2,089	19	5,580	10 5-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch field.	2 W.
GUNBOATS.								
Bancroft	G.B.	1891	889	14.4	1,213	4 4-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 3 3-pdr. R.F., 1 1-pdr. R.F., 1 Colt.	1 W.
Bennington	G.B.	1888	1,710	17.5	3,436	6 6-in. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 3 2-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Gat., 1 field.	.....

* Estimated. † Built in England and purchased March 16, 1898.

GUNBOATS—Continued.

	Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Batteries: Main.	Batteries: Secondary.	Torpedo Tubes.
Castine	G.B.	1891	1,177	16	2,199	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 1 Colt, 1 field.	.....
Concord	G.B.	1888	1,710	16.8	3,405	6 6-in. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Gat., 1 field	.....
Machias	G.B.	1891	1,777	15.4	2,046	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 1 Colt, 1 field.	.....
Petrel	G.B.	1887	892	11.8	1,095	4 6-in. B.L.R.	2 3-pdr. R.F., 1 1-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Gatlings.	.....
Topeka*	G.B.	†	1,700	16	2,000	8 4-in. R.F.	4 3-pdr. R.F., 2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 1 Colt.	.....
Yorktown	G.B.	1887	1,710	16.1	3,302	6 5-in. R.F	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
No. 16	G.B.	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LIGHT-DRAUGHT GUNBOATS.

	Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Batteries: Main.	Batteries: Secondary.	Torpedo Tubes.
Helena	G.B.	1894	1,397	15.5	1,988	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	.....
Nashville	G.B.	1894	1,371	16.3	2,536	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	.....
Wilmington	G.B.	1894	1,397	15.1	1,894	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R. F. field	.....

UNARMORED COMPOSITE VESSELS—GUNBOATS.

	Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Batteries: Main.	Batteries: Secondary.	Torpedo Tubes.
Annapolis	G.B.	1896	1,000	13.1	1,227	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.	.....
Marietta	G.B.	1896	1,000	13	1,054	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.	.....
Newport	G.B.	1896	1,000	12.3	1,008	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.	.....
Princeton	G.B.	1896	1,000	‡12	‡800	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.	.....
Vicksburg	G.B.	1896	1,000	12.7	1,118	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.	.....
Wheeling	G.B.	1896	1,000	12.9	1,081	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt, 1 3-in R.F. field.	.....
Chesapeake	Tr.S.	1898	1,175	....	None	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F.	.....

UNARMORED VESSELS—SPECIAL CLASS.

	Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Batteries: Main.	Batteries: Secondary.	Torpedo Tubes.
Dolphin	Dis.B.	1883	1,486	15.5	2,253	3 4-in. R.F.	2 14-pdr. R.F., 2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Gatlings.	.....
Vesuvius	Dyn.G.B.	1887	929	21.4	3,795	3 15-in. dynamite guns.	5 3-pdr. R. F., 1 Colt.	.....

* Iron hull. † Purchased April 2, 1898; built in Germany. ‡ Estimated.

Unarmored Steel Vessels—Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

	Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max-Indic. H.P.	Batteries: Main.	Batteries: Secondary.	Torpedo Tubes.
Bainbridge	T.B.D.	*	420	+29	+8,000	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Barry	T.B.D.	*	420	+29	+8,000	2 12 pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Chauncey	T.B.D.	*	420	+29	+8,000	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Dale	T.B.D.	*	420	+28	+8,000	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Decatur	T.B.D.	*	420	+28	+8,000	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Hopkins	T.B.D.	*	408	+29	+7,200	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Hull	T.B.D.	*	408	+29	+7,200	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Lawrence	T.B.D.	*	400	+30	+8,400	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Macdonough	T.B.D.	*	400	+30	+8,400	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Paul Jones	T.B.D.	*	420	+29	+7,000	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Perry	T.B.D.	*	420	+29	+7,000	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Preble	T.B.D.	*	420	+29	+7,000	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W
Stewart	T.B.D.	*	420	+29	+8,000	3 12-pdr. R.F.	and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Truxtun	T.B.D	*	433	+30	+8,300	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 6 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Whipple	T.B.D.	*	433	+30	+8,300	2 12 pdr. R.F.	and 6 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Worden	T.B.D.	*	433	+30	+8,300	2 12-pdr. R.F.	and 6 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.

Torpedo Boats.

Bailey	T.B.	....	235	+36	+5,600	4 6-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. W.
Cushing	T.B.	1888	105	22.5	1,720	3 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Davis	T.B.	1897	132	+22.5	+1,750	3 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. L.W.
Dahlgren	T.B.	1897	164	+30.5	+4,200	4 1-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. L.W
Dupont	T.B.	....	165	28.6	+3,400	4 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Ericsson	T.B.	1892	120	+24	+1,800	4 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Farragut	T.B.	1897	237	+30	+5,600	4 6-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. W.
Fox	T.B.	1897	132	+22.5	+1,750	3 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. L.W.
Foote	T.B.	1896	142	24.5	.....	3 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Goldsborough	T.B.	....	247	+30	.....	4 6-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. L.W.
Gwin	T.B.	1897	46	20.9	+850	1 1-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. W.
Mackenzie	T.B.	1897	65	+20	+850	1 1-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. W.
McKee	T.B.	1897	65	19.8	+850	2 1-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. W.
Morris	T.B.	1897	105	24	+1,750	3 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. L.W.
Porter	T.B.	....	165	28.6	.....	4 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Rodgers	T.B.	1896	142	+24.5	+2,000	3 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Rowan	T.B.	1896	182	+26	+3,200	4 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Stringham	T.B.	1898	340	+30	+7,200	7 6-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. L.W.
T. A. M. Craven	T.B.	1897	146	+30.5	+4,200	4 1-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. L.W
Talbot	T.B.	1897	46	21.1	+850	1 1-pdr. R.F.		2 18-in. W.
Winslow	T.B.	1896	142	+24.5	+2,000	3 1-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Bagley	T.B.	....	167	+28	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Barney	T.B.	....	167	+28	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Biddle	T.B.	....	165	+28	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Blakely	T.B.	....	168	26	+3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
De Long	T.B.	....	165	26	+3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Nicholson	T.B.	....	174	26	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
O'Brien	T.B.	....	174	26	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Shubrick	T.B.	....	165	26	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Stockton	T.B.	....	165	26	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Thornton	T.B.	....	105	26	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Tingey	T.B.	....	165	26	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Wilkes	T.B.	....	165	26½	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.		3 18-in. W.
Manly‡	T.B.	....	...	....	.....	.....		.....
Somers‡	T.B.	....	145	23	1,900	.....		.....
Stiletto	Wooden T.B.	....	31	18.2	359	.....		2 Howell.

Submarine Torpedo Boat.

Plunger	T.B.	1897	168	+8	§1,200	.....		2 W.

* Building.
† Estimated.
‡ Purchased in 1898.
§ Also electric engine to operate when submerged. Indic. h. p. for 15 knots.

Iron and Wooden Steam Vessels.

Type.	Built.	Dis-pl'mt.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H. P.	Batteries — Main.	Batteries — Secondary.
Alert (iron)	1873-5	1,020	10	500	2 9-in. S.B., 1 60-pdr. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr., 2 37-mm., 2 Gatlings.
Monocacy (iron)	1863	1,370	11.2	850	2 8-in. S.B., 2 60-pdr. B.L.R.	1 3-in. B.L.H., 1 12-pdr. S.B.H., 4 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 47-mm. H.R.C., 2 Gatlings.
Michigan (iron)	1844	685	10.5	365	.....	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Gatlings.
Pinta (iron) N. Mil.	1865	550	8.5	310	2 12-pdr. S.B.H.	1 Colt, 3 3-pdr. R.F.
Ranger (iron)	1873-6	1,020	10	500	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 1 field, 1 Colt mach. gun.
Adams (wood) Tr. S.	1874-6	1,375	9.8	800	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 1 field, 1 Colt mach. gun.
Alliance Tr. S.	1873-6	1,375	9.9	800	6 4-in. R.F.G.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 3-pdr. R.F.
Enterprise M. Sch	1873-6	1,375	11.4	800	1 3-in. B.L.H.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 1 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts.
Essex T.S.	1874-6	1,375	10.4	800	6 4-in. R.F.G.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 1 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts.
Fern N. Mil.	1871	840	9	300	3 6-pdr. R.F.	2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F.
Hartford	1858	2,790	12	2,000	13 5-in. R.F.G.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 1 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts.
Lancaster	1858	3,250	9.6	1,000	10 5-in. R.F.G., 2 5-in. B.L.R.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-pdr. R.F.
Mohican	1872-83	1,900	10.6	1,000	8 9-in. S.B., 1 60-pdr. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Colts, 1 3-pdr. R.F.

Wooden Sailing Vessels.

Constellation, training ship, 17 guns; Jamestown, marine hospital service; Monongahela, practice ship; Portsmouth, naval militia, 12 guns; Saratoga, public marine school; St. Mary's public marine school.

Tugs.

Fortune (iron), Iwana (steel), Leyden (iron), Narkeeta (steel), Nina (iron), Rocket (wood), Standish (iron), Traffic (wood), Triton (steel), Unadilla (steel), Wahneta (steel), Samoset (steel), Penacook (steel), Pawtucket (steel).

Wooden Steam Vessels Unfit for Sea Service.

Franklin, receiving ship, 5 guns; Iroquois, marine hospital service; Marion, 14 guns; Minnesota, naval militia, 16 guns; Nipsic, naval station, 4 guns; Omaha, marine hospital service; Pensacola; Richmond, receiving ship, 2 guns; Thetis, 1 gun; Wabash; Yantic.

Wooden Sailing Vessels Unfit for Service.

Constitution, in ordinary, 5 guns: Dale, naval militia; Independence, receiving ship, 4 guns New Hampshire, naval militia, 2 guns; St. Louis, naval militia; Vermont, receiving ship, 1 gun.

Captured in Spanish-American War.

Type.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts. p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Batteries.	Torpedo Tubes.
Alvarado Steel G.B.	100	19	137	1 57-mm., 1 37-mm.	.....
Barcelo T.B.	66	17	600	2 mach., 2 5-mm.	2
Callao Steel G.B.	208	9.7	250	1 Hontoria 3-in. .5, 1 Hont. 2-in. .65, 2 Nordenfelt 11-mm.	.....
Infanta Maria Teresa Steel-Arm. Cr.	7,000	20¼	13,700	2 11-in. Hontoria, 10 5-in. .5 Hont., 8 57-mm. Hotchkiss, 8 37-mm. Hotch., 2 11-mm. Nordenfelt, 2 2-in. .75 bronze.	8
Leyte Iron G.B.	151	8	150	1 Hont. 3-in. .5, 1 Hont. 2-in. .75, 2 Nordenfelt 11-mm.	.....
Manila Iron Trans.	1,900	9	750	2 bronze guns.	.....
Mindanao Wood G.B.	83	8	110	1 bronze rifle 4-in. .8, 1 mach. 11-mm.	.....
Sandoval Steel G.B.	100	19	137	1 57-mm., 1 37-mm.	.....

AUXILIARY NAVY.

MERCHANT VESSELS CONVERTED INTO AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

	Type.	Dis-plm't. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Batteries— Main.	Batteries— Secondary.
Badger	Steel	4,784	16	3,200	6 5-in. R.F.G., 2 5-in. R.F.G.	6 3-pdr.
Buffalo	Steel	6,888	14.5	3,600	4 4-in. R.F.G.	2 6-mm. Colts, 6 6-pdr.
Dixie	Steel	6,114	16	3,800	10 6-in. R.F.G.	6 6-pdr., 2 Colts.
Harvard	Steel	13,000	21.8	20,600	8 5-in. R.F.G. 6 5-in. R F.G.	8 6-pdr.
Panther	Iron	4,260	13	.....	2 4-in. R.F.G.	6 3-pdr., 1 Colt, 1 3-in. field.
Prairie	Iron	6,872	14.5	3,800	10 6-in. R.F.G.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts.
St. Louis	Steel	14,910	22	20,000	4 5-in. R.F.G.	8 6-pdr. R.F.
St. Paul	Steel	14,910	22	20,000	6 5-in. R.F.G.	8 6-pdr., 6 3-pdr.
Yale	Steel	13,000	21.8	20,600	8 5-in. R.F.G.	4 3-pdr., 4 6-pdr.
Yankee	Iron	6,888	14.5	3,800	10 5-in. R.F.G.	6 6-pdr., 2 Colts.
Yosemite	Iron	6,179	16	3,800	10 5-in. R.F.G.	6 6-pdr., 2 Colts.

CONVERTED YACHTS.

	Type.	Dis-plm't. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Battery.
Aileen	Steel	192	14	500	1 3-pdr., 2 6-mm., 2 1-pdr.
Buccaneer	Steel	.....	..	.....	....
Dorothea	Steel	594	15	1,558	4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 4 1-pdr.
Eagle	Steel	434	15.5	†850	4 6-pdr., 2 Colts.
Elfrida	Steel	*173	10.5	†200	2 37-mm.
Enquirer	Steel	136	20	1,035	2 1-pdr.
Free Lance	Steel	197	16.5	800	2 Gatlings.
Frolic	Steel	607	11	550	2 3-pdr., 2 47-mm. R.F.
Gloucester	Steel	786	17	2,000	4 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 2 Colts.
Hawk	Steel	375	14.5	1,000	2 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 Colts.
Hist	Steel	472	14.5	†500	1 3-pdr., 4 1-pdr., 1 Colt.
Hornet	Steel	425	15	†800	3 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colt, 2 37-mm. R.C.
Huntress	Composite	817	14	.....	2 Colts.
Kanawha	Composite	*175	14	.....	1 3-pdr., 3 1-pdr., 2 6-mm. Coltes.
Inca	Wood	.....	14	400	1 1-pdr., 1 Gatling.
Mayflower	Steel	2,690	16.8	4,700	2 5-in. R.F.G., 12 6-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.
Oneida	Wood	150	12	350	1 6 pdr., 4 1-pdr., 1 6-mm. Gatling.
Restless	Iron	137	12	†500	6 6-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.
Scorpion	Steel	850	17.3	2,800	6 6-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.
Shearwater	Steel	.....	..	.....	3 3-pdr.
Siren	Steel	*315	13	.....	1 3-pdr., 3 1-pdr.
Stranger	Iron	*546	14	.....	1 14-pdr., 2 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr.
Sylph	Steel	152	15	550	6 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr.
Sylvia	Iron	*302	9	.....	3 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.
Viking	Iron	218	11.7	420	1 3-pdr., 3 6-mm. Colts.
Vixen	Steel	806	16	1,250	4 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr.
Wasp	Steel	630	16.5	1,800	4 6-pdr., 2 Colts.
Yankton	Steel	*975	14	750	6 3-pdr., 2 Colts.

CONVERTED TUGS.

Accomac	Iron	187	10	250	1 6-pdr. R.F., 1 6-mm. Colt.
Active	Steel	296	12	600	1 Gatling, 2 3-in. B.L.R., 2 37-mm. R.C.
Alice	Wood	356	10	250	2 6-pdr. R.F.
Apache	Wood	650	10	550	2 4-in. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Gatlings.
Cheyenne	Wood	.....	11	.....	.....
Chickasaw	Iron	.....	10	.....	1 3-in B.L.R.
Choctaw	Iron	.....	10	188	1 3-pdr. R.F., 1 1-pdr. R.F., 1 37-mm. R.C.
Hercules	Iron	198	12	.....	1 3-pdr. R.F., 1 1-pdr. R.F., 1 37-mm. R.C.

* Estimated. † Nominal horse-power.

CONVERTED TUGS—Continued.

	Type.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H. P.	Battery.
Iroquois	Steel	702	13	1,000	4 3-in. B.L.R., 1 Gatling, 2 37-mm. R.C.
Massasoit	Steel	202	..	.....	1 1-pdr.
Modoc	Iron	241	10	.....	.....
Mohawk	Steel	420	12	400	.....
Nezinscot	Steel	156	10	400	1 6-pdr., 1 Colt.
Osceola	Steel	571	14	.....	2 6-pdr., 1 47-mm., 1 Gatling.
Pawnee	Wood	275	10	*250	.....
Piscataqua	Steel	631	14	1,600	2 9-pdr., 2 37-mm. R.C.
Pontiac		401	10.5	425	2 6-pdr., 1 1-pdr.
Potomac	Steel	677	18	2,000	2 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr.
Powhatan	Steel	194	13	397	1 3-pdr., 1 37-mm.
Seminole	Iron	.....	..	.....	1 3-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.
Sioux		155	10	290	1 6-pdr., 1 Colt.
Takoma	Steel	.....	12	.....	1 6-pdr.
Tecumseh	Steel	214	11	*500	1 1-pdr., 1 Gatling.
Uncas	Steel	441	12	*750	1 37-mm. R.C., 1 Gatling.
Vigilant		300	12	450	2 3-in. B.L.R., 1 Gatling, 2 47-mm. R.C.
Waban	Iron	.....	..	.....	1 3-in. B.L.R.
Wompatuck	Iron	462	13	650	1 3-pdr., 1 Gatling.

STEAMERS CONVERTED INTO COLLIERS.

Abarenda	Steel	4,670	9	1,050	4 3-pdr.
Alexander	Steel	6,181	9	1,026	2 3-pdr.
Brutus	Steel	.....	10	1,200	2 6-pdr.
Cæsar	Steel	5,016	10	1,500	2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.
Cassius	Steel	.....	..	.....	2 R.C.
Hannibal	Steel	4,291	10	1,100	2 D.S.
Hector	Steel	.....	10	.....	2 6-pdr.
Justin	Steel	3,300	8.5	.....	2 6-pdr.
Lebanon	Iron	.....	10	.....	4 6-pdr.
Leonidas	Steel	4,242	13	1,000	2 3-pdr.
Marcellus	Iron	.....	11	1,200	2 6-pdr.
Nanshan	Steel	.....	..	.....	.....
Nero	Steel	.....	10	1,000	4 3-in. B.L.R.
Pompey	Steel	3,085	10	.....	2 6-pdr.
Saturn	Iron	6,220	12.5	1,500	2 6-pdr.
Scindia	Steel	7,500	12	3,000	2 6-pdr.
Scipio	Steel	6,864	14.5	2,422	.....
Southery	Iron	3,100	9	.....	.....
Sterling	Iron	5,663	11	*926	2 6-pdr.

SPECIAL CLASS.

Arctic	Ice boat	1,358	..	.....	1 6-pdr., 2 47-mm. R.C.
Arethusa	Tank steamer	.....	..	.....	.....
Celtic	Supply ship	6,428	10	1,890	.....
City of Pekin	Transport	.....	14	.....	2 3-pdr.
Culgoa		.....	..	.....	.....
East Boston	Aux. G.B.	631	9.5	550	2 3-in. B.L.R., 2 3-pdr.
Glacier	Refrigerator S.	.....	12.5	.....	3 3-in. B.L.R.
Gov. Russell	Aux. G.B.	631	9	500	1 3-in. B.L.R., 4 3-pdr.
Iris	Distilling S.	*6,100	10.5	1,300	.....
Niagara	Distilling S.	5,221	12	1,600	2 6-pdr.
Peoria	Aux G.B.	487	..	.....	4 3-pdr. H., 2 37-mm. H., 1 Colt.
Rainbow	Distilling S	6,206	12	1,800	.....
Resolute	Transport	4,175	16	.....	2 6-pdr.
Solace	Ambulance S.	4,700	15	3,200	.....

* Estimated.

SPECIAL CLASS—Continued.

	Type.	Dis-pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indc. H.P.	Battery.
Supply	Supply S	4,460	9.7	1,069	2 3-in. B.L.R.
Vulcan	Repair S	3,590	..	.....	2 6-pdr.
Zafiro	Supply S	.....	..	.....	.....

REVENUE CUTTERS.—Algonquin, 2 guns; Calumet, 2 guns; Corwin; Grant; Gresham; Hamilton, 1 gun; Hudson, 3 guns; Manning, 3 guns; McCulloch; McLane; Morrill, 2 guns; Perry; Rush; Windom, 1 gun; Woodbury, 7 guns.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.—America, 2 guns; Mangrove, 2 guns; Maple, 2 guns; Suwanee, 2 guns.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.—Albatross, Fish Hawk.

SUMMARY.

	Regular Navy.		Auxiliary Navy.
First-class battle-ships	12	Merchant vessels converted into auxiliary cruisers	11
Second-class battle-ship	1	Converted yachts	28
Armored cruisers	2	Converted tugs	27
Armored ram	1	Steamers converted into colliers	19
Double-turreted monitors	6	Special class	17
Steel single-turret monitors	4	Revenue cutters	15
Iron single-turret monitors	13	Light-house tenders	4
Protected cruisers	13	United States Fish Commission	2
Protected cruisers sheathed with wood	2		
Unprotected cruisers	3		
Gunboats	9		
Light-draught gunboats	3		
Composite gunboats	6		
Training-ship (Naval Academy)	1		
Special class	2		
Torpedo-boat destroyers	16		
Steel torpedo boats	35		
Submarine torpedo boat	1		
Wood torpedo boat	1		
Captured in Spanish war	8		
Iron cruising vessels	5		
Sailing vessels	8		
Tugs	14		
Wooden steam vessels unfit for sea service	11		
Wooden sailing vessels unfit for sea service	6	Total	123
Total	189		
Grand total			312

ABBREVIATIONS.—B.L.H., breech-loading howitzer; B.L.R., breech-loading rifle; B.S., battleship; b.t., barbette turret; C.D., coast defense; Cr., cruiser; Dis. B., dispatch boat; Dyn. G.B., dynamite gunboat; Gat., gatling; G.B., gunboat; H.R.C., Hotchkiss revolving cannon; H.D., harbor defense; H., Howell; L.W., long Whitehead; M., monitor; mm., millimetre; M.L.R., muzzle-loading rifle; M. Sch., marine school; N. Mil., naval militia; pdr., pounder; P. Cr., protected cruiser; R.F., rapid fire; R.F.G., rapid-fire gun; S.B., smooth bore; S.B.H., smooth-bore howitzer; S.C.L., sea-going coast-line; t., turret; Tr. S., training ship; T.B.D., torpedo-boat destroyer; T.B., torpedo boat; Trans., transport; Unp. Cr., unprotected cruiser; W., Whitehead.

THE ARMY.

Before the war with Spain, the strength of the army of the United States, as fixed by statute or n pursuance thereof, was:

Arm.	Officers Line.	Officers Staff.	Enlisted Men Companies and Regiments.	Enlisted Men Staff.
Cavalry	447	...	6,170	.....
Artillery	288	...	4,025	.....
Infantry	884	...	13,125	.....
Engineers	...	...	500	.....
Hospital corps	...	...	....	710
Staff	...	528	....	1,180
	1,619	528	23,820	1,890
Total	2,147		25,710	

By act of Congress the regular army was increased temporarily to 62,000 men. It is impracticable, at this writing, to give any accurate figures showing the strength of the army in officers and men and the distribution of troops by geographical departments.

The military departments in the United States and their boundaries are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Washington, Oregon, Alaska, and Idaho.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—California and Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.—Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—Embracing the Philippine Islands.

DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO.—Embracing the Island of Porto Rico.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO.—Embracing all that part of the Island of Cuba, and the islands and keys adjacent thereto, as are under the control and jurisdiction of the United States. The boundary of this department is liable to change at any time.

The condition and efficiency of the organized militia of the United States in the year 1897 are shown below, being compiled from a publication of the War Department:

State.	Official Designation of State Troops.	Authorized Strength	Gen'ls & Staff Officers	Cavalry	Artillery	Infantry	†Aggregate	Liable to Military Duty	Appropriations. State	Appropriations. Federal
Alabama	Ala. National Guard	7,788	14	207	150	2,041	2,412	‡165,000	$125,000	$9,488
Arkansas	Ark. State Guard	4,560	56	85	70	1,110	1,438	‡215,000	.....	6,900
California	Nat. Guard of Cal	6,368	49	262	..	3,262	3,687	202,735	154,247	7,763
Colorado	Nat. Guard of Col	2,963	18	150	37	849	1,056	85,000	30,000	3,450
Connecticut	Conn. Nat. Guard	4,108	11	..	128	2,589	2,774	‡108,588	138,450	5,175
Delaware	Nat. Guard of Del	750	..	..	..	411	440	28,080	5,500	2,587
Florida	Fla. State Troops	1,474	10	..	74	1,036	1,120	‡65,000	16,000	3,486
Georgia	Ga. Vol's & Ga. Vol's, c'ld	12,345	63	605	f166	3,584	4,485	‡264,021	25,000	11,213
Idaho	Idaho Nat. Guard	a	15	..	..	503	518	‡20,000	d255	2,587
Illinois	Ill. Nat. Guard	11,168	30	202	220	5,200	5,802	‡700,000	112,500	20,702
Indiana	Ind. Nat. Guard	4,601	13	..	141	2,501	2,703	500,000	45,000	12,939
Iowa	Ia. Nat. Guard	3,694	33	..	..	2,289	2,444	281,793	50,200	11,213
Kansas	Kan. Nat. Guard	2,127	7	..	51	1,210	1,273	200,000	22,550	8,626
Kentucky	Ky. State Guard	3,500	..	..	..	1,330	1,350	‡425,000	7,000	11,273
Louisiana	La. State Nat. Guard	a	48	56	712	1,896	2,794	135,000	21,000	6,900
Maine	Nat. G'rd of State of Me.	2,114	..	..	..	1,436	1,491	103,387	32,850	5,175
Maryland	Md. Nat. Guard	2,615	12	..	..	2,074	2,092	205,816	45,000	6,900
Massachusetts	Mass. Vol. Militia	6,334	..	248	239	4,157	5,205	433,948	264,000	12,939
Michigan	Mich. Nat. Guard	3,429	29	..	..	2,912	2,966	260,000	89,664	12,076
Minnesota	Nat. G'rd State of Minn.	2,985	8	..	156	1,853	2,031	180,321	50,000	7,763
Mississippi	Miss. Nat. Guard	1,800	23	91	265	1,416	1,795	233,480	4,400	7,763
Missouri	Nat. Guard of Mo	3,000	10	..	139	2,347	2,647	‡500,000	10,000	14,664
Montana	Nat. Guard of Mont	1,124	..	101	59	355	515	26,500	5,000	2,587
Nebraska	Neb. Nat. Guard	2,113	7	50	49	1,115	1,227	‡101,926	15,000	6,900
Nevada	Nev. Nat. Guard	a	1	..	60	303	367	6,200	b15,212	2,587
N. Hampshire	N. H. Nat. Guard	1,699	9	67	80	1,425	1,602	‡34,000	38,000	345
New Jersey	The Nat. Guard of N. J.	6,223	50	131	..	c4,088	4,322	‡385,273	107,201	8,626
New York	Nat. Guard N. Y	15,000	39	337	349	12,110	13,000	800,000	477,000	3,154
N. Carolina	N. C. State Guard	5,000	24	..	17	1,638	1,681	245,000	6,000	9,488
N. Dakota	N. D. Nat. Guard	938	15	48	46	429	541	20,000	11,000	2,587
Ohio	Ohio Nat. Guard	9,486	..	87	524	5,124	6,021	‡545,000	160,000	19,840
Oregon	Oreg. Nat. Guard	2,164	13	41	75	1,193	1,445	‡65,000	30,000	3,450
Pennsylvania	Nat. Guard of Pa	11,103	95	196	246	8,580	9,222	839,528	350,000	27,603
R. Island	Brigade of R. I. Militia	1,400	13	110	109	744	1,028	85,874	48,450	3,450
S. Carolina	S. C. Vol. Troops	*	38	1,199	73	2,478	3,788	152,000	8,000	7,763
S. Dakota	S. D. Nat. Guard	3,051	..	..	41	566	632	55,000	500	3,450
Tennessee	Nat. G'rd State of Tenn.	a	..	60	78	1,400	1,555	190,000	10,000	10,351
Texas	Tex. Vol. Guard	3,000	38	235	129	2,425	2,834	‡300,000	5,000	12,939
Utah	Nat. Guard of Utah	997	17	33	101	258	439	42,500	5,000	2,560
Vermont	Nat. Guard of Vt	816	9	..	131	638	783	44,164	‡18,000	3,450
Virginia	Va. Volunteers	g5,176	10	78	157	2,500	2,745	295,340	11,000	10,351
Washington	Nat. Guard of Wash	1,879	28	106	54	549	737	87,879	8,000	3,450
W. Virginia	W. Va. Nat. Guard	8,359	8	..	..	864	879	120,000	15,000	5,175
Wisconsin	Wis. Nat. Guard	3,122	..	55	62	2,605	2,745	374,665	100,000	10,351
Wyoming	Wyo. Nat. Guard	1,035	..	..	45	420	465	8,000	c5,000	2,587
Arizona	The Nat. Guard of Ariz.	893	..	..	..	500	506	‡12,000	4,710	2,308
D. of Col'mbia	Nat. Guard of the D. C.	3,869	14	..	11	1,176	1,301	‡45,000	21,125	6,992
New Mexico	Nat. Guard of N. Mex	1,138	..	138	11	196	361	35,000	750	3,000
Oklahoma	Okla. Nat. Guard	500	1	..	..	491	500	‡50,000	.....	2,872
Indian Ter'ty		....	..	..	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska		....	..	..	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Total		186,848	878	4,978	5,055	100,179	113,764	10,378,118	2,723,564	.....

a Not limited.
b This covers four years—1895-1898.
c This sum for two years, ending March 31, 1899; $200 per annum for horsing artillery in addition.
d Does not include armory rent in each company, $100.
e Two companies armed with Gatling guns.
f Machine-gun battery, 34.
g Includes general field and staff, 82.
* 100 companies.
† Includes non-commissioned staff with a total of 400, and special troops with a total of 2,270.
‡ Estimated.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Production in the United States.

(Estimates by the Director of the United States Mint.)

Calendar Year.	Gold Fine Ounces.	Gold Value.	Silver Fine Ounces.	Silver Commercial Value.	Silver Coining Value.
1873	1,741,500	$36,000,000	27,650,000	$35,800,000	$35,750,000
1874	1,620,563	33,500,000	28,849,000	36,860,000	37,300,000
1875	1,6 5,725	33,400,000	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000
1876	1,930,162	39,900,000	30,009,000	34,690,000	38,800,000
1877	2,268,788	46,900,000	30,783,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878	2,476,800	51,200,000	34,960,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,550,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,260,000	37,850,000	43,000,000
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,730,000	39,660,000	46,200,000
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,800,000	42,070,000	48,800,000
1885	1,538,325	31,800,000	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886	1,693,125	35,000,000	39,440,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1887	1,596,375	33,000,000	41,200,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888	1,694,841	33,175,000	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889	1,587,000	32,800,000	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,646,000
1890	1,588,880	32,845,000	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1892	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,161,000
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,000	72,051,000
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,655,000	76,069,000
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000	69,637,000
Total	45,526,548	$941,111,000	1,052,271,000	$1,015,054,000	$1,360,457,000

Product in the United States from 1792 to 1872.

(Estimates by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner.)

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792–July 31, 1834	$14,000,000	Insignificant.	$14,000,000
July 31, 1834–December 31, 1844	7,500,000	$250,000	7,750,000
1845	1,008,327	50,000	1,058,327
1846	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,357
1847	889,085	50,000	939,085
1848	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857	55,000,200	50,000	55,050,000
1858	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868	48,000,000	12,200,000	60,000,000
1869	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000

Production of the World.

The following table shows the production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar years 1873-1897; compiled from United States Mint reports:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873-1897.

Year.	Gold Fine Ounces.	Gold Value.	Silver Fine Ounces.	Silver Commercial Value.	Silver Coining Value.
1873	4,653,675	$96,200,000	63,267,187	$82,120,800	$81,800,000
1874	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	71,500,000
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100	80,500,000
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	87,600,000
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	81,040,700
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	94,882,200
1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	96,172,600
1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600	96,705,000
1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	102,168,400
1882	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	111,872,300
1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	98,984,300	115,297,000
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	105,461,400
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	118,445,200
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	120,626,800
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900	140,706,400
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	155,427,700
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	163,032,000
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	135,500,200	177,352,300
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400	198,014,400
1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	120,119,900	213,944,400
1894	8,764,372	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000	212,829,600
1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	109,545,600	216,566,900
1896	9,804,748	202,682,300	168,178,550	113,352,200	217,442,900
1897	11,489,291	237,504,800	183,096,090	109,857,700	236,730,300
Total	153,173,551	$3,166,378,700	2,645,411,144	$2,472,768,400	$3,420,329,500

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. For the years 1886 to 1897 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.

Years.	Gold Total for Periods. Ounces Fine.	Gold Value.	Silver Total for Periods. Ounces Fine.	Silver Coining Value.	Per Cent. of P'duction By Weight. Gold.	By Weight. Silver.	By Value. Gold.	By Value. Silver.
1493-1520	5,221,160	$107,931,000	42,309,400	$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6
1521-1544	5,524,656	114,205,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1
1545-1560	4,377,544	90,492,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6
1561-1580	4,398,120	90,917,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3
1581-1600	4,745,340	98,095,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78
1601-1620	5,478,360	113,248,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1621-1640	5,336,900	110,324,000	253,064,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8
1641-1660	5,639,110	116,571,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3
1661-1680	5,954,180	123,084,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5
1681-1700	6,921,895	143,088,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5
1701-1720	8,243,260	170,403,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4
1721-1740	12,268,440	253,611,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6
1741-1760	15,824,230	327,116,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1761-1780	13,313,315	275,211,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3
1781-1800	11,438,970	236,464,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1801-1810	5,715,627	118,152,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
1811-1820	3,679,568	76,063,000	173,857,555	224,786,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
1821-1830	4,570,444	94,479,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67
1831-1840	6,522,913	134,841,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
1841-1850	17,605,018	363,928,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1
1851 1855	32,051,621	662,566,000	142,442,998	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7
1856-1860	32,431,312	670,415,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9
1861-1865	29,747,913	614,944,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1
1866-1870	31,350,430	848,071,000	215,257,914	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70	30
1871-1875	27,955,068	577,883,000	316,585,069	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
1876-1880	27,715,550	572,931,000	393,878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	53	47
1881-1885	23,973,773	495,582,000	460,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	120,626,800	5.2	94.8	46.8	53.2
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	124,281,000	5	95	45.9	54.1
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	140,706,400	4.6	95.4	43.9	56 1
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	155,427,700	4.7	95.3	44.3	55.7
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	163,032,000	4.3	95.7	42.1	57.9
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	177,352,300	4.4	95.6	42.4	57 6
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	198,014,400	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	213,944,400	4.4	95.6	42.4	57.6
1894	8,764,372	181,175,600	164,610,394	212,829,600	5.	95.	46.3	53.7
1895	9,641,337	199,304,100	167,288,729	216,292,500	5.4	94.6	47.7	52.3
1896	9,804,748	202,682,300	168,178,550	217,442,900	5.5	94.5	48.2	51.8
1897	11,489,291	237,504,800	183,096,090	236,730,300	5.9	94.1	50	50
Total	446,017,990	$9,220,012,100	8,164,953,183	$10,566,700,800	5	95	46	54

COINAGE.

Coinage of the United States.

The following table exhibits the number of fine ounces and the value of gold and silver coined by the United States, by calendar years, from 1873 to 1897:

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1873–1897.

Calendar Year.	Gold Fine Ounces.	Gold Value.	Silver Fine Ounces.	Silver Coining Value.
1873	2,758,475	$57,022,748	3,112,891	$4,024,748
1874	1,705,441	35,254,630	5,299,421	6,851,777
1875	1,594,050	32,951,940	11,870,635	15,347,893
1876	2,253,281	46,579,453	18,951,777	24,503,308
1877	2,128,493	43,999,864	21,960,246	28,393,045
1878	2,408,400	49,786,052	22,057,548	28,518,850
1879	1,890,499	39,080,080	21,323,498	27,569,776
1880	3,014,163	62,308,279	21,201,232	27,411,694
1881	4,685,162	96,850,890	21,609,970	27,940,164
1882	3,187,317	65,887,685	21,635,469	27,973,132
1883	1,414,581	29,241,990	22,620,701	29,246,968
1884	1,160,601	23,991,756	22,069,935	28,534,866
1885	1,343,519	27,773,012	22,400,433	28,962,176
1886	1,400,240	28,945,542	24,817,064	32,086,709
1887	1,159,664	23,972,383	27,218,101	35,191,081
1888	1,518,046	31,380,808	25,543,242	33,025,606
1889	1,035,899	21,413,931	27,454,465	35,496,683
1890	990,100	20,467,182	30,320,999	39,202,908
1891	1,413,614	29,222,005	21,284,115	27,518,857
1892	1,682,832	34,787,223	9,777,084	12,641,078
1893	2,757,231	56,997,020	6,808,413	8,802,797
1894	3,848,045	79,546,160	7,115,895	9,200,351
1895	2,883,941	59,616,358	4,407,055	5,698,010
1896	2,276,192	47,053,060	17,858,594	23,089,899
1897	3,677,878	76,028,485	14,298,769	18,487,297
Total	54,187,664	$1,120,158,596	453,017,553	$585,719,673

Coinage of the World.

The table following shows the coinage of gold and silver of the mints of the world for the calendar years 1873–1897:

Calendar Year.	Gold Fine Ounces.	Gold Value.	Silver Fine Ounces.	Silver Coining Value.
1873	12,462,890	$257,630,802	101,741,421	$131,544,464
1874	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,322
1878	9,113 202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879	4,390,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883	5,071,882	104,845,114	84, 41,904	109,306,705
1884	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764.574
1886	4,578,310	94,642.070	96,566,814	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888	6,522,346	134 828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889	8,170,611	168,901.519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893	11,243,342	232,420.517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,095,788
1895	11,178,855	231,087.438	94,057,903	121,610,219
1896	9,476,620	195,899,517	118,642,018	153,395,740
1897	21,174,673	437,719,345	110,122,486	142,380,588
Total	206,532,675	$4,269,409,769	2,454,750,031	$3,173,818,232

THE COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY EACH NATION, 1895-97.

Countries.	1895 Gold.	1895 Silver.	1896 Gold.	1896 Silver.	1897 Gold.	1897 Silver.
United States	$59,616,358	$5,698,010	$47,053,060	$23,089,899	$76,028,485	$18,487,297
Mexico	504,193	24,832,351	565,985	21,092,397	417,176	19,608,459
Great Britain	18,547,229	5,776,584	23,402,560	6,470,352	8,654,764	4,583,688
Australasia	33,695,008	.....	34,602,786	.....	37,289,873	.....
India*	.....	4,044,935	.....	5,579,692	.....	25,227,996
France	20,845,337	1,544,000	21,719,880	.....	42,726,251	8,492
Germany	25,588,334	1,826,098	25,133,476	2,718,368	30,145,656	.....
Russia †	38,590,432	3,696,192	10,284	30,985,566	‡170,614,861	‡35,392,493
Austria-Hungary §	18,208,728	9,056,188	38,898,739	7,904,911	33,640,553	5,722,330
Eritrea	.....	.....	.....	771,800	.....	.....
Spain	.....	205,649	.....	5,386,942	2,890,407	6,724,106
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,965	307,957
Servia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,014,624
Japan	1,515,000	23,883,505	1,125,000	13,399,062	31,600,410	4,266,028
Portugal	.....	119,880	.....	1,900,800	.....	864,000
Netherlands	135,692	140,700	.....	428,130	.....	964,800
Norway	.....	80,400	.....	67,000	.....	147,400
Sweden	896,921	.....	.....	109,007	.....	535,319
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,513
Switzerland	772,000	44,390	1,544,000	1,930	1,544,000	.....
Turkey	3,420,717	414,483	50,114	7,473	920,962	440,435
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	562,770	.....	519,830
Abyssinia	.....	.....	.....	376	.....	720,133
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Hongkong	.....	5,516,053	.....	7,835,617	.....	23,836,427
China	.....	8,253,340	.....	8,638,630	.....	10,636,955
Indo-China	.....	6,092,709	.....	12,542,772	.....	2,773,428
Tunis	252	347	232	347	632,500	347
Canada	.....	.....	.....	140,000	.....	65,964
Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	98,000	.....	.....
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	.....	465,493	.....
Haiti	.....	730,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	982,715	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	.....	1,744,210	.....	1,508,087	.....	1,189,282
Peru	.....	4,073,270	.....	2,704,831	.....	449,807
Colombia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552,480
Ecuador	.....	1,102,073	.....	169,798	.....	623,687
Chili	8,353,212	4,243,919	5,424,686	677,877	49	.....
Uruguay	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	145	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Santo Domingo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606,071
Porto Rico	.....	8,389,222	.....	167,240	.....	.....
German East Africa	.....	.....	.....	392	.....	127,440
German New Guinea	11,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monaco	386,000	.....	386,000	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	450,446	.....	453,554	.....	134,000
Congo State	.....	.....	.....	193,000	.....	.....
Morocco	.....	354,630	.....	598,655	.....	873,509
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Ceylon	.....	440,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000
Siam	.....	2,589,823	.....	3,322,752	.....	.....
Total	$231,087,438	$126,873,642	$195,899,517	$159,540,027	$437,719,345	$167,760,297

* Rupee calculated at coining rate, $0.4737.
† Silver rouble calculated at coining rate, $0.7718.
‡ Rouble calculated at coining rate, $0.514555. Ukase January 3, 1897.
§ Florin calculated at coining rate, $0.4052, under the Coinage act of August 2, 1892.

Price of Silver at London.

The table following shows the highest, lowest, and average price of bar silver in London per ounce, British standard (.925), since 1833, and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine taken at the average price:

Calendar Year.	Lowest Quotation. d.	Highest Quotation. d.	Average Quotation. d.	Value of an Ounce, Fine, at Av'age Q'tat'n.
1833	58¾	59⅞	59 3-16	$1.297
1834	59¾	60¾	59 15-16	1.313
1835	59¼	60	59 11-16	1.308
1836	59⅝	60⅝	60	1.315
1837	59	60⅝	59 9-16	1.305
1838	59⅛	60⅛	59⅛	1.304
1839	60	60⅝	60⅝	1.323
1840	60⅛	60¾	60⅜	1.323
1841	59¾	60⅛	60 1-16	1.316
1842	59¼	60	59 7-16	1.303
1843	59	59⅝	59 3-16	1.297
1844	59¼	59¾	59½	1.304
1845	58⅞	59⅞	59¼	1.298
1846	59	60⅛	59 5-16	1.300
1847	58⅞	60⅝	59 11-16	1.308
1848	58⅛	60	59⅛	1.304
1849	59⅛	60	59¾	1.309
1850	59½	61⅛	61 1-16	1.316
1851	60	61⅝	61	1.337
1852	59⅞	61⅛	60½	1.326
1853	60⅛	61⅞	61½	1.348
1854	60⅞	61⅞	61½	1.348
1855	60	61⅝	61 5-16	1.344
1856	60½	62¼	61 5-16	1.344
1857	61	62⅝	61¾	1.353
1858	60¾	61⅞	61 5-16	1.344
1859	61¾	62¾	62 1-16	1.360
1860	61¼	62⅝	61 11-16	1.352
1861	60⅛	61⅝	60 13-16	1.333
1862	61	62⅛	61 7-16	1.346
1863	61	61¾	61⅜	1.345
1864	60⅝	62⅛	61⅝	1.345
1865	60¼	61⅝	61 1-16	$1.338
1866	60⅝	62¼	61½	1.339
1867	60⅝	61¼	60 9-16	1.323
1868	60⅛	61⅛	60½	1.326
1869	60	61	60 7-16	1.325
1870	60¼	60¾	60 9-16	1.328
1871	60 3-16	61	60½	1.326
1872	59¼	61⅛	60 5-16	1.322
1873	57⅞	59 15-16	59¼	1.298
1874	57¼	59⅛	58 5-16	1.278
1875	55½	57⅝	56⅞	1.246
1876	46¾	58⅛	52¾	1.156
1877	53¼	58¼	54 13-16	1.201
1878	49⅛	55¼	52 9-16	1.152
1879	48⅞	53¾	51¼	1.123
1880	51⅝	52⅞	52¼	1.145
1881	50⅞	52⅞	51 15-16	1.138
1882	50	52⅝	51 13-16	1.136
1883	50	51 3-16	50⅝	1.110
1884	49⅛	51⅜	50¾	1.113
1885	46⅞	50	48 9-16	1.0645
1886	42	47	45⅝	0.9946
1887	43¼	47⅛	44⅝	0.97823
1888	41⅝	44 9-16	42⅞	0.93974
1889	42	44⅝	41 11-16	0.93512
1890	43⅝	54⅝	47¾	1.04633
1891	43½	48¾	45 1-16	0.98782
1892	37⅞	43½	39¾	0.87106
1893	30½	38¾	35 9-16	0.78081
1894	27	31¾	28⅞	0.63479
1895	27 3-16	31¾	29 13-16	0.65406
1896	29¼	31 15-16	30¾	0.67457
1897	23⅝	29 13-16	27 9-16	0.60449
1898 (9 mos.)	25	28⅜	26⅝	0.58397

Ratio of Silver to Gold Since 1687.

From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer; from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, and from 1879 to 1898 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687	14.94	1722	15.17	1757	14.87	1792	15.17	1827	15.74	1862	15.35
1688	14.94	1723	15.20	1758	14.85	1793	15.00	1828	15.78	1863	15.37
1689	15.02	1724	15.11	1759	14.15	1794	15.37	1829	15.78	1864	15.37
1690	15.02	1725	15.11	1760	14.14	1795	15.55	1830	15.82	1865	15.44
1691	14.98	1726	15.15	1761	14.54	1796	15.65	1831	15.72	1866	15.43
1692	14.92	1727	15.24	1762	15.27	1797	15.41	1832	15.73	1867	15.57
1693	14.83	1728	15.11	1763	14.99	1798	15.59	1833	15.93	1868	15.59
1694	14.87	1729	14.92	1764	14.70	1799	15.74	1834	15.73	1869	15.60
1695	15.02	1730	14.81	1765	14.83	1800	15.68	1835	15.80	1870	15.57
1696	15.00	1731	14.94	1766	14.80	1801	15.46	1836	15.72	1871	15.57
1697	15.20	1732	15.09	1767	14.85	1802	15.26	1837	15.83	1872	15.63
1698	15.07	1733	15.18	1768	14.80	1803	15.41	1838	15.85	1873	15.92
1699	14.94	1734	15.39	1769	14.72	1804	15.41	1839	15.62	1874	16.17
1700	14.81	1735	15.41	1770	14.62	1805	15.79	1840	15.62	1875	16.59
1701	15.07	1736	15.18	1771	14.66	1806	15.52	1841	15.70	1876	17.88
1702	15.52	1737	15.02	1772	15.52	1807	15.43	1842	15.87	1877	17.22
1703	15.17	1738	14.91	1773	14.62	1808	16.08	1843	15.93	1878	17.94
1704	15.22	1739	14.91	1774	14.62	1809	15.96	1844	15.85	1879	18.40
1705	15.11	1740	14.94	1775	14.72	1810	15.77	1845	15.93	1880	18.05
1706	15.27	1741	14.92	1776	14.55	1811	15.53	1846	15.90	1881	18.16
1707	15.44	1742	14.85	1777	14.54	1812	16.11	1847	15.80	1882	18.19
1708	15.41	1743	14.85	1778	14.68	1813	16.25	1848	15.85	1883	18.64
1709	15.31	1744	14.87	1779	14.80	1814	15.04	1849	15.78	1884	18.57
1710	15.22	1745	14.98	1780	14.72	1815	15.26	1850	15.70	1885	19.41
1711	15.29	1746	15.13	1781	14.78	1816	15.28	1851	15.46	1886	20.78
1712	15.31	1747	15.26	1782	14.42	1817	15.11	1852	15.59	1887	21.13
1713	15.24	1748	15.11	1783	14.48	1818	15.35	1853	15.33	1888	21.99
1714	15.13	1749	14.80	1784	14.70	1819	15.33	1854	15.33	1889	22.10
1715	15.11	1750	14.55	1785	14.92	1820	15.62	1855	15.38	1890	19.76
1716	15.09	1751	14.39	1786	14.96	1821	15.95	1856	15.38	1891	20.92
1717	15.13	1752	14.54	1787	14.92	1822	15.80	1857	15.27	1892	23.72
1718	15.11	1753	14.54	1788	14.65	1823	15.84	1858	15.38	1893	26.49
1719	15.09	1754	14.48	1789	14.75	1824	15.82	1859	15.19	1894	32.56
1720	15.04	1755	14.68	1790	15.04	1825	15.70	1860	15.29	1895	31.60
1721	15.05	1756	14.94	1791	15.05	1826	15.76	1861	15.50	1896	30.66

1897 ..... 34.28
1898 (9 months) 35 40

Values of Foreign Coins, 1896-99.

(Prepared by the Director of the Mint.)

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value January 1 1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Argentina	Gold and silver	Peso	$0.96,5	$0.96,5	$0.96,5	$0.96,5
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.20,3	.20,3	.20,3	.20,3
Belgium	Gold and silver	Franc	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.49,1	.47,4	.42,4	.43,9
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54,6	.54,6	.54,6	.54,6
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland)	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	1.00,0	1.00,0	1.00,0
Central American States:						
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.....	.....	.46,5	.46,5
Costa Rica	Silver	Peso	.49,1	.47,4	.....	.....
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.49,1	.47,4	.42,4	.43,9
Chili	Gold and silver	Peso	.91,2	¶ .36,5	.36,5	.36,5
China	Silver	Tael. Amoy	.....	.76,7	.68,5	.71,0
		Canton	.....	.76,5	.68,3	.70,8
		Chefoo	.75,9	.73,3	.65,5	.67,9
		Chin Kiang	.....	.74,9	.66,9	.69,3
		Fuchau	.....	.70,9	.63,4	.65,6
		Haikwan I	.80,8	.78,0	.69,7	.72,2
		Hankow	.....	.71,7	.64,1	.66,4
		Hongkong	.....	**	**	**
		Niuchwang	.....	.71,9	.64,3	.66,5
		Ningpo	.....	.73,7	.65,9	.68,2
		Shanghai	.72,5	.70,0	.62,6	.64,8
		Swatow	.....	.70,8	.63,3	.65,5
		Takao	.....	.77,2	.69,0	.71,4
		Tien-Tsin	.76,9	.74,3	.66,4	.68,8
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.49,1	.47,4	.42,4	.43,9
Cuba	Gold and silver	Peso	.92,6	.92,6	.92,6	.92,6
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8	.26,8	.26,8	.26,8
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre	.49,1	.47,4	.42,4	.43,9
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94,3	4.94,3	4.94,3	4.94,3
Finland	Gold	Mark	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3
France	Gold and silver	Franc	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.23,8	.23,8	.23,8	.23,8
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86,6½	4.86,6½	4.86,6½	4.86,6½
Greece	Gold and silver	Drachma	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3
Haiti	Gold and silver	Gourde	.96,5	.96,5	.96,5	.96,5
India	Silver	Rupee ‡	.23,3	.22,5	.20,1	.20,8
Italy	Gold and silver	Lira	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3
Japan	Gold and silver*	Yen Gold	.99,7	.99,7	.49,8	.49,8
		Yen Silver	.52,9	.51,1	.....	.....
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	1.00,0	1.00,0	1.00,0
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.53,8	.51,5	.46,0	.47,7
Netherlands	Gold and silver	Florin	.40,2	.40,2	.40,2	.40,2
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.01,4	1.01,4	1.01,4	1.01,4
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8	.26,8	.26,8	.26,8
Persia	Silver	Kran	.09,0	.08,7	.07,8	.08,1
Peru	Silver	Sol	.48,6	.47,4	.42,4	.43,9
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08,0	1.08,0	1.08,0	1.08,0
Russia	Silver †	Rouble § Gold	.77,2	.77,2	.77,2	.51,5
		Rouble § Silver	.39,3	.37,9	.....	.....
Spain	Gold and silver	Peseta	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26,8	.26,8	.26,8	.26,8
Switzerland	Gold and silver	Franc	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3
Tripoli	Silver	Mahbub (20 piasters)	.44,3	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04,4	.04,4	.04,4	.04,4
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	.....	1.03,4	1.03,4	1.03,4
Venezuela	Gold and silver	Bolivar	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3	.19,3

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

‡ Value of the rupee to be determined by consular certificate.

§ By Imperial ukase January 3-15, 1897, 1½ paper roubles=1 gold rouble.

‖ Customs.

¶ The law of February 11, 1895, introduced the gold standard, with an ideal gold peso weighing .599 grams as the monetary unit.

** The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan.

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver by the United States.

VALUE OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1864–1898.

Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1864	$11,176,769	$100,661,634	.....	$89,484,865
1865	6,498,228	58,381,033	.....	51,882,805
1866	8,196,261	71,197,309	.....	63,001,048
1867	17,024,866	39,026,627	.....	22,001,761
1868	8,737,443	73,396,344	.....	64,658,901
1869	14,132,568	36,003,498	.....	21,870,930
1870	12,056,950	33,635,962	.....	21,579,012
1871	6,883,561	66,686,208	.....	59,802,647
1872	8,717,458	49,548,760	.....	40,831,302
1873	8,682,447	44,856,715	.....	36,174,268
1874	19,508,137	34,042,420	.....	14,539,283
1875	13,696,798	66,980,977	.....	53,284,184
1876	7,992,709	31,177,050	.....	23,184,341
1877	26,246,234	26,590,374	.....	344,140
1878	13,330,215	9,204,455	$4,125,760	.....
1879	5,624,948	4,587,614	1,037,334	.....
1880	80,758,896	3,639,025	77,119,871	.....
1881	100,031,259	2,565,132	97,466,127	.....
1882	34,377,054	32,587,880	1,789,174	.....
1883	17,734,149	11,600,888	6,133,261	.....
1884	22,831,317	41,081,957	.....	18,250,640
1885	26,691,696	8,477,892	18,313,804	.....
1886	20,743,349	42,952,191	.....	22,208,842
1887	42,910,601	9,701,187	33,209,414	.....
1888	43,934,317	18,376,234	25,558,083	.....
1889	10,284,858	59,952,285	.....	49,667,427
1890	12,943,342	17,274,491	.....	4,331,149
1891	18,232,567	86,362,654	.....	68,130,087
1892	49,699,454	50,195,327	.....	495,873
1893	21,174,381	108,680,844	.....	87,506,463
1894*	72,449,119	76,978,061	.....	4,528,942
1895*	36,384,760	66,468,481	.....	30,083,721
1896*	33,525,065	112,409,947	.....	78,884,882
1897*	85,014,780	40,361,580	44,653,200	.....
1898	120,402,195	15,533,719	104,868,476	.....

VALUE OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1864–1898.

Year Ending June 30—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1864	$1,938,843	$4,734,907	.....	$2,79[illegible],064
1865	3,311,844	9,262,193	.....	5,950,349
1866	2,503,831	14,846,762	.....	12,3[illegible]2,931
1867	5,045,609	21,841,745	.....	16,79[illegible],136
1868	5,450,925	21,387,758	.....	15,93[illegible],833
1869	5,675,308	21,134,882	.....	15,459,574
1870	14,362,229	24,519,704	.....	10,157,475
1871	14,386,463	31,755,780	.....	17,369,317
1872	5,626,231	30,928,774	.....	25,302,543
1873	12,708,490	39,751,859	.....	26,953,369
1874	8,951,769	32,587,985	.....	23,636,216
1875	7,203,924	25,151,165	.....	17,947,241
1876	7,943,972	25,329,252	.....	17,385,280
1877	14,528,180	29,571,863	.....	15,043,683
1878	16,491,099	24,535,670	.....	8,044,571
1879	14,671,052	20,409,827	.....	5,738,775
1880	12,275,914	13,503,894	.....	1,227,980
1881	10,544,238	16,841,715	.....	6,297,477
1882	8,095,336	16,829,599	.....	8,734,263
1883	10,755,242	20,219,445	.....	9,464,203
1884	14,594,945	26,051,426	.....	11,456,481
1885	16,550,627	33,753,633	.....	17,203,006
1886	17,850,307	29,511,219	.....	11,660,912
1887	17,2[illegible],191	26,296,504	.....	9,039,313
1888	15,403,669	28,037,949	.....	12,634,280
1889	18,678,215	36,689,248	.....	18,011,033
1890	21,032,984	34,873,929	.....	13,840,945
1891	18,026,850	22,590,988	.....	4,564,108
1892	19,955,086	32,810,559	.....	12,855,473
1893	23,193,252	40,737,319	.....	17,544,067
1894	13,286,552	50,451,265	.....	37,164,713
1895	20,211,179	47,295,286	.....	27,084,107
1896	28,777,186	60,541,670	.....	31,764,484
1897	30,533,227	61,946,638	.....	31,413,411
1898	30,929,451	55,751,597	.....	24,822,146

* Ores included.

Weekly Imports and Exports of Specie at New York.

1895.

	Gold				Silver			
Week Ending.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January 5	$4,475,336	$4,454,086	$66,838	$23,363	$502,623	$501,606	$55,962	$54,318
" 12	2,099,300	6,553,386	11,115	34,478	688,550	1,190,158	21,486	75,804
" 19	5,365,800	11,919,186	197,349	231,827	363,030	1,553,188	23,574	99,378
" 26	7,322,000	19,241,186	119,409	351,236	748,454	2,301,642	6,122	105,500
February 2	7,282,800	26,523,986	166,107	517,343	576,242	2,877,884	55,744	161,244
" 9	87,821	26,611,757	23,225	540,568	613,900	3,491,784	18,128	179,372
" 16	63,206	26,674,963	217,889	758,457	550,643	4,042,427	8,201	187,573
" 23	101,985	26,776,948	1,272,805	2,031,262	498,102	4,540,529	2,582	190,155
March 2	46,000	26,822,948	4,336,703	6,367,965	633,748	5,174,277	23,823	213,978
" 9	1,814,400	28,637,348	1,716,252	8,084,217	479,360	5,653,637	48,300	262,278
" 16	146,501	28,783,849	1,360,955	9,445,172	482,687	6,136,324	15,684	277,962
" 23	789,422	29,573,271	2,207,430	11,652,602	609,984	6,746,308	3,291	281,253
" 30	360,969	29,934,240	286,351	11,938,953	452,144	7,198,452	27,548	308,801
April 6	553,652	30,487,892	1,323,989	13,262,942	431,210	7,629,662	47,300	356,101
" 13	624,712	31,112,604	218,389	13,481,331	646,426	8,276,088	14,397	370,498
" 20	714,479	31,827,083	731,599	14,212,930	843,082	9,119,170	45,516	416,014
" 27	976,345	32,803,428	932,903	15,145,833	958,040	10,077,210	8,145	447,464
May 4	388,797	33,192,225	716,423	15,862,256	693,666	10,770,876	18,437	465,901
" 11	900,914	34,093,139	1,653,947	17,516,203	686,617	11,457,493	15,895	481,796
" 18	103,922	34,197,061	1,125,937	18,642,140	598,064	12,055,557	55,090	536,886
" 25	4,488	34,201,549	1,210,683	19,852,823	873,389	12,928,946	53,734	590,620
June 1	173,200	34,374,749	244,840	20,097,663	921,385	13,850,331	32,277	622,897
" 8	13,679	34,388,428	24,115	20,121,778	938,672	14,789,003	93,770	716,667
" 15	31,089	34,419,517	31,533	20,153,311	818,580	15,607,583	97,536	814,203
" 22	12,525	34,432,042	30,876	20,184,187	742,303	16,349,886	19,541	833,744
" 29	12,200	34,444,242	1,201,265	21,385,452	747,991	17,097,877	19,449	853,193
July 6	136,300	34,580,542	125,000	21,510,452	963,325	18,061,202	68,879	922,072
" 13	259,100	34,389,642	15,736	21,526,188	768,300	18,829,502	76,491	998,563
" 20	1,531,273	36,370,915	16,794	21,542,982	826,112	19,655,614	42,601	1,041,164
" 27	258,500	36,629,415	7,388	21,550,370	734,275	20,389,889	54,584	1,095,748
August 3	1,538,400	38,167,815	141,603	21,691,973	876,880	21,266,769	15,533	1,111,281
" 10	2,096,800	40,264,615	40,834	21,732,807	899,618	22,166,387	58,250	1,169,531
" 17	3,552,000	43,816,615	46,822	21,779,629	805,217	22,971,604	62,380	1,231,911
" 24	4,478,700	48,295,315	961,411	22,741,040	881,028	23,852,632	42,779	1,274,690
" 31	4,672,500	52,967,815	180,166	22,921,206	950,199	24,802,831	11,995	1,286,685
Sept'mb'r 7	4,928,464	57,896,279	278,730	23,199,936	898,356	25,701,187	127,061	1,413,746
" 14	7,252,881	65,149,160	27,051	23,226,987	937,351	26,638,538	16,320	1,430,066
" 21	1,788,377	66,937,537	116,345	23,343,332	677,631	27,316,169	1,495	1,431,561
" 28	2,517,837	69,455,374	67,086	23,410,418	810,200	28,126,369	26,347	1,457,908
October 5	326,009	69,781,383	26,530	23,436,948	681,909	28,808,278	17,618	1,475,526
" 12	126,710	69,908,093	143,648	23,580,596	624,835	29,433,113	19,341	1,494,867
" 19	984,476	70,892,569	1,164,680	24,745,276	774,540	30,207,653	5,660	1,500,527
" 26	20,000	70,912,569	188,055	24,933,331	658,304	30,865,957	35,273	1,535,800
Nov'mb'r 2	129,355	71,041,924	8,845	24,942,176	877,900	31,743,857	47,100	1,582,900
" 9	46,670	71,088,294	13,440	24,955,616	803,265	32,547,122	40,463	1,623,363
" 16	3,273,600	74,361,894	175,598	25,131,214	1,096,902	33,644,024	6,157	1,629,520
" 23	7,593,269	81,955,163	11,805	25,143,019	701,275	34,405,299	9,878	1,639,395
" 30	3,056,538	85,011,701	6,927	25,149,946	838,300	35,243,599	28,943	1,668,341
Decemb'r 7	3,579,162	88,590,863	29,644	25,179,590	690,230	35,933,829	66,112	1,734,453
" 14	1,222,400	89,813,263	74,685	25,254,275	1,020,060	36,953,889	16,418	1,750,871
" 21	7,128,399	96,941,662	437,747	25,692,022	949,527	37,903,416	20,527	1,771,398
" 28	2,314,574	99,256,236	151,566	25,843,588	1,000,800	38,904,216	5,052	1,776,450

1896.

	Gold				Silver			
Week Ending.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January 4.....	$1,576,043	.....	$124,871	$25,859,484	$929,119	.....	$37,386	$1,777,614
" 11.....	4,036,863	$5,048,925	52,944	161,919	996,432	$1,305,929	17,500	53,722
" 18.....	2,426,612	7,475,537	4,728,561	4,890,480	884,047	2,189,976	25,500	79,222
" 25.....	2,537,599	10,103,136	488,937	5,379,417	1,102,650	3,292,616	62,503	141,725
February 1.....	513,504	10,526,640	1,914,761	7,294,178	905,300	4,197,916	70,121	211,846
" 8.....	828,095	11,354,735	3,804,371	11,098,549	922,080	5,119,996	10,006	221,852
" 15.....	518,000	11,872,735	1,487,731	12,586,280	977,885	6,097,881	56,0[illegible]4	277,916
" 22.....	8,250	11,880,985	3,699,927	16,286,207	1,099,045	7,196,926	44,185	322,101
" 29.....	547,500	12,428,485	762,447	17,048,654	1,338,000	8,534,926	51,613	373,714
March 7.....	.....	12,428,485	58,967	17,107,621	884,700	9,419,626	28,986	402,700
" 14.....	12,500	12,440,985	42,985	17,150,606	1,015,244	10,434,870	98,705	501,405
" 21.....	150,000	12,590,985	149,663	17,300,269	1,209,424	11,644,294	72,362	573,768
" 28.....	186,225	12,777,210	37,972	17,338 241	917,[illegible]49	12,561,343	72,909	646,677
April 4.....	.....	12,777,210	13,729	17,351,970	1,110,780	13,672,123	45,214	691,891
" 11.....	1,634,808	14,412,018	595,770	17,947,740	1,03[illegible],860	14,702,983	17,225	709,116
" 18.....	1,072,600	15,484,618	37,244	17,984,984	880,090	15,583,073	55,710	764,82[illegible]
" 25.....	543,240	16,027,858	20,595	18,005,579	984,484	16,567,557	20,261	785,087
May 2.....	1,496,694	17,524,552	39,838	18,045,417	922,823	17,490,390	50,275	835,362
" 9.....	5,916,207	23,440,759	21,045	18,066,462	967,095	18,457,485	37,327	872,689
" 16.....	4,619,179	28,059,938	38,214	18,104,676	960,700	19,418,185	61,253	933,942
" 23.....	2,759,575	30,819,513	13,877	18,118,553	1,016,650	20,434,835	36,983	970,925
" 30.....	3,934,780	34,754,293	35,886	18,154,439	1,143,171	21,578,006	20,786	991,711
June 6.....	1,834,225	36,588,518	131,363	18,285,802	988,450	22,566,456	43,803	1,035,514
" 13.....	2,436,838	39,025,356	82,212	18,368,014	753,840	23,320,296	143,263	1,178,777
" 20.....	890,730	39,916,086	121,747	18,489,761	1,129,285	24,449,581	29,294	1,208,071
" 27.....	950,000	40,866,086	15,256	18,505,017	572,200	25,021,781	39,221	1,247,292
July 4.....	1,262,625	42,128,711	89,234	18,594,251	366,500	25,388,281	66,499	1,313,791
" 11	215,762	42,344,473	25,445	18,619,696	1,403,402	26,791,683	35,001	1,348,792
" 18.....	3,341,978	45,686,451	13,960	18,633,656	1,096,850	27,888,533	62,788	1,411,580
" 25.....	5,087,341	50,773,792	156,863	18,792,519	1,014,915	28,903,448	112,269	1,523,849
August 1.....	117,000	50,890,792	121,737	18,914,256	1,191,850	30,095,298	25,604	1,549,453
" 8.....	26,050	50,916,842	82,960	18,997,216	1,155,367	31,250,665	107,277	1,656,730
" 15.....	10,800	50,927,642	28,450	19,025,666	1,045,845	32,296,510	234,573	1,891,303
" 22.....	6,300	50,933,942	33,841	19,059,507	1,366,826	33,663,336	76,793	1,968,096
" 29.....	.....	50,933,942	2,351,928	21,411,435	1,093,900	34,757,236	21,543	1,989,639
Sept'mb'r 5.....	7,300	50,941,242	4,792,868	26,204,303	991,550	35,748,786	91,423	2,081,062
" 12.....	2,500	50,943,742	14,517,939	40,722,242	1,112,550	36,861,336	17,945	2,099,007
" 19.....	.....	50,943,742	4,881,051	45,603,293	982,261	37,843,597	93,951	2,192,958
" 26.....	.....	50,943,742	7,429,341	53,032,634	1,323,536	39,167,133	73,520	2,266,478
October 3.....	9,500	50,953,242	7,102,727	60,135,361	1,036,936	40,204,069	12,260	2,278,738
" 10.....	3,040	50,956,282	2,213,296	62,348,657	890,200	41,094,269	58,387	2,337,125
" 17.....	20,000	50,976,282	1,735,911	64,084,568	1,136,455	42,230,724	109,817	2,446,942
" 24.....	16,000	50,992,282	5,787,042	69,871,610	847,886	43,078,610	21,615	2,468,557
" 31.....	38,000	51,030,282	7,986,126	77,857,736	942,008	44,020,618	9,755	2,478,312
Nov'mb'r 7.....	32,600	51,062,882	2,020,032	79,877,768	875,500	44,896,118	49,310	2,527,622
" 14.....	106,985	51,169,867	2,079,867	81,957,635	1,002,510	45,898,629	61,462	2,589,084
" 21.....	40,700	51,210,567	764,099	82,721,734	973,850	46,872,478	35,248	2,624,332
" 28.....	32,370	51,242,937	27,891	82,749,625	1,078,764	47,951,242	115,181	2,739,513
Decemb'r 5.....	51,820	51,294,757	6,666	82,756,291	985,290	48,936,532	27,835	2,767,348
" 12.....	50,935	51,345,692	36,524	82,792,815	897,273	49,833,805	23,728	2,791,076
" 19.....	23,250	51,906,794	29,300	82,842,032	1,073,953	50,907,398	50,209	2,841,385
" 26.....	63,940	51,970,734	22,448	82,864,480	1,381,238	52,288,636	37,742	2,879,027

1897.

Week Ending.	Gold Exports.	Gold Since Jan. 1.	Gold Imports.	Gold Since Jan. 1.	Silver Exports.	Silver Since Jan. 1.	Silver Imports.	Silver Since Jan. 1.
January 2.....	$.....	$.....	$42,034	$.....	$938,962	$.....	$28,536	$.....
" 9.....	36,800	36,800	132,066	132,066	624,544	624,544	31,280	31,280
" 16.....	62,100	98,900	11,672	143,738	813,000	1,437,544	45,809	77,089
" 23.....	26,400	125,300	37,782	181,520	880,330	2,317,874	99,694	176,783
" 30.....	71,940	197,240	49,620	231,140	890,625	3,208,499	54,813	231,596
February 6.....	54,591	251,831	23,716	254,856	855,175	4,063,674	34,453	266,049
" 13.....	8,000	259,831	31,143	285,999	732,260	4,795,934	29,509	295,558
" 20.....	71,545	331,376	11,596	297,595	1,052,210	5,848,144	20,769	316,327
" 27.....	203,495	534,871	191,046	488,641	1,130,950	6,979,094	65,621	381,948
March 6.....	239,900	774,771	225,021	713,662	820,323	7,799,417	38,742	420,690
" 13.....	127,000	901,771	145,254	858,916	1,038,783	8,838,200	12,700	433,390
" 20.....	133,450	1,035,221	129,353	988,269	991,268	9,829,468	39,017	472,407
" 27.....	6,800	1,042,021	46,671	1,034,940	911,640	10,741,108	16,072	488,479
April 3.....	16,300	1,058,321	48,621	1,083,561	1,028,648	11,769,756	67,029	555,508
" 10.....	2,000	1,060,321	18,651	1,102,212	976,731	12,746,487	35,363	590,871
" 17.....	10,000	1,070,321	5,262	1,107,474	964,560	13,711,047	48,203	639,074
" 24.....	15,930	1,086,251	54,895	1,162,369	958,425	14,669,472	80,340	719,414
May 1.....	6,532,872	7,620,123	174,976	1,337,345	970,410	15,639,882	29,434	748,848
" 8.....	2,621,249	10,241,372	91,541	1,428,886	876,100	16,515,982	59,867	808,715
" 15.....	2,860,234	13,101,606	71,646	1,500,532	899,000	17,414,982	64,465	873,180
" 22.....	1,209,454	14,311,060	27,544	1,528,076	913,453	18,328,435	57,350	930,530
" 29.....	2,850,000	17,161,060	44,612	1,572,688	954,504	19,182,939	146,054	1,076,584
June 5.....	1,160,800	18,321,860	79,709	1,652,397	921,845	20,104,784	50,488	1,127,072
" 12.....	263,194	18,585,054	66,472	1,718,869	978,146	21,082,930	22,836	1,149,908
" 19.....	953,800	19,538,854	58,454	1,777,323	772,292	21,855,222	78,751	1,228,659
" 26.....	4,806,266	24,345,120	73,999	1,851,322	1,069,813	22,925,035	77,498	1,306,157
July 3.....	.....	24,345,120	63,477	1,914,799	783,083	23,708,118	92,718	1,398,875
" 10.....	9,302	24,354,422	37,666	2,952,465	872,918	24,581,036	49,431	1,448,306
" 17.....	4,300	24,358,722	22,175	1,974,640	768,606	25,349,642	55,323	1,503,629
" 24.....	800,500	25,159,222	51,824	2,026,464	1,038,543	26,388,185	77,187	1,580,816
" 31.....	3,711,785	28,871,007	68,662	2,095,126	1,005,724	27,393,909	55,599	1,636,415
August 7.....	757,900	29,628,907	297,352	2,392,478	984,770	28,378,679	60,218	1,696,633
" 14.....	.....	29,628,907	344,934	2,737,412	917,349	29,296,028	53,202	1,749,835
" 21.....	.....	29,628,907	420,808	3,157,920	1,004,725	30,300,753	43,726	1,793,561
" 28.....	3,170	29,632,077	782,372	3,940,292	943,715	31,244,468	109,872	1,903,433
Sept'mb'r 4.....	.....	29,632,077	31,078	3,971,370	766,449	32,010,917	54,180	1,957,613
" 11.....	8,000	29,640,077	101,626	4,072,996	676,361	32,687,278	19,331	1,976,944
" 18.....	7,625	29,647,702	95,515	4,168,511	745,320	33,432,598	38,071	2,015,015
" 25.....	33,915	29,687,617	55,134	4,223,645	913,205	34,345,803	86,242	2,101,257
October 2.....	10,940	29,698,557	1,020,234	5,243,879	874,195	35,219,998	88,060	2,189,317
" 9.....	11,365	29,709,922	1,446,015	6,689,894	854,937	36,074,935	64,610	2,253,927
" 16.....	.....	29,709,922	1,762,966	8,452,860	953,046	37,027,981	54,913	2,308,840
" 23.....	5,000	29,714,922	4,562,841	13,015,701	916,703	37,944,684	96,236	2,405,076
" 30.....	30,624	29,745,546	199,829	13,215,530	965,789	38,910,473	70,668	2,475,744
Nov'mb'r 6.....	18,180	29,763,726	79,901	13,295,431	786,671	39,697,144	94,306	2,570,050
" 13.....	9,792	29,773,518	62,114	13,357,545	848,847	40,545,991	94,603	2,664,653
" 20.....	30,505	29,804,023	120,243	13,477,788	881,103	41,427,094	75,915	2,740,568
" 27.....	13,698	29,817,721	21,525	13,499,313	917,941	42,345,035	59,743	2,800,311
Decemb'r 4.....	21,915	29,839,636	65,639	13,564,952	943,846	43,288,871	95,386	2,895,697
" 11.....	21,305	29,860,941	42,865	13,607,817	898,029	44,186,900	64,352	2,960,049
" 18.....	38,250	29,899,191	42,429	13,650,246	936,693	45,123,593	69,906	3,029,955
" 25.....	15,665	29,914,856	38,870	13,689,116	668,075	45,791,668	46,906	3,076,921
" 31.....	5,100	29,919,956	104,832	13,793,948	1,390,345	47,182,013	35,036	3,111,957

1898.

	Gold				Silver			
Week Ending.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
Jan. 8.....	$32,000	$22,000	$817,831	$816,903	$1,128,113	$874,413	$157,218	$153,098
15.....	524,040	546,040	228,865	1,045,768	873,565	1,747,978	61,050	214,148
22.....	779,545	1,325,585	725,435	1,770,203	1,096,650	2,844,628	26,370	240,518
29.....	1,195,020	2,520,605	303,116	2,073,319	926,276	3,770,904	30,804	271,322
Feb. 5.....	196,635	2,717,240	1,049,793	3,123,112	1,078,175	1,849,079	65,827	337,149
12.....	587,235	3,304,475	711,974	3,835,086	671,605	5,520,684	18,957	356,106
19.....	57,000	3,361,475	102,752	3,937,838	820,351	6,341,035	85,561	441,667
26.....	57,210	3,418,685	135,362	4,073,200	800,746	7,141,781	18,506	460,173
Mar. 5.....	790	3,419,475	25,498	4,098,698	604,080	7,745,861	35,204	495,377
12.....	100,250	3,519,725	3,586,479	7,685,177	620,515	8,366,376	36,108	531,485
19.....	20,404	3,540,129	8,214,039	15,899,216	746,145	9,112,521	31,372	562,857
26.....	168,626	3,708,755	8,079,548	23,978,764	778,762	9,891,283	89,980	652,837
April 2.....	133,464	3,842,219	7,087,494	31,066,258	815,978	10,707,261	78,286	731,123
9.....	6,800	3,849,019	3,781,046	34,797,304	1,081,852	11,789,113	74,559	805,682
16.....	566,802	4,415,821	5,562,850	40,360,154	819,780	12,558,893	46,232	851,914
23.....	16,500	4,432,321	10,065,512	50,425,666	697,105	13,255,998	17,594	869,508
30.....	123,153	4,555,474	9,012,785	59,438,451	763,088	14,019,086	99,785	969,293
May 7.....	5,005	4,560,479	2,916,849	62,355,300	791,047	14,810,083	29,210	998,503
14.....	600	4,561,079	2,073,067	64,428,367	852,567	15,662,650	19,267	1,017,770
21.....	10,000	4,571,079	2,600,217	67,028,584	722,931	16,385,581	99,200	1,116,970
28.....	.....	4,571,079	1,836,352	68,864,936	743,299	17,128,880	18,227	1,135,197
June 4.....	8,000	4,579,079	9,427	68,874,363	919,169	18,048,049	10,341	1,145,538
11.....	.....	4,579,079	16,412	68,890,775	912,753	18,960,802	1,667	1,147,205
18.....	11,700	4,590,779	25,516	68,916,291	867,065	19,827,867	4,409	1,151,614
25.....	38,115	4,628,894	17,723	68,934,014	998,276	20,826,143	143,140	1,294,754
July 2.....	5,795	4,634,689	3,754	68,937,768	923,990	21,750,133	32,501	1,327,255
9.....	.....	4,634,689	11,631	68,949,399	902,002	22,652,135	16,393	1,343,648
16.....	.....	4,634,689	10,483	68,959,882	902,002	23,554,137	20,779	1,364,427
23.....	13,408	4,648,097	39,969	68,999,851	879,970	24,434,107	58,669	1,423,096
30.....	14,000	4,662,097	1,856	69,001,707	1,208,198	25,642,305	4,013	1,427,109
Aug. 6.....	.....	4,662,097	329,979	69,331,686	941,512	26,583,817	60,083	1,487,192
13.....	12,000	4,701,597	1,084,817	70,416,503	895,493	27,413,953	6,528	1,493,720
20.....	55,120	4,756,717	1,543,695	71,960,198	915,804	28,329,757	22,127	1,515,847
27.....	544,453	5,301,170	389,974	72,350,172	1,158,871	29,488,628	64,224	1,580,071
Sept. 3.....	1,246,920	6,548,090	1,283,985	73,634,157	1,142,215	30,630,843	130,332	1,710,403
10.....	417,053	6,965,143	1,425,563	75,059,720	1,072,245	31,703,088	53,704	1,764,107
17.....	685,807	7,650,950	2,226,616	77,286,336	911,171	32,614,259	44,483	1,808,590
24.....	213,917	7,864,867	215,062	79,501,398	1,035,918	33,650,177	38,370	1,846,960
Oct. 1.....	13,890	7,878,757	5,871,001	85,372,399	1,138,848	34,789,025	31,907	1,878,867
8.....	535,500	8,414,257	3,460,455	88,832,854	1,025,440	35,814,465	61,212	1,940,079
15.....	3,200	8,417,457	1,966,308	90,799,162	1,055,584	36,870,049	47,710	1,987,789
22.....	152,705	8,570,162	2,414,580	94,213,742	1,027,412	37,897,461	44,942	2,032,731
29.....	273,582	8,843,744	1,017,060	95,230,802	994,116	38,891,577	31,391	2,064,122
Nov. 5.....	38,222	8,881,966	991,976	96,222,778	1,015,125	39,906,702	95,587	2,159,709
12.....	126,030	9,007,996	36,842	96,259,620	679,859	40,586,561	110,990	2,270,699
19.....	1,000	9,008,996	103,280	96,362,900	843,662	41,430,223	21,803	2,292,502
26.....	473,388	9,482,384	110,787	96,473,687	1,046,187	42,476,410	206,538	2,499,040
Dec. 3.....	29,000	9,511,384	155,624	96,629,311	1,096,097	43,572,507	40,404	2,539,444
10.....	767,785	10,279,169	917,374	97,546,685	1,437,740	45,010,247	121,900	2,661,344
17.....	170,430	10,449,599	1,300,245	98,846,930	1,056,600	46,066,847	4,767	2,666,111
24.....	262,806	10,712,405	429,485	99,276,415	997,965	47,064,812	42,349	2,708,460
31.....	8,300	10,720,705	44,017	99,320,432	933,111	47,997,923	168,183	2,876,643

MONETARY CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Treasurer of the United States.)

United States Paper Currency Outstanding at the Close of Each Fiscal Year from 1862.

Fiscal Year.	Old Demand Notes.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	Fractional Currency.	Total Notes.
1862	$51,105,235	$96,620,000	.....	.....	$147,725,235
1863	3,384,000	387,646,589	.....	$20,192,456	411,223,045
1864	789,037	447,300,203	.....	22,324,283	470,413,523
1865	472,603	431,066,427	.....	25,033,128	456,572,160
1866	272,162	400,780,305	.....	27,008,875	428,061,343
1867	208,432	371,783,597	.....	28,474,623	400,466,652
1868	143,912	356,000,000	.....	32,727,908	388,871,820
1869	123,739	356,000,000	.....	32,114,637	388,238,376
1870	106,256	356,000,000	.....	39,878,684	395,984,940
1871	96,505	356,000,000	.....	40,582,874	396,679,380
1872	88,296	357,500,000	.....	40,855,835	398,444,131
1873	79,987	356,000,000	.....	44,799,365	400,879,352
1874	76,732	381,999,073	.....	45,912,003	427,987,808
1875	70,107	375,771,580	.....	42,129,424	417,971,111
1876	66,917	369,772,284	.....	34,446,595	404,285,796
1877	63,962	339,764,332	.....	20,403,137	380,231,431
1878	62,297	346,681,016	.....	16,547,768	363,291,082
1879	61,470	346,681,016	.....	15,842,610	362,585,096
1880	60,975	346,681,016	.....	15,590,892	362,332,883
1881	60,535	346,681,016	.....	15,481,891	362,223,442
1882	59,695	346,681,016	.....	15,423,186	362,163,897
1883	58,985	346,681,016	.....	15,376,629	362,116,630
1884	58,440	346,681,016	.....	15,355,999	362,095,455
1885	57,950	346,681,016	.....	15,340,114	362,079,080
1886	57,445	346,681,016	.....	15,330,025	362,068,486
1887	57,130	346,681,016	.....	15,322,902	362,061,048
1888	56,807	346,681,016	.....	15,298,582	362,036,405
1889	56,442	346,681,016	.....	15,292,628	362,030,087
1890	56,032	346,681,016	.....	15,287,449	362,024,497
1891	55,647	346,681,016	$50,228,417	15,283,617	412,248,698
1892	55,647	346,681,016	101,712,071	15,279,400	463,728,135
1893	55,647	346,681,016	147,190,227	15,276,442	509,203,333
1894	54,847	346,681,016	152,584,417	15,273,075	514,593,365
1895	54,847	346,681,016	146,088,400	15,270,055	508,094,319
1896	54,347	346,681,016	129,683,280	15,267,122	491,685,766
1897	54,347	346,681,016	114,867,280	15,263,640	476,866,284
1898	53,997	346,681,016	101,207,280	15,260,690	463,202,984

Fiscal Year.	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	Currency Certificates.	Total Certificates.	Grand Total.
1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	$147,725,235
1863	.....	.....	.....	.....	411,223,045
1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	470,413,523
1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	456,572,160
1866	$10,947,860	.....	.....	$10,947,860	439,009,203
1867	18,773,580	.....	.....	18,773,580	419,240,232
1868	17,678,640	.....	.....	17,678,640	406,550,460
1869	33,086,180	.....	.....	33,086,180	421,324,556
1870	34,547,120	.....	.....	34,547,120	430,532,060
1871	19,886,300	.....	.....	19,886,000	416,565,680
1872	32,086,300	.....	.....	32,086,300	430,530,431
1873	39,460,000	.....	$31,810,000	71,270,000	472,149,332
1874	22,825,100	.....	58,990,000	81,815,100	509,802,908
1875	21,796,300	.....	59,045,000	80,841,300	498,812,411
1876	28,681,400	.....	33,140,000	61,821,400	466,107,196
1877	41,572,600	.....	53,980,000	95,552,600	475,784,031
1878	44,367,000	$1,850,410	46,245,000	92,462,410	455,752,492
1879	15,413,700	2,539,950	29,330,000	47,283,650	409,868,746
1880	8,004,600	12,374,270	14,275,000	34,653,870	396,986,753
1881	5,782,920	51,166,530	11,615,000	68,564,450	430,787,892
1882	5,037,120	66,096,710	13,360,000	84,493,830	446,657,727
1883	82,378,640	88,616,831	13,180,000	184,175,471	546,292,101
1884	98,392,660	120,891,691	12,230,000	231,514,351	593,609,806
1885	140,323,140	139,901,646	29,285,000	309,509,786	671,588,866
1886	131,174,245	115,977,675	18,110,000	265,261,920	627,330,406
1887	121,486,817	145,543,150	9,020,000	276,049,967	638,111,015
1888	142,023,150	229,491,772	14,865,000	386,379,922	748,416,327
1889	154,048,552	262,629,746	17,195,000	433,873,298	795,903,385
1890	157,542,979	301,539,751	12,390,000	471,472,730	833,497,227
1891	152,461,429	314,715,185	23,780,000	490,956,614	903,205,312
1892	156,598,929	331,614,304	30,420,000	518,633,233	982,361,368
1893	92,846,189	330,957,504	12,405,000	436,208,693	945,412,026
1894	66,387,899	337,148,504	59,235,000	462,771,403	977,364,759
1895	48,469,959	328,894,504	55,795,000	433,159,463	941,253,782
1896	42,818,189	342,619,504	32,210,000	417,647,693	900,333,459
1897	38,782,169	375,479,504	62,340,000	476,601,673	953,467,957
1898	37,420,149	398,556,504	26,605,000	462,581,653	925,784,637

Estimated Amount of All Kinds of Money in Circulation at the End of Month, from June, 1878.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1878—June	$84,739,774	$65,773,465	$584,790,782	$71,149,760	$806,453,781
1879—January	100,442,571	74,924,846	586,691,309	57,928,020	819,986,746
July	112,540,956	72,035,108	604,945,998	56,218,070	845,740,132
1880—January	185,834,585	75,113,046	658,682,918	27,024,454	946,655,003
July	231,828,438	73,810,581	649,125,808	29,857,959	984,122,786
1881—January	288,797,802	83,603,719	665,008,113	51,936,037	1,089,345,671
July	326,418,554	82,196,436	668,436,631	57,076,012	1,134,127,633
1882—January	359,912,800	88,977,803	672,469,391	78,047,760	1,199,407,754
July	359,573,222	84,782,815	661,257,157	71,994,160	1,177,607,354
1883—January	355,115,323	91,477,616	663,913,336	128,538,460	1,239,044,735
July	342,038,527	89,051,107	655,819,193	146,682,281	1,233,591,108
1884—January	346,418,091	89,921,972	638,458,888	191,255,651	1,266,054,602
July	339,167,112	85,425,943	630,489,045	199,794,851	1,254,876,951
1885—January	341,660,992	86,487,800	614,891,806	255,924,191	1,298,964,789
July	340,612,138	88,879,327	605,559,730	253,581,106	1,288,632,3[illegible]1
1886—January	362,757,418	97,466,854	605,839,732	219,636,560	1,285,700,5[illegible]4
July	359,074,385	100,603,161	608,083,003	181,387,561	1,249,148,110
1887—January	371,729,450	107,339,688	601,853,739	232,700,821	1,313,613,698
February	371,792,210	105,979,252	598,604,050	229,269,120	1,305,644,632
March	373,208,461	105,328,365	6[illegible]2,778,394	233,111,504	1,314,426,634
April	375,241,850	104,187,379	599,418,200	240,524,915	1,319,372,344
May	377,794,495	103,916,961	593,978,802	239,094,305	1,314,784,563
June	376,419,229	104,076,452	594,451,707	242,113,454	1,317,060,842
July	377,350,294	104,859,052	591,733,483	247,616,228	1,321,559,057
August	381,550,256	106,201,911	589,167,580	243,771,725	1,320,691,472
September	391,090,890	110,761,067	592,318,741	258,874,509	1,353,045,207
October	392,585,770	113,930,676	591,962,227	267,613,730	1,366,092,403
November	396,450,215	116,012,846	590,086,310	265,765,027	1,368,314,398
December	399,361,143	116,191,175	587,716,011	280,574,480	1,383,842,809
1888—January	398,681,926	113,252,970	575,940,978	294,820,024	1,382,675,898
February	398,280,517	111,570,231	569,296,045	292,365,572	1,371,512,365
March	397,745,984	110,086,123	568,268,810	292,395,394	1,368,496,311
April	398,568,122	108,433,050	560,118,709	304,543,225	1,371,663,106
May	396,379,632	106,920,085	549,401,278	318,457,135	1,371,158,130
June	392,066,854	105,899,938	539,432,532	334,689,746	1,372,089,070
July	378,606,804	105,384,405	532,885,177	350,844,791	1,367,723,177
August	376,347,905	106,296,864	528,922,493	349,054,360	1,360,621,622
September	377,329,864	109,772,331	530,827,748	366,129,791	1,384,059,734
October	380,016,817	112,263,162	533,377,959	381,976,810	1,407,634,748
November	381,391,086	113,389,582	533,063,476	378,040,017	1,405,884,161
December	379,834,512	114,013,846	535,041,302	377,358,447	1,406,248,107
1889—January	380,116,365	110,814,980	526,922,113	390,239,030	1,408,092,488
February	379,497,911	109,376,655	522,275,518	392,759,670	1,403,909,754
March	378,072,380	108,197,451	525,154,139	394,540,196	1,405,964,166
April	377,407,308	107,269,882	523,150,462	406,133,992	1,413,961,644
May	376,962,858	106,164,862	513,324,279	400,732,472	1,397,184,471
June	376,055,482	105,894,801	507,384,283	390,630,204	1,379,964,770
July	374,798,435	105,741,404	503,102,804	395,673,534	1,379,316,177
August	375,811,209	106,779,095	498,982,791	408,519,145	1,390,092,240
September	375,947,715	110,305,452	509,919,859	408,570,064	1,404,743,070
October	375,685,071	113,779,361	513,581,925	410,767,173	1,413,813,530
November	374,769,489	115,090,423	517,016,658	410,417,505	1,417,294,075
December	375,705,922	116,035,904	523,594,121	414,934,962	1,430,270,909
1890—January	374,937,316	113,508,777	515,719,251	431,618,940	1,435,784,284
February	373,507,203	112,322,742	514,518,290	425,011,066	1,425,359,301
March	373,624,488	111,832,628	518,438,765	433,203,641	1,437,099,522
April	374,310,922	110,799,016	515,998,969	436,361,187	1,437,470,094
May	375,246,356	110,264,043	510,005,445	435,299,482	1,430,815,326
June	374,396,381	110,236,099	504,443,649	440,420,062	1,429,496,191
July	375,114,196	111,265,631	502,185,113	443,013,662	1,431,578,602
August	379,053,187	113,455,560	506,734,731	436,673,749	1,435,917,227
September	386,939,723	118,444,300	518,004,330	474,415,946	1,497,804,[illegible]
October	400,378,130	123,351,222	521,832,899	453,290,156	1,498,852,407
November	405,105,897	125,521,324	527,707,019	446,162,998	1,504,497,238
December	411,080,597	126,108,177	532,310,752	459,146,742	1,528,736,268
1891—January	409,441,335	122,542,578	522,410,612	471,043,535	1,525,438,060
February	408,752,874	120,906,191	525,328,516	463,211,388	1,518,198,969
March	408,468,850	120,175,012	536,071,998	465,094,604	1,529,810,464
April	408,862,781	119,961,325	535,376,758	465,824,239	1,529,125,103
May	406,661,860	117,721,936	529,092,375	450,415,717	1,503,891,888
June	408,073,806	115,973,965	526,099,477	449,579,547	1,499,726,795
July	407,630,012	115,927,343	525,818,634	450,271,503	1,499,647,492
August	406,745,335	117,113,365	527,756,843	454,316,400	1,505,931,943
September	408,333,304	119,858,621	550,026,495	452,313,056	1,530,531,476
October	406,770,367	124,240,597	565,473,236	468,007,961	1,564,492,161
November	405,931,402	125,542,641	572,499,448	473,288,579	1,577,262,070
December	407,999,180	125,103,021	577,490,841	478,188,687	1,588,781,729
1892—January	407,833,022	122,632,601	573,312,239	500,077,266	1,603,855,128
February	407,813,501	121,573,237	565,679,689	514,492,465	1,609,558,892
March	407,614,418	121,019,397	570,155,327	509,852,378	1,608,641,520
April	407,615,949	120,387,980	574,354,720	511,213,595	1,613,572,244
May	408,911,657	119,833,259	572,949,939	518,315,374	1,620,010,2[illegible]9

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1892—June	$408,767,740	$119,186,002	$577,173,454	$497,946,142	$1,603,073,338
July	410,447,360	[illegible]	[illegible]	490,9[illegible]8,652	1,601,[illegible],325
August	411,154,411	121,520,025	587,695,624	478,886,524	1,599,256,584
September	411,524,329	124,485,312	574,690,116	465,350,226	1,576,049,983
October	411,252,197	127,657,863	61[illegible],871,794	455,357,881	1,606,13[illegible],735
November	410,367,863	129,10[illegible],941	62[illegible],436,820	454,883,642	1,614,79[illegible],266
December	412,970,960	130,150,203	621,[illegible]34,561	446,228,150	1,610,683,874
1893—January	411,688,068	127,737,325	610,244,567	458,288,479	1,607,958,439
February	409,817,138	124,453,928	610,466,615	454,9[illegible]7,861	1,599,655,542
March	407,799,951	125,589,365	6[illegible]8,017,528	451,1[illegible]3,902	1,6[illegible],[illegible],806
April	410,759,520	125,092,525	62[illegible],856,535	442,819,755	1,59[illegible],[illegible],335
May	407,945,[illegible]44	124,217,091	623,148,[illegible]05	440,54[illegible],561	1,596,151,901
June	408,633,700	122,430,011	636,268,516	431,3[illegible]4,184	1,596,726,411
July	416,909,941	120,231,118	648,303,539	425,654,419	1,611,099,017
August	469,466,368	125,989,868	672,881,050	412,225,385	1,680,562,671
September	484,296,109	122,932,873	681,928,203	412,782,733	1,701,[illegible]39,918
October	498,121,679	123,035,625	670,455,837	426,931,541	1,718,544,682
November	505,0[illegible]8,011	123,967,567	658,178,696	439,700,076	1,72[illegible],994,240
December	508,602,811	123,724,329	650,688,297	446,002,829	1,729,018,266
1894—January	527,357,916	116,844,420	643,469,448	452,111,227	1,739,[illegible]3,511
February	496,830,383	114,496,458	629,488,335	449,8[illegible]9,976	1,690,675,152
March	496,101,956	113,113,582	629,[illegible]25,097	452,474,173	1,690,714,808
April	497,894,733	111,780,433	624,552,395	457,536,429	1,691,793,990
May	496,799,152	109,898,941	610,388,800	458,584,508	1,675,669,401
June	497,873,990	109,424,721	604,388,731	452,373,790	1,664,061,232
July	499,103,577	109,210,342	597,126,353	452,133,967	1,657,574,239
August	497,407,586	109,959,353	590,352,596	448,951,946	1,646,[illegible]71,481
September	500,126,248	112,521,011	591,325,565	451,066,158	1,655,[illegible]38,982
October	500,181,[illegible]90	116,686,669	605,785,003	449,440,370	1,672,[illegible]3,422
November	465,789,187	119,056,832	604,002,449	448,377,983	1,637,[illegible]3,451
December	485,501,376	120,561,176	589,061,377	431,444,693	1,626,568,622
1895—January	506,189,411	117,581,059	573,143,964	416,740,081	1,613,657,515
February	468,568,100	115,589,957	576,127,316	414,249,184	1,574,534,557
March	479,493,899	113,790,903	581,484,677	409,414,945	1,584,184,424
April	483,111,525	113,066,719	593,994,630	409,261,280	1,599,434,154
May	483,770,430	112,599,057	591,472,329	418,337,740	1,606,179,556
June	480,275,057	112,202,880	588,135,710	423,518,321	1,604,131,968
July	485,778,610	112,279,214	591,063,265	425,392,697	1,614,538,7[illegible]6
August	479,787,653	112,675,001	561,712,024	449,408,350	1,603,583,028
September	469,884,062	116,556,070	554,233,001	444,920,376	1,585,593,[illegible]09
October	475,181,593	122,186,851	560,876,977	440,613,895	1,598,859,3[illegible]6
November	480,2[illegible]2,104	124,176,832	557,741,671	432,024,872	1,594,195,479
December	484,728,547	123,623,612	553,236,478	417,618,087	1,5[illegible]9,2[illegible]6,724
1896—January	499,292,686	121,016,811	559,053,922	410,387,188	1,589,720,607
February	445,293,591	119,260,002	555,084,502	409,103,962	1,528,[illegible]42,057
March	445,912,256	117,763,055	550,222,477	414,731,675	1,528,629,463
April	454,225,656	116,091,869	554,872,585	414,816,972	1,540,007,082
May	455,876,439	114,074,044	538,928,811	412,704,989	1,521,584,283
June	456,128,483	112,175,[illegible]03	536,000,[illegible]46	405,420,268	1,509,725,200
July	445,293,944	111,663,358	545,455,690	412,490,150	1,514,903,142
August	463,995,9[illegible]9	113,145,348	539,025,784	423,002,533	1,539,169,634
September	47[illegible],771,490	116,741,476	559,316,210	427,473,113	1,582,302,289
October	516,340,979	119,362,538	562,912,666	428,439,431	1,627,055,614
November	516,729,882	119,727,191	577,188,803	432,798,870	1,646,444,746
December	517,743,229	120,693,805	566,923,127	444,873,239	1,650,223,400
1897—January	515,468,129	117,250,506	568,985,891	464,273,162	1,665,977,688
February	516,315,696	116,088,357	565,511,580	477,779,320	1,675,694,953
March	517,125,757	114,753,812	561,178,633	475,942,492	1,669,000,694
April	517,321,596	113,954,152	564,203,697	471,080,938	1,666,560,383
May	520,221,923	113,314,083	560,256,252	465,941,637	1,659,733,895
June	519,146,675	111,229,742	558,899,542	456,752,287	1,646,028,246
July	519,074,302	110,787,004	559,109,304	457,500,529	1,646,471,139
August	521,848,563	112,021,956	563,653,453	468,156,126	1,665,680,089
September	528,698,753	118,322,185	568,075,742	464,343,858	1,678,840,538
October	539,273,953	123,629,707	585,891,216	457,938,028	1,706,732,904
November	544,494,748	126,109,806	591,815,608	458,664,376	1,721,084,538
December	547,568,360	127,211,381	589,752,618	456,568,281	1,721,100,640
1898—January	551,584,924	124,434,236	594,886,369	459,085,699	1,729,991,228
February	553,884,882	123,291,715	584,041,846	465,158,216	1,726,376,659
March	582,129,742	123,181,399	588,757,407	461,990,097	1,756,058,645
April	617,038,510	123,147,281	611,022,078	455,553,573	1,806,761,442
May	649,571,881	121,638,423	615,039,478	453,648,474	1,839,898,256
June	660,959,880	121,583,538	608,367,612	452,524,719	1,843,435,749
July	645,246,054	121,287,793	595,876,382	446,788,115	1,809,198,344
August	630,693,166	122,497,836	590,162,161	448,743,382	1,792,096,545
September	622,649,812	127,376,768	620,115,168	446,454,644	1,816,596,392

Stocks of Gold Coin and Bullion and Silver Coin and Bullion at the End of Each Month.

	Gold			Silver			
Month.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Standard Dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional Coin.	Total.
1879—June.....	$240,425,461	$5,316,376	$245,741,837	$35,801,000	$5,092,566	$76,249,985	$117,143,551
December..	274,54[illegible],337	61,999,892	336,540,249	50,055,650	4,492,421	77,556,127	132,104,198
1880—June.....	3[illegible],[illegible]6,240	43,484,966	351,841,206	63,734,750	5,124,536	78,862,270	147,721,556
December..	340,9[illegible]0,239	95,260,851	436,201,090	77,453,005	6,183,224	79,474,665	163,110,894
1881—June.....	389,466,822	89,017,716	478,484,538	91,372,705	3,309,949	80,087,061	174,769,715
December..	433,849,165	87,977,603	521,826,768	105,380,980	3,607,830	80,257,820	189,246,630
1882—June.....	450,215,829	56,541,886	506,757,715	119,144,780	3,230,908	80,428,580	202,804,268
December..	472,6[illegible]9,330	51,981,432	524,670,762	132,955,080	4,468,193	80,694,440	218,117,713
1883—June.....	486,477,991	56,254,072	542,732,063	147,255,899	4,482,216	80,960,300	232,698,415
December..	499,701,839	66,406,346	566,108,185	161,425,119	4,534,373	78,110,914	244,070,406
1884—June.....	500,961,189	44,539,608	545,500,797	175,355,829	4,055,498	75,281,528	254,672,855
December..	512,695,853	63,422,647	576,118,500	189,561,994	4,716,055	75,100,674	269,378,723
1885—June.....	521,621,301	67,075,735	588,697,036	203,884,381	4,038,886	74,939,820	282,863,067
December..	540,423,527	72,557,429	612,980,956	218,259,761	3,797,041	75,000,379	297,057,181
1886—June.....	547,465,941	43,308,520	590,774,461	233,723,286	3,092,198	75,060,937	311,876,421
December..	559,486,856	80,931,422	640,418,278	249,623,647	4,739,377	75,105,862	329,468,886
1887—January...	560,851,488	85,018,430	645,869,918	252,503,647	4,877,039	75,113,349	332,494,035
February..	563,394,917	83,485,920	646,880,837	255,453,647	4,700,183	75,120,837	335,274,667
March.....	565,762,514	83,431,810	649,194,324	258,474,027	8,639,452	75,128,324	342,241,803
April.	566,715,195	83,863,571	650,578,766	261,524,027	10,134,361	75,343,251	347,001,639
May.....	570,256,490	85,166,756	655,423,246	264,474,027	9,869,629	75,560,244	349,903,900
June.....	568,788,145	85,732,190	654,520,335	266,990,117	10,917,435	75,547,799	353,455,351
July.....	569,547,334	89,099,377	658,646,711	267,440,117	12,278,674	75,638,932	355,357,723
August....	570,737,736	92,852,054	663,589,790	270,250,117	12,177,624	75,312,773	357,740,514
September.	573,415,740	108,377,780	681,793,520	273,390,157	12,005,909	75,398,925	360,794,991
October ...	574,927,873	120,202,502	695,130,375	276,816,157	11,683,032	75,758,186	364,257,375
November.	578,334,011	120,777,483	699,111,494	280,144,157	10,831,655	75,909,136	366,884,948
December..	581,980,107	122,723,223	704,703,330	283,140,357	9,961,866	76,205,886	369,398,109
1888—January ...	584,568,497	121,902,584	706,471,081	285,845,357	10,219,546	76,345,966	372,410,869
February..	586,025,817	121,822,527	707,848,344	288,545,357	10,305,153	76,327,799	375,178,309
March.....	587,350,858	121,167,828	708,518,186	291,355,789	10,024,976	76,333,888	377,714,653
April.....	589,236,410	122,132,999	711,369,409	294,039,790	9,937,442	76,299,882	380,277,114
May.....	592,212,051	114,050,440	706,262,491	297,037,790	9,357,041	76,349,137	382,743,968
June	595,703,838	110,116,633	705,820,471	299,424,790	10,619,754	76,406,376	386,450,920
July	597,145,663	108,012,533	705,158,196	300,708,790	11,066,054	76,510,842	388,285,686
August.....	599,655,095	107,826,240	707,481,335	303,320,790	10,973,204	76,582,235	390,876,229
September.	601,591,876	108,289,294	709,881,170	306,542,890	10,645,833	76,759,671	393,948,394
October....	603,225,837	108,479,213	711,705,050	309,670,890	10,559,114	76,660,481	396,890,485
November.	605,567,837	104,426,611	709,994,448	312,450,890	10,734,583	76,715,873	399,901,346
December..	607,688,725	96,919,454	704,608,179	315,186,190	10,865,237	76,889,983	402,941,410
1889—January ...	609,167,900	96,590,321	705,758,221	318,186,190	10,606,677	76,889,716	405,682,583
February..	609,283,810	96,670,798	705,954,608	320,946,490	10,762,958	76,659,772	408,369,220
March.....	609,978,122	94,795,197	704,773,319	323,776,515	10,801,669	76,628,116	411,206,300
April.....	610,998,423	94,612,786	705,611,209	326,974,515	10,755,082	76,597,677	414,327,274
May.....	613,018,370	85,241,865	698,260,235	330,188,540	10,291,861	76,585,840	417,066,241
June.....	613,973,117	65,586,684	679,559,801	333,502,650	10,603,692	76,606,567	420,712,909
July	613,540,272	62,017,736	675,558,008	334,602,650	11,860,283	76,534,026	422,996,959
August	615,807,252	64,052,146	679,859,398	337,502,650	11,343,140	76,626,764	425,472,554
September.	617,484,831	64,334,656	681,819,487	340,357,650	11,286,828	76,796,193	428,440,671
October....	619,640,450	64,554,236	684,194,686	343,428,001	10,918,171	76,628,781	430,974,953
November.	621,106,953	64,642,327	685,749,280	346,798,001	10,322,870	76,527,216	433,648,087
December..	622,107,873	67,416,990	689,524,863	349,802,401	10,729,078	76,697,331	437,228,410
1890—January...	624,900,483	66,080,287	690,980,770	352,536,001	11,557,760	76,708,644	440,802,405
February..	625,967,229	66,133,726	692,100,955	355,948,001	11,156,952	76,708,892	443,813,845
March.....	627,406,793	66,443,489	693,850,282	359,884,266	10,709,439	76,799,537	447,393,242
April.....	627,923,705	67,265,628	695,189,333	363,424,266	9,432,627	76,793,513	449,650,406
May.....	629,030,714	67,548,895	696,579,609	366,336,266	8,955,254	76,818,427	452,109,947
June.....	630,012,331	65,996,474	696,008,805	369,426,266	10,649,450	76,874,969	456,950,685
July.....	629,512,155	62,138,864	691,651,019	371,726,266	11,658,805	79,618,254	460,003,325
August	631,801,689	57,471,618	689,273,307	374,578,266	12,832,692	76,807,145	464,218,103
September.	633,118,735	59,907,450	693,026,194	377,628,266	14,485,014	76,875,555	468,988,835
October....	634,012,338	60,855,395	694,867,733	380,988,466	16,995,315	77,193,068	475,176,849
November.	635,219,259	63,642,518	698,861,777	384,431,839	18,796,046	77,339,553	480,567,438
December..	637,301,201	66,799,610	704,100,811	387,981,005	20,299,954	77,638,844	485,919,803
1891—January...	639,384,021	67,624,860	707,008,881	391,566,005	21,277,979	77,696,840	490,540,824
February..	642,222,173	63,362,654	705,584,827	394,601,005	22,671,532	77,698,303	494,970,840
March.....	641,218,653	59,685,416	700,904,069	397,605,327	25,870,383	77,740,096	501,215,806
April.....	629,636,405	59,859,416	689,495,821	400,281,327	27,600,434	77,936,913	505,818,674
May	600,591,691	61,401,672	661,993,363	402,873,158	29,172,111	77,917,108	509,962,377
June.....	584,524,184	62,067,744	646,591,928	405,659,268	31,729,052	77,947,619	515,335,939
July	581,721,468	62,736,957	644,458,425	406,635,268	36,583,124	77,131,606	520,349,998
August	582,227,599	65,262,257	647,489,823	407,815,268	40,146,730	76,995,390	524,957,388
September.	586,964,320	66,343,775	653,308,095	408,535,368	43,973,513	76,511,066	529,019,947
October....	596,3[illegible]6,272	74,158,836	670,545,108	409,475,368	47,580,682	77,301,515	534,357,465
November.	599,344,091	78,430,504	677,774,595	410,889,124	50,316,837	77,235,022	538,440,982
December..	604,8[illegible]3,241	82,212,689	686,845,930	411,543,749	53,969,468	76,566,155	542,[illegible]79,363

	Month.	Gold Coin.	Gold Bullion.	Gold Total.	Silver Standard Dollars.	Silver Bullion.	Silver Fractional Coin.	Silver Total.
1892	January ...	$606,287,197	$84,299,689	$690,586,886	$411,869,740	$57,940,646	$76,910,813	$546,721,198
	February..	606,664,364	83,275,529	689,936,893	412,184,740	61,401,457	77,096,549	550,682,746
	March.....	606,564,310	81,194,377	687,758,687	412,585,360	65,720,466	77,294,571	555,550,397
	April.....	601,527,222	79,712,183	681,239,405	413,055,360	68,912,657	77,433,950	559,401,967
	May.....	602,485,237	77,953,512	680,438,749	413,555,360	72,501,576	77,195,831	563,262,767
	June.....	589,509,061	74,836,385	664,345,446	413,988,735	76,669,151	76,611,232	567,269,118
	July.....	581,129,942	76,623,598	657,753,580	414,416,735	80,479,594	77,500,000	572,396,329
	August....	577,737,991	75,960,115	653,698,106	414,966,735	83,483,551	77,472,912	575,923,198
	September.	576,074,815	76,055,422	652,130,237	415,742,835	86,000,554	77,467,707	579,211,096
	October....	577,387,444	78,126,222	655,513,666	416,412,835	89,372,154	77,484,967	583,269,976
	November.	577,983,121	79,983,208	657,966,329	417,122,835	92,999,927	77,475,318	587,598,080
	December..	569,633,412	81,697,350	651,330,762	417,876,985	96,743,988	77,898,748	592,519,721
1893	January ...	559,063,122	81,452,478	640,515,600	418,606,985	99,282,961	77,887,460	595,777,406
	February..	547,655,038	79,835,048	627,490,086	418,906,985	102,973,771	74,993,714	596,874,470
	March.....	546,673,424	79,503,760	626,177,184	419,047,305	106,709,122	77,197,330	602,953,757
	April.....	532,513,105	80,529,774	613,042,879	419,195,305	110,315,196	77,370,715	606,881,216
	May.....	523,592,686	80,871,868	604,464,554	419,332,305	114,289,140	77,558,212	611,179,657
	June.....	513,743,623	78,345,510	592,089,133	419,332,450	118,173,820	77,256,212	614,762,482
	July	520,2[illegible]3,567	83,450,336	603,723,903	419,332,450	119,2[illegible]7,735	76,563,878	615,174,067
	August	547,516,035	98,373,505	645,889,540	419,332,450	122,200,760	77,036,067	618,569,273
	September.	556,479,232	101,026,648	657,505,880	419,332,550	124,242,787	77,596,621	621,171,958
	October....	594,738,578	96,657,273	661,395,851	419,332,550	126,261,553	76,977,002	622,571,105
	November.	575,269,517	90,910,622	666,180,139	419,332,550	127,262,267	76,960,353	623,555,170
	December..	582,227,095	84,679,495	666,906,590	419,332,777	127,207,874	77,494,207	624,034,858
1894	January...	592,848,235	77,175,275	670,023,510	419,332,777	127,215,171	77,041,547	623,589,495
	February..	603,860,188	70,432,992	674,293,180	419,332,777	127,216,957	76,516,800	623,066,734
	March.....	612,325,385	60,232,616	672,558,001	419,333,029	127,220,207	76,661,555	623,214,791
	April.....	614,370,723	53,716,468	668,087,191	419,333,029	127,228,437	76,627,432	623,188,898
	May.....	596,799,262	48,067,706	644,866,968	419,333,029	127,331,643	75,527,223	622,091,895
	June.....	584,479,113	44,612,311	629,091,424	419,333,208	127,207,347	76,122,875	622,723,430
	July.....	572,975,589	47,070,824	620,026,413	419,756,208	127,113,753	76,221,063	623,091,024
	August	574,352,118	43,941,337	618,293,455	420,504,208	126,454,771	76,167,704	623,126,683
	September.	579,728,587	44,063,417	623,792,004	421,176,408	126,104,475	75,054,481	622,335,364
	October....	581,597,841	44,197,435	625,795,276	421,776,408	125,261,863	75,667,112	622,705,383
	November.	583,834,589	46,305,066	630 139,655	422,176,408	125,351,523	76,331,359	623,859,290
	December..	577,380,396	47,727,334	625,107,730	422,626,749	125,014,161	77,155,722	624,596,632
1895	January ...	557,532,641	46,010,546	603,543,187	422,626,749	124,852,679	77,192,015	624,671,443
	February..	562,633,658	44,527,722	607,161,380	422,823,749	124,551,374	77,071,742	624,449,865
	March	567,592,416	51,387,979	618,980,395	422,927,039	124,673,187	76,450,557	624,050,783
	April.....	573,065,665	50,044,014	623,109,679	423,127,039	124,583,685	76,169,569	623,880,293
	May.....	578,036,041	53,425,367	631,461,408	423,277,219	124,528,559	76,375,930	624,181,708
	June.....	579,422,971	56,746,018	636,168,989	423,289,219	124,479,849	76,772,563	624,541,631
	July.....	580,481,167	60,651,509	641,132,676	423,289,219	124,670,701	77,095,444	625,025,364
	August ...	568,990,037	60,2[illegible]8,542	629,198,579	423,289,219	124,687,226	76,145,901	624,122,346
	September.	556,100,818	57,340,757	613,441,575	423,289,309	124,652,406	76,291,880	624,233,595
	October....	564,132,920	54,409,512	618,542,432	423,289,309	124,721,501	77,259,180	625,269,990
	November.	564,229,183	45,590,866	609,820,049	423,289,309	124,603,759	78,448 506	626,341,574
	December..	568,106,939	29,820,315	597,927,254	423,289,629	124,612,532	77,182,006	625,084,167
1896	January ...	583,488,105	15,467,938	598,956,043	423,289,629	124,575,129	78,573,872	626,438,630
	February..	586,168,106	26,821,484	612,989,590	424,789,629	123,171,286	78,564,547	626,525,462
	March	588,743,303	29,054,863	617,797,966	426,289,916	122,187,206	78,216,677	626,693,799
	April	589,820,494	32,851,621	622,672,115	427,789,916	120,939,560	77,948,510	626,677,986
	May	574,520,722	32,662,860	607,183,582	429,289,916	119,989,914	76,994,051	626,273,881
	June.....	567,931,823	32,217,024	600,148,847	430,790,041	119,053,695	75,730,781	625,574,517
	July	564,665,228	30,640,941	595,306,169	431,852,041	118,753,758	75,667,706	626,273,505
	August	570,557,083	33,264,086	603,821,169	434,502,041	116,681,740	75,609,268	626,793,049
	September.	600,544,227	40,998,574	641,542,801	437,702,141	114,829,399	75,334,781	627,366,321
	October....	624,047,484	47,617,328	671,664,812	439,552,141	113,064,557	75,804,582	628,421,280
	November.	634,287,157	51,969,827	686,256,984	441,466,141	112,137,954	75,803,546	629,407,641
	December..	638,381,827	54,565,385	692,947,212	443,166,391	110,815,247	76,317,752	630,299,390
1897	January...	645,568,492	52,286,759	697,855,251	444,978,391	109,704,519	76,303,945	630,986,855
	February..	655,672,099	46,849,625	702,521,724	446,318,391	108,914,614	76,514,618	631,747,623
	March.....	669,114,266	37,254,294	706,368,560	447,718,641	107,862,462	76,220,921	631,802,024
	April	675,298,428	32,786,057	708,084,485	449,118,641	106,990,150	76,341,471	632,450,262
	May.....	675,389,655	26,539,659	701,929,314	450,518,641	106,042,492	76,517,908	632,079,041
	June.....	671,676,250	25,547,082	697,223,332	451,993,742	104,591,039	75,438,884	632,023,665
	July.....	668,189,128	28,929,752	697,118,880	451,993,742	105,109,460	75,417,942	632,521,144
	August....	671,852,373	31,230,355	703,082,728	451,993,742	105,125,123	74,271,577	631,390,442
	September.	682,437,123	30,223,294	712,660,417	452,093,792	105,078,550	74,631,590	631,803,932
	October....	692,691,685	36,969,525	729,661,210	452,713,792	104,853,852	75,414,007	632,981,651
	November.	696,460,640	42,123,368	738,584,008	454,213,792	103,531,722	76,020,675	633,766,189
	December..	699,478,536	45,559,060	745,037,596	455,818,122	102,284,736	76,400,207	634,503,065
1898	January...	702,851,399	49,465,077	752,316,476	457,068,122	101,379,158	76,663,116	635,110,396
	February..	705,494,037	52,454,816	757,948,853	458,100,347	100,819,300	76,230,903	635,150,550
	March	729,385,818	63,647,258	793,033,076	459,200,422	99,829,432	76,584,080	635,613,934
	April.....	750,557,111	83,671,535	834,228,646	459,884,422	99,551,902	76,605,240	636,041,564
	May.....	760,274,281	96,998,864	857,273,145	461,180,422	98,443,952	76,086,089	635,710,463
	June.....	765,735,164	98,049,765	863,784,929	461,996,522	98,195,494	76,421,429	636,613,445
	July	771,089,526	99,294,921	870,384,447	462,306,522	97,871,697	75,989,540	636,167,759
	August....	778,894,063	105,175,997	884,070,060	464,104,522	96,141,237	75,752,972	635,898,731
	September	785,041,686	116,299,578	901,341,264	464,854,597	96,096,097	75,784,648	636,635,342

General Distribution of the Stock of Money at the End of Each Month.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On Deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In Circulation.	Aggregate.
1879—June	$215,009,098	$48,685,650	$263,694,748	$923,519,379	$1,187,214,127
December	214,725,246	31,565,010	246,290,256	942,452,459	1,188,742,715
1880—June	212,168,100	34,973,870	247,141,970	977,966,579	1,225,108,549
December	206,233,450	59,246,010	265,479,460	1,083,552,382	1,349,031,842
1881—June	235,254,254	68,874,450	304,128,704	1,119,298,130	1,423,426,834
December	226,405,927	83,453,350	309,859,277	1,193,205,955	1,503,065,232
1882—June	235,107,471	84,453,830	319,561,301	1,178,688,092	1,498,249,393
December	213,964,241	147,053,500	361,017,741	1,237,388,040	1,598,405,781
1883—June	242,188,649	184,370,471	426,559,120	1,235,995,053	1,662,554,173
December	244,039,831	215,490,531	459,530,362	1,262,769,127	1,722,299,489
1884—June	243,323,870	230,589,351	473,913,221	1,242,223,410	1,716,136,631
December	229,305,366	282,719,441	512,024,807	1,291,265,205	1,803,290,012
1885—June	244,864,936	310,009,786	554,874,722	1,290,233,284	1,845,108,006
December	285,412,973	278,108,856	563,521,829	1,287,818,483	1,851,340,312
1886—June	308,830,708	265,651,920	574,482,628	1,249,012,086	1,823,494,709
December	298,753,955	255,996,511	554,750,466	1,314,386,297	1,869,136,763
1887—January	304,213,998	258,381,841	562,595,839	1,313,613,698	1,876,209,537
June	316,512,933	276,109,967	592,622,900	1,317,[illegible],842	1,[illegible],42
1888—January	3[illegible],589,702	330,668,751	639,258,453	1,382,675,898	2,021,[illegible],601
February	320,647,897	340,934,209	661,582,106	1,371,512,365	2,033,094,471
March	324,414,748	342,067,283	666,482,031	1,368,496,311	2,034,978,342
April	325,090,934	343,812,834	668,903,768	1,371,663,106	2,040,566,874
May	320,110,618	372,959,668	693,070,286	1,371,158,130	2,064,228,416
June	319,067,278	386,179,922	705,247,200	1,372,089,070	2,077,336,270
July	321,855,456	404,540,765	726,396,221	1,367,723,177	2,094,119,398
August	330,763,985	401,264,478	732,028,463	1,360,621,622	2,092,650,085
September	309,979,848	402,046,076	712,025,924	1,384,059,734	2,096,085,658
October	286,900,020	415,934,926	702,834,946	1,407,634,748	2,110,469,694
November	287,019,521	424,466,434	711,485,955	1,405,884,161	2,117,370,116
December	281,536,690	417,914,716	699,451,406	1,406,248,107	2,105,699,513
1889—January	279,071,156	420,094,661	699,165,817	1,408,092,488	2,107,258,305
February	281,343,675	423,560,381	704,904,056	1,403,909,754	2,108,813,810
March	277,725,090	426,396,557	704,121,647	1,405,964,166	2,110,085,813
April	271,164,328	430,47[illegible],255	701,643,583	1,413,961,644	2,115,605,227
May	280,109,758	434,557,701	714,667,459	1,397,184,471	2,111,851,930
June	278,186,639	433,633,298	711,819,937	1,379,964,770	2,091,784,707
July	273,913,495	436,024,748	709,938,243	1,379,316,187	2,089,254,420
August	267,684,099	454,617,948	722,302,047	1,390,092,240	2,112,454,287
September	255,765,906	455,291,919	711,057,825	1,404,743,070	2,115,800,895
October	249,962,950	448,371,369	698,334,319	1,413,813,530	2,112,147,849
November	248,330,945	444,114,769	692,445,714	1,417,294,075	2,109,739,789
December	240,250,765	449,074,028	689,324,793	1,430,270,909	2,119,595,762
1890—January	237,127,126	455,415,928	692,543,054	1,435,784,284	2,128,327,338
February	249,230,968	457,547,278	706,784,246	1,425,359,301	2,132,143,547
March	241,099,620	462,215,742	703,315,362	1,437,099,522	2,140,414,884
April	243,315,561	465,081,992	708,397,553	1,437,470,094	2,145,867,647
May	251,916,769	468,048,625	719,965,394	1,430,815,326	2,150,780,720
June	255,892,905	471,362,[illegible]30	727,255,635	1,429,496,191	2,156,751,826
July	251,010,626	474,073,040	725,083,666	1,431,578,602	2,156,662,268
August	247,389,952	478,650,340	726,040,292	1,435,917,227	2,161,957,519
September	192,484,361	500,576,090	693,070,451	1,497,804,599	2,190,875,050
October	197,483,624	506,185,043	703,668,667	1,498,852,407	2,202,521,074
November	199,942,004	511,473,893	711,415,897	1,504,497,238	2,215,913,135
December	185,053,533	516,198,247	701,251,780	1,528,736,268	2,229,988,048
1891—January	194,096,210	523,098,373	717,194,583	1,525,438,060	2,242,632,643
February	202,469,738	525,124,073	727,584,811	1,518,198,969	2,245,783,780
March	190,525,491	530,525,511	721,051,002	1,529,810,464	2,250,861,466
April	183,098,054	538,444,056	721,542,110	1,529,125,103	2,250,667,213
May	183,595,707	538,190,649	721,786,356	1,503,891,888	2,225,678,244
June	176,459,302	540,190,061	716,649,333	1,499,726,795	2,216,376,128
July	180,008,886	547,648,706	727,657,589	1,499,647,492	2,227,305,081
August	184,330,593	559,678,603	743,409,196	1,505,931,943	2,249,341,139
September	170,262,728	549,806,748	720,069,476	1,530,531,476	2,250,600,952
October	159,276,086	560,379,410	719,655,496	1,564,492,161	2,284,147,657
November	158,628,130	569,221,709	727,849,839	1,577,262,070	2,305,111,909
December	159,903,165	577,143,259	737,046,424	1,588,781,729	2,325,828,153
1892—January	153,339,469	605,423,412	758,762,881	1,603,855,128	2,362,618,009
February	150,363,638	621,248,974	771,612,612	1,609,558,892	2,381,171,504
March	153,878,031	628,098,049	781,976,080	1,608,641,520	2,390,617,600
April	146,226,719	629,922,571	776,149,290	1,613,572,244	2,389,721,534
May	142,871,652	634,061,717	776,953,369	1,620,010,229	2,396,963,598
June	147,906,092	620,245,304	768,151,396	1,603,073,338	2,371,224,734
July	147,409,313	619,675,803	767,085,116	1,601,949,325	2,369,034,441
August	149,702,165	615,455,530	765,157,695	1,599,256,584	2,364,414,279
September	154,759,126	606,769,628	761,528,754	1,596,049,983	2,357,578,737
October	151,757,069	598,008,876	749,765,945	1,606,139,735	2,355,905,680
November	151,070,029	598,369,656	749,439,685	1,614,790,266	2,364,229,951
December	154,232,049	599,467,016	753,719,065	1,610,383,874	2,364,402,939
1893—January	149,406,836	607,498,582	756,905,418	1,607,958,439	2,364,863,857
February	146,812,418	601,828,346	748,640,764	1,599,655,542	2,348,296,306
March	149,385,695	597,428,091	746,813,786	1,602,520,806	2,349,334,592
April	144,432,390	596,016,621	740,449,011	1,599,028,335	2,339,477,346
May	143,337,580	594,531,017	737,868,597	1,596,151,901	2,334,020,498

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On Deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In Circulation.	Aggregate.
1893—June	$138,520,092	$584,553,920	$723,074,012	$1,593,726,411	$2,316,800,423
July	138,235,112	577,362,591	715,597,703	1,611,099,017	2,326,696,720
August	129,557,530	565,614,881	695,172,411	1,680,562,671	2,375,735,082
September	132,109,515	570,225,363	702,334,878	1,701,939,918	2,404,274,796
October	121,415,283	587,609,861	709,025,144	1,718,544,682	2,427,569,826
November	118,370,140	599,229,302	717,599,442	1,726,994,290	2,444,593,732
December	117,143,042	604,317,424	721,460,466	1,729,018,266	2,450,478,732
1894—January	108,372 617	612,059,181	720,431,798	1,739,783,511	2,460,215,309
February	160,845,098	609,909,907	770,755,005	1,690,075,152	2 461,430,157
March	159,614,095	614,627,040	774,241,735	1,690,714,808	2,464,956,543
April	153,996,147	619,989,795	773,985,942	1,691,793,990	2,465,779,932
May	145,215,497	621,128,445	766,343,942	1,675,669,401	2,442,013,343
June	141,787,882	615,355,820	757,143,702	1,664,061,232	2,421,204,934
July	139,763,280	616,972,329	756,735,609	1,657,574,239	2,414,309,848
August	149,021,888	615,350,572	764,372,460	1,646,671,481	2,411,043,941
September	145,333,860	612,436,470	757,770,330	1,655,038,982	2,412,809,312
October	130,653,343	607,486,421	738,139,764	1,672,093,422	2,410,233,186
November	170,139,847	606,270,843	776,410,690	1,637,226,451	2,413,637,141
December	176,422,466	590,134,104	766,556,570	1,626,568,622	2,393,125,192
1895—January	166,535,702	578,777,914	745,313,616	1,613,657,515	2,358,971,131
February	208,201,355	572,755,530	781,556,885	1,574,534,557	2,356,091,442
March	213,0 8,981	567,944,442	781,013,423	1,584,184,424	2,365,197,847
April	203 956,684	566,688 624	770,645,308	1,599,434,154	2,370,079,462
May	207,623,292	573,366,743	780,990,035	1,606,179,556	2,387,169 591
June	214,950,703	579,217,863	794,158,566	1,604,131,968	2,398,290,534
July	200,677,315	581,799,693	791,477,008	1,614,533,786	2,406,010,794
August	208 758,113	602,384,693	811,142,806	1,603,583,028	2,414,725,834
September	211,614,611	600,227,693	811,842,304	1,585,593,509	2,397,435,813
October	205,521,752	591,102,673	796,624,425	1,598,859,316	2,395,483,741
November	212,007,758	582,987,673	785,595,431	1,594,195,479	2,379,790,910
December	204,202,686	568,023,673	772,226,359	1,579,206,724	2,351,433,083
1896—January	195,351,629	562,542,773	758,394,402	1,589,720,607	2,348,115,009
February	274,035,928	558,551,273	833,187,201	1,528,742,057	2,361,929,258
March	283,859,345	562,909,253	846,768,598	1,528,629,463	2,375,3 8,061
April	280,213,372	560,594,253	840,807,625	1,540,007,082	2,380,814,707
May	283,842,131	555,646,973	839,489,104	1,521,584,283	2,361,073,387
June	288,679,727	547,110,973	835,790,700	1,509,725,200	2,345,515,900
July	279,387,590	555,212 973	834,600,563	1,514,903,142	2,349,503,7 5
August	2 7,739,496	543,656,973	831,396,469	1,539,169,634	2,370,566,103
September	260,947,206	5[illegible],324,323	831,471,529	1[illegible]	2,413,779,818
October	254,695,938	564,340,923	819,036,861	1,627,055,614	2,446,092,47
November	251,299,785	567,523,923	818,823,708	1,646,444,746	2,465,268,454
December	255,367,336	580,809,573	836,176,909	1,650,223,400	2,486,400,309
1897—January	244,640,096	595,975,573	840,615,669	1,665,977,688	2,506,593,357
February	239,491,737	606,977,573	846,469,310	1,675,694,953	2,522,164,263
March	249,646,047	607,702,473	857,348,520	1,669,000,694	2,526,349,214
April	253,543,364	605,107,473	858,650,837	1,666,560,383	2,525,211,220
May	253,831,317	595,535,953	849,367,270	1,659,733,895	2,509,101,165
June	261,341,453	590,878,953	852,220,406	1,646,028,246	2,498,248,652
July	260,694,157	588,513,953	849,208,110	1,646,471,139	2,495,679,249
August	246,067,762	593,961,953	840,029,715	1,665,680,098	2,505,709,813
September	242,583,797	589,070,953	831,654,750	1,678,840,538	2,510,495,288
October	232,723,248	580,456,953	813,180,201	1,706,732,904	2,519,913,105
November	227,580,892	579,920,933	807,501,825	1,721,084,538	2,528,586,363
December	234,135,678	576,956,933	811,092,611	1,721,100,640	2,532,193,251
1898—January	230,645,876	581,213,933	811,859,809	1,729,991,228	2,541,851,037
February	238,234,832	585,252,933	823,487,765	1,726,376,659	2,549,864,424
March	243,751,260	577,402,933	821,154,193	1,756,058,645	2,577,212,838
April	236,303,535	564,306,933	8 0,610,468	1,806,761,442	2,607,371,910
May	227,462,738	563,799,933	791,262,671	1,839,898,256	2,631,160,927
June	231,543,818	563,788,933	795,332,751	1,843,435,749	2,638,768,500
July	270,814,943	559,497,933	830,312,876	1,809,198,344	2,639,511,220
August	301,815,512	558,046,933	859,862,445	1,792,096,545	2,651,958,990
September	303,551,215	554,057,583	857,608,798	1,816,596,392	2,674,205,190

United States Notes and Treasury Notes Redeemed in Gold, and Imports and Exports of Gold, since January, 1890.

Month.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.	Imports of Gold.	Exports of Gold.
1890—January	$111,295	.....	$111,295	$1,059,837	$460,969
June	11,987	.....	11,987	385,830	3,731,366
1891—January	47,229	.....	47,229	1,397,918	728,246
February	41,493	.....	41,493	565,304	4,010,146
March	66,399	.....	66,399	614,170	5,155,736
April	41,055	.....	41,055	233,318	14,163,116
May	2,288,479	.....	2,288,479	212,648	30,580,760
June	3,355,458	.....	3,355,458	282,906	15,822,400

Month.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.	Imports of Gold.	Exports of Gold.
1891—July	$1,835,912	.....	$1,835,912	$1,029,148	$6,662,674
August	297,633	.....	297,633	1,394,755	172,168
September	242,820	.....	242,820	7,451,428	345,290
October	481,249	$281,810	763,059	16,897,947	809,595
November	191,254	214,840	406,094	8,871,717	381,949
December	127,746	190,220	317,966	6,018,851	254,501
189[illegible]—January	152,[illegible]	[illegible]	312,[illegible]	552,014	[illegible]
February	205,830	270,370	476,200	2,826,962	6,507,180
March	476,401	256,330	732,731	3,084,406	6,309,956
April	438,156	258,570	696,726	487,041	7,521,823
May	334,823	287,300	622,123	591,159	3,854,222
June	568,326	1,854,200	2,422,526	494,026	17,129,503
July	4,086,055	5,148,650	9,234,705	542,440	10,782,638
August	1,049,414	5,091,460	6,140,874	333,282	6,049,981
September	2,264,089	1,823,710	4,087,799	1,303,583	3,627,663
October	282,665	316,200	598,865	3,118,330	484,250
November	406,206	291,940	698,146	2,577,212	1,138,647
December	5,699,755	4,538,057	10,237,812	1,540,538	12,879,727
1893—January	6,359,126	5,137,491	11,496 617	370,843	12,584,396
February	5,811,299	8,017,365	13,828,664	1,257,539	14,245,607
March	1,641,923	3,284,530	4,926,453	6,608,437	8,113,428
April	12,568,555	7,483,355	20,051,910	803,985	19,148,964
May	12,076,934	4,470,915	16,547,849	1,708,557	16,914,317
June	3,073,104	1,177,547	4,250,651	1,009,682	2,711,226
July	771,935	264,080	1,036,015	5,950,613	174,212
August	1,189,757	1,158,465	2,348,222	41,572,031	949,502
September	143,592	197,135	340,727	6,678,945	1,436,[illegible]62
October	262,512	432,880	695,392	1,583,937	511,018
November	299,252	217,120	516,372	4,471,575	331,743
December	295,523	221,895	517,418	746,245	2,654,545
1894—January	118,841	237,515	356,356	705,647	1,279,437
February	10,982,624	8,210,730	19,193,354	2,140,982	3,2[illegible]9,317
March	2,296,426	1,194,766	3,461,192	1,091,392	4,[illegible]633
April	6,072,042	1,594,085	7,666,127	2,321,661	11,72[illegible],771
May	25,131,412	1,409,670	26,541,082	4,282,743	27,406,801
June	20,708,492	1,461,401	22,169,893	903,348	23,290,220
July	13,367,864	555,511	13,923,375	1,406,629	14,230,201
August	4,209,853	531,560	4,741,413	3,183,348	5,118,651
September	636,031	300,487	936,518	655,595	237,477
October	2,542,719	505,171	3,047,890	1,602,665	1,082,814
November	7,085,133	714,614	7,799,747	1,935,601	428,213
December	30,819,622	1,087,599	31,907,221	377,950	9,802,389
1895—January	43,415,283	1,702,455	45,117,738	1,231,339	25,929,828
February	4,784,907	776,045	5,560,952	5,632,197	1,565,194
March	809,495	279,590	1,089,085	7,246,384	3,126,094
April	733,525	284,046	1,017,571	4,923,371	2,893,610
May	734,747	431,745	1,166,492	4,856,264	1,585,071
June	644,621	401,575	1,046,196	2,095,391	131,641
July	3,122,620	704,175	3,826,795	571,451	3,867,518
August	16,218,815	345,252	16,564,067	1,534,086	16,667,261
September	17,119,814	257,670	17,377,484	749,456	17,421,065
October	1,849,018	317,865	2,166,883	1,797,040	1,873,897
November	15,616,190	418,400	16,034,590	591,309	14,059,497
December	19,787,951	424,744	20,212,695	1,310,448	15,481,347
1896—January	15,686,024	762,484	16,448,508	10,367,940	10,566,526
February	21,080,551	656,325	21,736,876	11,559,089	2,183,700
March	6,381,296	475,250	6,85[illegible],546	677,733	384,080
April	6,754,718	375,900	7,130,618	1,119,768	3,782,266
May	21,726,600	312,947	22,039,547	604,498	19,103,913
June	7,963,994	297,353	8,261,347	837,669	6,915,066
July	16,275,406	1,009,672	17,285,078	1,505,928	10,603,716
August	11,388,806	980,919	12,369,725	4,057,101	1,970,104
September	3,436,733	1,224,713	4,661,446	34,159,130	61,050
October	9,906,832	2,167,003	12,073,835	27,961,083	343,168
November	3,137,149	925,261	4,062,410	7,344,228	423,399
December	858,444	273,402	1,131,846	2,567,115	405,856
1897—January	594,412	351,656	946,068	556,621	371,944
February	521,355	402,769	924,124	544,700	336,697
March	679,382	569,947	1,249,329	884,166	572,068
April	6,934,575	567,433	7,502,008	619,452	6,629,406
May	8,044,965	837,635	8,882,600	561,666	9,467,211
June	6,594,864	518,581	7,113,445	650,343	7,625,678
July	5,072,208	202,935	5,275,143	592,197	5,460,119
August	2,875,606	240,670	3,116,276	4,374,175	1,983,588
September	2,598,140	144,033	2,742,173	4,289,423	142,922
October	2,505,376	190,925	2,696,301	11,351,766	311,671
November	1,786,711	323,705	2,110,416	2,545,018	699,340
December	1,815,734	203,665	2,019,399	2,110,013	573,538
1898—January	1,106,548	103,368	1,209,916	5,716,776	2,656,195
February	1,407,273	228,540	1,635,813	5,329,109	1,030,412
March	1,329,038	254,732	1,583,770	30,214,745	658,834
April	779,668	376,239	1,155,907	32,345,138	1,323,624
May	268,041	280,956	548,997	13,118,634	109,157
June	757,367	146,485	903,852	3,184,774	375,529
July	3,860,905	230,072	4,091,067	2,492,231	1,493,813
August	552,111	61,651	613,762	15,095,552	1,955,908
September	381,082	62,789	443,871	16,489,419	3,099,565

United States Notes and Treasury Notes Redeemed in Gold, and Imports and Exports of Gold, During Each Fiscal Year from January 1, 1879.

Fiscal Year.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.	Imports of Gold.	Exports of Gold.
1879 (6 months)	$7,976,698	.....	$7,976,698	$1,100,050	$2,755,967
1880	3,780,638	.....	3,780,638	80,758,396	3,639,025
1881	271,750	.....	271,750	100,031,259	2,565,133
1882	40,000	.....	40,000	34,377,054	32,587,883
1883	75,000	.....	75,000	17,734,149	11,600,888
1884	590,000	.....	590,000	22,831,317	41,081,957
1885	2,222,000	.....	2,222,000	26,691,696	8,477,892
1886	6,863,699	.....	6,863,699	20,743,349	42,952,191
1887	4,224,073	.....	4,224,073	42,910,601	9,701,187
1888	692,596	.....	692,596	43,934,317	18,376,234
1889	730,143	.....	730,143	10,284,858	59,952,285
1890	732,386	.....	732,386	12,943,342	17,274,491
1891	5,986,070	.....	5,986,070	18,232,567	86,362,654
1892	5,352,243	$3,773,600	9,125,843	49,699,454	50,195,327
1893	55,319,125	46,781,220	102,100,345	21,174,381	106,680,844
1894	68,242,408	16,599,742	84,842,150	72,449,119	76,978,061
1895	109,783,800	7,570,398	117,354,198	35,146,734	66,131,183
1896	153,307,591	5,348,365	158,655,956	31,720,487	112,309,136
1897	68,372,923	9,828,991	78,201,914	81,411,533	40,114,722
1898	22,301,710	2,696,253	24,997,963	115,173,988	15,824,929
1899 (3 months)	4,794,188	354,912	5,148,700	34,077,202	6,549,286
Total	$521,659,041	$92,953,081	$614,612,122	$873,425,853	$813,611,271

Gold Coin and Bullion in the Treasury, and Gold Certificates in the Treasury and in Circulation at the End of Each Month, from January, 1890.

Month.	Total Gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in Circulation.	Net Gold in Treasury.
1890—January	$316,043,454	$20,452,870	$138 657,169	$177,386,285
February	318,593,752	28,222,835	130,604,804	187,988,948
March	320,225,794	24,614,210	134,938,079	185,287,715
April	320,878,411	24,142,200	134,642,839	186,235,572
May	321,333,253	27,473,120	130,788,399	190,544,854
June	321,612,424	26,162,960	131,380,019	190,232,405
July	316,536,823	27,577,120	132,444,749	184,092,074
August	310,220,120	33,005,730	124,382,539	185,837,581
September	306,086,471	16,058,780	158,104,739	147,981,732
October	294,489,603	36,482,690	138,173,979	156,315,624
November	293,755,880	43,755,570	131,316,499	162,439,381
December	293,020,214	31,384,690	144,047,279	148,972,935
1891—January	297,567,546	19,892,050	155,839,449	141,728,097
February	296,831,953	25,155,770	147,119,129	149,712,824
March	292,435,219	24,050,460	144,317,069	148,118,150
April	280,633,040	27,309,200	138,890,799	141,742,241
May	255,331,503	36,777,810	122,124,339	133,207,164
June	238,518,122	31,606,030	120,850,399	117,667,723
July	236,828,413	34,004,820	115,715,389	121,113,024
August	240,744 488	37,721,280	108,273,079	132,471,409
September	244 974,791	28,332,490	112,451,569	132,253,222
October	263,774,741	26,790,420	136,100,319	127,674,422
November	271,843,193	19,202,170	142,649,969	129,193,224
December	278,846,750	17,472,720	148,106,119	130,740,631
1892—January	282,753,864	17,486,810	163,178,959	119,574,905
February	282,123,392	18,150,140	160,001,279	122,122,113
March	280,144,269	23,673,770	154,329,229	125,815,040
April	273,623,456	21,931,180	153,713,699	119,909,757
May	271,527,092	14,470,520	157,295 209	114,231,883
June	255,577,706	15,363,590	141,235,339	114,342,367
July	247,306,220	17,738,500	136,841,829	110,444,391
August	242,543,695	23,847,210	128,387,379	114,156,316
September	240,605,908	25,345,590	121,210,399	119,395,509
October	244,261,469	23,181,990	120,255,319	124,006,120
November	247,598,466	19,632,830	123,188,809	124,409,657
December	238,359,802	24,254,750	117,093,139	121,266,663
1893—January	228,827,532	15,729,770	120,645,819	108,181,713
February	217,672,948	7,782,260	114,388,729	103,284,219
March	218,378,233	5,135,430	111,486,009	106,892,224
April	202,283,359	8,888,310	105,272,029	97,011,330
May	196,518,610	3,324,670	101,469,969	95,048,641
June	188,455,433	1,071,170	92,970,019	95,485,414
July	186,813,962	93,710	87,611,029	99,202,933
August	176,423,172	565,370	80,414,049	96,009,123
September	173,209,771	129,220	79,627,599	93,582,172
October	163,274,172	115,860	78,889,309	84,384,863
November	161,122,128	149,090	78,163,079	82,959,049
December	158,303,779	75,590	77,412,179	80,891,600

Month.	Total Gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in Circulation.	Net Gold in Treasury.
1894—January	$142,5,66594	$78,350	$77,015,419	$65,650,175
February	177,462,797	106,490	70,935,729	106,527,068
March	176,456,045	137,310	70,306,909	106,149,136
April	170,192,458	102,770	69,990,449	100,202,009
May	148,067,816	41,650	69,374,549	78,693,267
June	131,217,434	43,490	66,344,409	64,873,025
July	120,922,836	103,470	65,947,229	54,975,607
August	120,885,869	34,730	65,668,969	55,216,900
September	123,665,756	55,269	64,790,439	58,875,317
October	125,613,896	56,280	64,252,069	61,361,827
November	164,3 0,468	751,370	58,925,899	105,424,569
December	139,606,354	58,960	53,361,909	86,244,445
1895—January	97,353,776	337,060	52,647,809	44,705,967
February	138,593,280	80,100	51,507,769	87,085,511
March	139,486,496	84,660	48,843,189	90,643,307
April	139,998,154	63,640	48,751,009	91,247,145
May	147,690,978	102,390	48,539,569	99,151,409
June	155,893,932	88,390	48,381,569	107,512,363
July	155,354,066	219,330	48,117,579	107,236,487
August	149,410,926	209,820	49,061,069	100,329,837
September	143,557,513	103,370	50,645,539	92,911,974
October	143,360,839	168,230	50,417,659	92,943,180
November	129,567,945	107,910	50,233,979	79,333,966
December	113,198,707	163,450	49,936,439	63,262,268
1896—January	99,693,357	131,140	49,847,849	49,845,508
February	167,695,999	651,470	43,733,019	123,962,980
March	171,885,710	583,220	43,239,249	128,646,461
April	168,446,459	764,910	43,052,559	125,393,900
May	151,307,143	687,280	42,961,909	108,345,234
June	144,020,364	497,430	42,320,759	101,699,605
July	150,012,225	1,393,710	39,293,479	110,718,746
August	139,825,200	1,618,550	38,867,639	100,957,561
September	162,771,311	1,591,900	38,736,639	124,034,672
October	155,523,833	1,390,830	38,197,309	117,126,524
November	169,527,102	1,416,390	38,016,749	131,510,353
December	175,203,983	1,392,350	37,887,439	137,316,544
1897—January	182,387,122	1,460,160	37,586,629	144,800,493
February	186,206,028	1,501,970	37,544,819	148,661,209
March	189,242,803	1,483,350	37,456,339	151,786,464
April	190,762,889	1,517,690	37,421,999	153,340,890
May	181,707,391	1,455,340	37,397,829	144,319,562
June	178,076,657	1,496,250	37,285,919	140,790,738
July	178,044,578	1,473,290	37,226,879	140,817,699
August	181,234,165	1,509,380	37,017,789	144,216,376
September	184,561,664	1,535,610	36,898,559	147,663,105
October	190,387,257	1,534,060	36,814,109	153,573,148
November	194,089,260	1,548,740	36,725,409	157,363,851
December	197,469,236	1,570,460	36,557,689	160,911,547
1898—January	200,731,552	1,567,390	36,494,759	164,236,793
February	204,063,971	1,574,360	36,440,789	167,623,182
March	210,903,334	1,607,950	36,319,199	174,584,135
April	217,190,136	1,603,150	35,951,999	181,238,137
May	207,701,264	1,602,940	35,883,209	171,818,055
June	202,825,049	1,599,510	35,820,639	167,004,410
July	225,138,393	1,593,470	35,693,679	189,444,714
August	253,377,494	1,646,140	35,473,009	217,904,485
September	278,691,452	1,596,890	35,393,909	243,297,5[illegible]3

Money in the United States from 1860 to 1898.

[Prepared in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

On July 1—	Amount of Money in United States.	Amount in Circulation.	Population June 1.	Money Per Capita.	Circulation Per Capita.
1860	$442,102,477	$435,497,252	31,443,321	$14.06	$13.85
1861	452,005,767	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.98
1862	358,452,079	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.96	10.23
1863	674,867,283	595,394,038	33,365,000	20.23	17.84
1864	705,588,067	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.73	19.67
1865	770,129,755	714,702,995	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866	754,327,254	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867	728,200,612	661,902,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1868	716,553,578	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1869	715,35[illegible],180	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870	722,868,461	675,212,794	38,588,371	18.73	17.50
1871	741,812,174	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.75	18.10
1872	762,721,565	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.79	18.19
1873	774,445,610	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874	806,024,781	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.83	18.13
1875	798,273,509	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876	790,683,284	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877	763,053,847	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878	791,253,576	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.62	15.23
1879	1,051,521,541	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880	1,205,929,197	973,382,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881	1,406,541,823	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882	1,480,531,719	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883	1,643,489,816	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.61	22.91
1884	1,705,454,189	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885	1,817,658,336	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886	1,808,559,694	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.51	21.82
1887	1,900,442,672	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888	2,062 955,949	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.40	22.88
1889	2,075,350,711	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33.86	22.52
1890	2,144,226,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891	2,195,224,075	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892	2,372,599,501	1,601,347,187	65,403,000	36.21	24.44
1893	2,323,402,362	1,596,701,245	66,826,000	34.75	23.87
1894	2,429,434,781	1,660,805,708	68,275,000	35.44	24.33
1895	2,398,607,420	1,601,968,473	69,878,000	34.33	22.93
1896	2,347,303,006	1,506,434,966	71,390,000	32.88	21.10
1897	2,497,465,572	1,640,209,519	72,937,000	34.24	22.49
1898	2,637,433,375	1,837,859,895	74,522,000	35.39	24.66

NOTE.—The difference between the amount of money in the country and the amount in circulation represents the money in the Treasury.

Currency certificates, Act of June 8, 1872, are included in the amount of United States notes in circulation in the tables for the years 1873 to 1891 inclusive; since 1891 they are reported separately.

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From Report of Comptroller of Currency.)

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED, IN LIQUIDATION, AND IN OPERATION, WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BONDS ON DEPOSIT, AND CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING ON OCTOBER 31, 1898.

States and Territories.	Banks— Organized.	Banks— In Liquidat'n.	Banks— In Operation.	Capital Stock Paid.	United States Bonds on Deposit.	Circulation— Issued.	Circulation— Redeemed.	Circulation— Outstanding.*
Maine	99	17	82	$11,071,000	$5,606,400	$49,474,650	$43,401,440	$6,073,210
New Hampshire	62	10	52	5,880,000	4,093,250	33,654,875	29,844,045	3,810,830
Vermont	68	19	49	6,885,000	4,285,800	42,303,850	38,440,461	3,863,389
Massachusetts	288	26	262	90,777,500	27,426,400	389,431,915	359,298,515	30,133,400
Rhode Island	64	7	57	19,337,050	7,569,500	85,470,265	77,906,737	7,563,528
Connecticut	98	18	80	21,281,070	8,712,000	108,518,120	100,048,563	8,469,557
Total	679	97	582	$155,231,620	$57,698,350	$708,853,675	$648,939,761	$59,913,914
New York	477	150	327	83,244,840	37,976,750	384,709,705	345,794,688	38,915,017
New Jersey	119	14	105	14,534,547	5,889,350	66,430,330	60,922,478	5,507,852
Pennsylvania	501	73	428	73,900,430	33,279,050	267,375,045	234,337,486	33,037,559
Delaware	19	...	19	2,133,985	867,500	9,061,975	8,323,308	738,667
Maryland	73	3	70	17,046,320	4,967,450	49,670,410	44,357,420	5,312,990
District Columbia	19	7	12	3,027,000	1,210,400	8,070,570	6,844,975	1,225,595
Total	1,208	247	961	$193,887,122	$84,190,500	$785,318,035	$700,580,355	$84,737,680
Virginia	55	19	36	4,596,300	2,435,250	17,498,790	15,076,955	2,421,835
West Virginia	41	8	33	3,351,000	1,499,350	10,558,070	9,088,508	1,469,562
North Carolina	38	11	27	2,791,000	929,100	8,686,160	7,766,265	919,895
South Carolina	22	6	16	1,943,000	751,000	7,098,735	6,407,278	691,457
Georgia	44	15	29	3,916,000	1,329,500	11,292,170	9,980,829	1,311,341
Florida	25	10	15	1,300,000	430,000	1,611,640	1,253,088	358,552
Alabama	39	13	26	3,205,000	1,116,000	8,314,630	7,034,077	1,280,553
Mississippi	15	5	10	855,000	294,400	1,279,720	1,049,414	230,306
Louisiana	27	8	19	3,360,000	987,000	12,822,720	11,548,226	1,274,494
Texas	270	73	197	19,415,000	5,495,780	20,650,800	15,185,951	5,464,849
Arkansas	14	7	7	1,070,000	214,000	2,094,150	1,841,826	252,324
Kentucky	110	35	75	10,950,900	6,165,250	46,722,565	39,855,379	6,867,186
Tennessee	78	29	49	8,035,000	2,121,250	15,336,090	13,411,183	1,924,907
Total	778	239	539	$84,788,200	$23,767,880	$163,966,240	$139,498,979	$24,467,261
Missouri	126	64	62	14,815,000	5,969,050	26,711,895	20,890,302	5,821,593
Ohio	361	107	254	45,040,100	18,985,540	139,709,720	120,622,852	19,086,868
Indiana	187	75	112	14,167,000	5,302,800	63,869,815	57,921,828	5,947,987
Illinois	310	91	219	37,046,000	9,119,150	69,413,665	60,320,466	9,093,199
Michigan	168	86	82	11,995,000	4,670,500	39,760,110	35,108,832	4,651,278
Wisconsin	124	46	78	9,690,000	3,650,380	20,262,680	16,646,148	3,616,532
Iowa	244	75	169	13,110,000	5,180,710	32,681,480	27,776,729	4,904,751
Minnesota	110	41	69	12,790,000	1,954,500	17,159,740	15,016,268	2,143,472
North Dakota	43	19	24	1,500,000	428,000	2,528,420	2,034,239	494,181
South Dakota	53	27	26	1,585,000	521,250	2,963,780	2,443,890	519,890
Kansas	219	118	101	8,567,100	2,556,250	15,588,940	12,923,260	2,665,680
Nebraska	166	64	102	13,125,000	2,854,500	14,258,230	11,488,772	2,769,458
Total	2,111	813	1,298	$180,430,200	$61,192,610	$444,908,475	$383,193,586	$61,714,889
Nevada	3	2	1	82,000	33,500	373,810	352,118	21,692
Oregon	42	13	29	2,570,000	1,061,050	4,117,730	3,099,291	1,018,439
Colorado	65	28	37	4,807,000	1,748,780	9,340,380	7,561,112	1,739,268
Idaho	14	4	10	600,000	187,500	968,130	800,381	167,749
Montana	44	23	21	2,555,000	671,250	4,108,770	3,355,847	752,923
Wyoming	15	4	11	860,000	215,000	1,259,240	1,086,838	172,402
Washington	77	45	32	3,888,000	871,300	5,349,080	4,316,527	1,032,553
California	51	17	34	10,825,000	2,317,250	8,501,740	6,302,342	2,199,398
Utah	17	6	11	1,650,000	812,500	3,052,540	2,288,016	764,524
New Mexico	15	9	6	600,000	415,000	2,447,320	2,044,647	402,673
Arizona	8	3	5	400,000	150,000	436,560	275,222	161,338
Oklahoma	9	3	6	300,000	103,000	217,190	153,380	63,810
Indian Territory	14	...	14	800,000	175,500	358,520	153,802	204,718
Alaska	1	...	1	50,000	12,500	11,050	.....	11,050
Total	375	157	218	$29,987,000	$8,774,130	$40,502,060	$31,789,523	$8,712,537
Tot'l currency bks	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,143,548,485	1,904,002,204	239,546,281
Add gold banks	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,465,240	3,382,385	82,855
United States	5,151	†1,553	3,598	$624,324,142	$235,618,470	$2,147,013,725	$1,907,384,589	$239,629,136

* Including $29,583,680 for which lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to retire an equal amount of circulation which has not been presented for redemption.
† Exclusive of 16 banks formerly in the hands of receivers, which have been restored to solvency.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 18 8.

States and Territories.	Number of Banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	Number of Banks.	Capital.
Pennsylvania	8	$480,000	Alaska	1	$50,000
Ohio	7	450,000	Delaware	1	50,000
Iowa	6	460,000	Indiana	1	500,000
Illinois	5	2,250,000	Kentucky	1	100,000
New York	4	525,000	Maryland	1	50,000
Texas	4	250,000	North Carolina	1	100,000
Indian Territory	3	150,000	Oklahoma	1	50,000
California	2	3,500,000	South Carolina	1	120,000
Kansas	2	100,000	Virginia	1	50,000
Missouri	2	250,000	Wisconsin	1	50,000
New Jersey	2	100,000			
New Hampshire	1	50,000	Total	56	$9,665,000

Capital, Bonds, and Circulation.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY AND JULY 1874 TO 1898, UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATION, CIRCULATION SECURED BY THE BONDS ON DEPOSIT, THE AMOUNT OF LAWFUL MONEY ON DEPOSIT TO REDEEM CIRCULATION, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING, INCLUDING NOTES OF NATIONAL GOLD BANKS.

Date.	Authorized Capital Stock.	U. S. Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulation.	Circulation Secured by U. S. Bonds.	Lawful Money on Deposit to Redeem Circulation.	Total Nat'l Bank Notes Outstanding.
1874—January	499,003,401	$393,000,900	$348,624,953	$2,223,283	$350,848,236
July	498,777,401	391,171,200	347,182,820	4,798,212	351,981,032
1875—January	503,347,901	385,128,250	342,333,837	11,794,413	354,128,250
July	509,386,283	376,314,500	334,698,341	19,709,667	354,408,008
1876—January	511,155,865	363,601,662	324,484,539	21,995,217	346,479,756
July	506,008,371	341,394,750	305,417,013	27,581,323	332,998,336
1877—January	501,392,171	338,191,300	302,020,242	19,575,364	321,595,606
July	487,868,771	338,713,600	303,108,350	13,940,522	317,048,872
1878—January	485,557,771	346,187,550	309,890,415	11,782,090	321,672,505
July	479,627,996	349,546,400	313,020,832	11,493,452	324,514,284
1879—January	471,609,396	349,068,000	313,218,189	10,573,485	323,791,674
July	462,843,515	354,254,600	317,315,679	12,376,018	329,691,697
1880—January	461,557,515	367,021,000	328,773,639	13,613,697	342,387,336
July	465,205,185	361,652,050	324,242,780	20,262,697	344,505,427
1881—January	467,039,084	359,823,550	322,832,101	21,523,102	344,355,203
July	469,382,685	360,488,400	321,148,399	33,894,276	355,042,675
1882—January	470,018,135	371,692,100	332,398,922	30,023,066	362,421,988
July	486,511,335	361,212,700	320,312,832	38,429,202	358,742,034
1883—January	492,076,635	360,531,650	322,386,120	40,265,049	362,651,169
July	507,206,135	356,596,500	319,249,806	37,565,704	356,815,510
1884—January	518,031,135	347,538,200	310,953,321	39,529,507	350,482,828
July	528,784,165	334,147,850	299,369,370	40,130,513	339,499,883
1885—January	529,910,165	318,655,050	285,496,055	43,662,568	329,158,623
July	531,540,465	312,145,200	279,528,175	39,541,757	319,069,932
1886—January	534,378,265	306,008,750	274,466,748	42,976,706	317,443,454
July	545,206,565	275,974,800	247,087,961	61,922,499	309,010,460
1887—January	555,865,165	229,438,350	205,316,106	91,455,875	296,771,981
July	574,703,665	191,966,700	171,629,341	107,588,447	279,217,788
1888—January	584,726,915	184,444,950	165,205,724	103,193,154	268,398,878
July	592,852,915	178,312,650	159,642,657	92,719,664	252,362,321
1889—January	598,239,065	163,480,900	146,372,588	87,287,439	233,660,027
July	609,670,365	148,121,450	132,244,437	79,134,526	211,378,963
1890—January	623,791,365	142,849,900	127,742,440	69,487,965	197,230,405
July	646,937,865	145,228,300	129,767,150	56,203,625	185,970,775
1891—January	665,267,865	140,510,650	125,660,361	51,627,485	177,287,846
July	676,247,865	142,508,900	127,221,391	40,706,183	167,927,574
1892—January	685,762,265	157,205,950	140,084,203	32,994,382	173,078,585
July	692,123,665	163,190,050	145,683,023	27,000,827	172,683,850
1893—January	695,148,665	168,247,000	150,526,651	23,877,773	174,404,424
July	698,824,665	176,588,250	151,900,919	20,812,773	172,713,692
1894—January	696,353,165	205,961,600	185,194,522	23,344,322	208,538,844
July	678,023,165	201,691,750	180,662,521	26,690,723	207,353,244
1895—January	670,906,365	196,707,700	176,667,467	29,938,243	206,605,710
July	666,363,265	207,680,800	186,062,098	25,628,987	211,691,085
1896—January	664,076,915	212,495,100	190,741,850	23,100,813	213,842,663
July	659,196,915	228,915,950	205,538,929	20,461,618	226,000,547
1897—January	655,334,915	240,236,150	215,860,307	19,812,810	235,673,116
July	636,310,295	225,359,300	201,735,572	27,898,644	229,634,216
1898—January	639,440,295	218,992,950	196,146,092	32,868,548	229,014,640
July	624,552,195	235,618,470	210,045,456	29,583,680	239,629,136

Specie and Bank Notes.

SPECIE AND BANK NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS SPECIFIED FROM 1800 TO 1859.

(Prepared by Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department.)

Year.	Number of Banks and Branches.	Estimated Bank Notes Outstanding.	Estimated Specie in United States.	Total Money in United States.	Specie in Treasury.	Money in Circulation.	Population.	Per Capita.
1800.....	....	$10,500,000	$17,500,000	$28,000,000	*$1,500,000	$26,500,000	5,308,483	$4.99
1810.....	....	28,000,000	30,000,000	58,000,000	*3,000,000	55,000,000	7,239,881	7.60
1820.....	....	44,800,000	24,300,000	69,100,000	*2,000,000	67,100,000	9,633,822	6.96
1830.....	....	61,000,000	33,100,000	93,100,000	5,755,705	87,344,295	12,866,020	6.69
1831.....	....	77,000,000	32,100,000	109,100,000	6,014,540	93,085,460	13,221,000	7.04
1832.....	....	91,500,000	30,400,000	121,900,000	4,502,914	117,397,086	13,590,000	8.64
1833.....	....	91,500,000	30,650,000	122,150,000	2,011,778	120,138,222	13,974,000	8.60
1834.....	506	94,839,570	41,000,000	135,839,570	11,702,905	124,136,665	14,373,000	8.64
1835.....	704	103,692,495	51,000,000	154,692,495	8,892,858	145,799,637	14,786,000	9.86
1836.....	713	140,301,038	65,000,000	205,301,038	*5,000,000	200,301,038	15,213,000	13.17
1837.....	788	149,185,890	73,000,000	222,185,890	*5,000,000	217,185,890	15,655,000	13.87
1838.....	829	116,138,910	87,500,000	203,638,910	*5,000,000	198,638,910	16,112,000	12.33
1839.....	840	135,170,995	87,000,000	222,170,995	2,466,962	219,704,033	16,584,000	13.26
1840.....	901	106,958,572	83,000,000	189,958,572	3,663,084	186,305,488	17,069,453	10.91
1841.....	784	107,290,214	80,000,000	187,290,214	987,345	186,302,869	17,591,000	10.59
1842.....	692	83,734,011	80,000,000	163,734,011	230,484	163,503,527	18,122,000	9.02
1843.....	691	58,563,608	90,000,000	148,563,608	1,449,472	147,114,136	18,694,000	7.87
1844.....	696	75,167,646	100,000,000	175,167,646	7,857,380	167,310,266	19,276,000	8.68
1845.....	707	89,608,711	96,000,000	185,608,711	7,658,306	177,950,405	19,878,000	8.95
1846.....	707	105,552,427	97,000,000	202,552,427	9,126,439	193,425,988	20,500,000	9.43
1847.....	715	105,519,766	120,000,000	225,519,766	1,701,251	223,818,515	21,143,000	10.59
1848.....	751	128,506,091	112,000,000	240,506,091	8,101,353	232,404,738	21,805,000	10.66
1849.....	782	114,743,415	120,000,000	234,743,415	2,184,964	232,558,451	22,489,000	10.34
1850.....	824	131,366,526	154,000,000	285,366,526	6,604,544	278,761,982	23,191,876	12.02
1851.....	879	155,165,251	186,000,000	341,165,251	10,911,646	330,253,605	23,995,000	13.76
1852.....	....	171,673,000	204,000,000	375,673,000	14,632,136	361,040,864	24,802,000	14.63
1853.....	....	188,181,000	236,000,000	424,181,000	21,942,893	402,238,107	25,615,000	15.80
1854.....	1,208	204,689,207	241,000,000	445,689,207	20,137,967	425,551,240	26,433,000	16.10
1855.....	1,307	186,952,223	250,000,000	436,952,223	18,931,976	418,020,247	27,256,000	15.34
1856.....	1,398	195,747,950	250,000,000	445,747,950	19,901,325	425,846,625	28,083,000	15.16
1857.....	1,416	214,778,822	260,000,000	474,778,822	17,710,114	457,068,708	28,916,000	15.81
1858.....	1,422	155,208,344	260,000,000	415,208,344	6,398,316	408,810,028	29,753,000	13.73
1859.....	1,476	193,306,818	250,000,000	443,306,818	4,339,276	438,967,542	30,596,000	14.35

* Specie in Treasury estimated.

COIN AND PAPER CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, FROM 1860 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE.

(Prepared by Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department.)

Year.	Coin in United States, Including Bullion in Treasury.	Paper Money in United States.	Total Money.	Coin, Bullion, and Paper Money in Treasury.	Circulation.	Population.	Money in United States Per Capita.	Circulation. Per Capita.
1860.....	$235,000,000	$207,102,477	$442,102,477	$6,695,225	$435,407,252	31,443,321	$14.06	$13.85
1861.....	250,000,000	202,005,767	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.98
1862.....	25,000,000	333,452,079	358,452,079	23,754,335	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.96	10.23
1863.....	25,000,000	649,867,283	674,867,283	79,473,245	595,394,038	33,365,000	20.23	17.84
1864.....	25,000,000	680,588,067	705,588,067	35,946,589	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.72	19.67
1865.....	25,000,000	745,129,755	770,129,755	55,426,760	714,702,995	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866.....	25,000,000	729,327,254	754,327,254	80,839,010	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867.....	25,000,000	703,200,612	728,200,612	66,208,543	661,992,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1868.....	25,000,000	691,553,578	716,553,578	36,449,917	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1869.....	25,000,000	690,351,180	715,351,180	50,898,289	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870.....	25,000,000	697,868,461	722,868,461	47,655,667	675,212,794	38,558,371	18.73	17.50
1871.....	25,000,000	716,812,174	741,812,174	25,923,169	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.75	18.10
1872.....	25,000,000	737,721,565	762,721,565	24,412,016	738,309,549	40 596,000	18.70	18.19
1873.....	25,000,000	749,445,610	774,445,610	22,563,801	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874.....	25,000,000	781,024,781	806,024,781	29,941,750	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.83	18.13
1875.....	25,000,000	773,273,509	798,273,509	44,171,562	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876.....	52,418,734	738,264,550	790,683,284	63,073,896	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877.....	65,837,506	697,216,341	763,053,847	40,738,964	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878.....	102,047,907	689,205,669	791,253,576	62,120,942	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.62	15.32
1879	357,268,178	694,253,363	1,051,521,541	232,889,748	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880.....	494,363,884	711,565,313	1,205,929,197	232,546,969	973,382,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881.....	647,868,682	758,673,141	1,406,541,823	292,303,704	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882.....	703,974,839	776,556,880	1,480,531,719	306,241,300	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883.....	769,740,048	873,749,768	1,643,489,816	413.184,120	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.60	22.91
1884.....	801,078,939	904,385,250	1,705,454,198	461,528,220	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885.....	872,175,823	945,482,513	1,817,658,336	525,089,721	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886.....	903,027,304	905,532,390	1,808,559,694	555,859,169	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.50	21.82
1887.....	1,007,513,901	892,928,771	1,900,442,672	582,903,529	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888.....	1,092,391,690	970,564,259	2,062,955,949	690,785,079	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.39	22.88
1889.....	1,100,612,434	974,738,277	2,075,350,711	694,989,062	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33.86	22.52
1890.....	1,152,471,638	991,754,521	2,144,226,159	714,974,889	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891.....	1,163,185,054	1,032,039,021	2,195,224,075	697,783,368	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892.....	1,232,854,331	1,139,745,170	2,372,599,501	771,252,314	1,601,347,187	65,520,000	36.21	24.44
1893.....	1,213,413,584	1,109,988,808	2,323,402,392	726,701,147	1,596,701,245	66,946,000	34.70	23.85
1894.....	1,251,543,158	1,168,891,623	2,420,434,781	759,626,073	1,660,808,708	68,397,000	35.39	24.28
1895.....	1,260,987,506	1,137,619,914	2,398,607,420	796,638,947	1,601,968,473	69,878,000	34.33	22.93
1896.....	1,227,293,470	1,120,012,536	2,347,306,006	840,871,040	1,506,434,966	71,390,000	32.88	21.10
1897.....	1,329,246,997	1,168,818,003	2,498,065,000	857,256,054	1,640,808,946	72,937,000	34.25	22.49
1898.....	1,498,993,249	1,138,440,126	2,637,433,375	799,573,480	1,837,859,895	74,522,000	35.39	24.66

NOTE 1.—Specie payments were suspended from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1879. During the greater part of that period gold and silver coins were not in circulation except on the Pacific coast, where, it is estimated, the specie circulation was generally about $25,000,000. This estimated amount is the only coin included in the above statement from 1862 to 1875, inclusive.

NOTE 2.—In 1876 subsidiary silver again came into use, and is included in this statement, beginning with that year.

NOTE 3.—The coinage of standard silver dollars began in 1878 under the Act of February 28, 1878.

NOTE 4.—Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879, and all gold and silver coins, as well as gold and silver bullion in the Treasury, are included in this statement from and after that date.

Resources and Liabilities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FROM 1864 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE.

	Oct. 3, 1864.	Oct. 2, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 7, 1867.	Oct. 5, 1868.	Oct. 9, 1869.	Oct. 8, 1870.	Oct. 2, 1871.
	508 Banks.	1,513 Banks.	1,644 Banks.	1,642 Banks.	1,643 Banks.	1,617 Banks.	1,648 Banks.	1,767 Banks.
Resources.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Mil'ns.
Loans	$96.2	$487.2	$603.3	$609.7	$667.7	$682.9	$715.9	$831.6
Bonds for circulation	108.1	427.7	331.8	338.6	340.5	339.5	340.9	364.5
Other United States bonds.			95.0	80.3	74.1	44.6	37.7	45.8
Stocks, bonds, etc			15.9	21.5	20.7	22.2	23.6	24.5
Due from banks	34.0	107.3	122.9	103.6	110.1	100.8	109.4	143.2
Real estate	2.2	14.7	17.1	20.6	22.7	25.2	27.5	30.1
Specie	44.8	18.1	9.2	12.8	13.1	23.0	18.5	13.2
Legal tender notes		190.0	202.8	157.4	156.1	129.6	122.7	107.0
National bank notes	4.7	16.2	17.4	11.8	11.8	10.8	12.5	14.3
Clearing House exchanges.	....	72.3	103.7	134.6	143.2	108.8	79.1	115.2
U. S. certificates of deposit.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Due from U. S. Treasurer..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other resources	10.1	26.3	7.9	8.6	9.6	9.8	22.9	41.2
Total	$297.1	$1,359.8	$1,527.0	$1,499.5	$1,559.6	$1,497.2	$1,510.7	$1,730.6
Liabilities.								
Capital stock	$86.8	$393.2	$415.5	$420.1	$420.6	$426.4	$430.4	$458.3
Surplus fund	2.0	38.7	53.3	66.7	78.0	86.2	94.1	101.1
Undivided profits	6.0	32.4	32.6	33.8	36.1	40.7	38.6	42.0
Circulation outstanding	45.3	171.3	290.0	297.9	298.7	296.0	293.9	317.4
Due to depositors	122.2	549.1	598.0	568.2	603.1	523.0	512.8	631.4
Due to banks	34.9	174.2	137.5	112.8	123.1	118.9	130.0	171.9
Other liabilities	....	.9	.1	....	....	6.0	10.9	8.5
Total	$297.1	$1,359.8	$1,527.0	$1,499.5	$1,559.6	$1,497.2	$1,510.7	$1,730.6

	Oct 3, 1872.	Sept 12, 1873.	Oct 2, 1874.	Oct. 1, 1875.	Oct 2, 1876.	Oct 1, 1877.	Oct. 1 1878.	Oct. 2, 1879.
	1,919 Banks	1,976 Banks.	2 004 Banks	2 067 Banks.	2,089 Banks.	2,080 Banks.	2 053 Banks.	2 048 Banks.
Resources.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Mil'ns.
Loans	$877 2	$944.2	$954.4	$984.7	$931.3	$891.9	$854 0	$878.5
Bonds for circulation	382.0	288.3	383 3	370.3	337.2	336 8	347 6	357 3
Other United States bonds.	27.6	23.6	28.0	28 1	47 8	45 0	94.7	71 2
Stocks, bonds etc	23.5	23.7	27.8	33.5	34.4	34.5	38.9	39 7
Due from banks	128.2	149.5	134.8	144.7	146.9	129.9	138 9	167 3
Real estate	32.3	34.7	39.1	42.4	43.1	45 2	46.7	47.8
Specie	10.2	19.9	21 2	8.1	21.4	22 7	30.7	42.2
Legal tender notes	102.1	92.4	80.0	76.5	84.2	66.9	64.4	69.2
National bank notes	15.8	16.1	18.5	18.5	15.9	15.6	16.9	16 7
Clearing House exchanges.	125.0	100.3	109 7	87 9	100.0	74.5	82.4	113.0
U. S. certificates of deposit.	6.7	20.6	42.8	48.8	29.2	33.4	32 7	26 8
Due from U. S. Treasurer..	....	....	20.3	19.6	16.7	16.0	16.5	17.0
Other resources	25.2	17.3	18.3	19.1	19.1	28.7	24.9	23.1
Total	$1,755.8	$1,830 6	$1,877.2	$1,882.2	$1,827.2	$1,741.1	$1,767 3	$1,868.8
Liabilities.								
Capital stock	$479.6	$491.0	$493.8	$504.8	$499.8	$479.5	$466.2	$454.1
Surplus fund	110.3	120.3	129.0	134.4	132.2	122.8	116.9	114.8
Undivided profits	46.6	54.5	51.5	53.0	46.4	44.5	40.9	40.3
Circulation outstanding	325.1	340.3	334.2	319.1	292 2	291.9	301.9	313.8
Due to depositors	628.9	640.0	663.8	679.4	666.2	630.4	668.4	736.9
Due to banks	143.8	173.0	175.8	179.7	179.8	161 6	165.1	201.2
Other liabilities	11.5	11.5	9.1	11.8	10.6	10.4	7.9	6.7
Total	$1,755.8	$1,830.6	$1,877.2	$1,882.2	$1,827.2	$1,741.1	$1,767.3	$1,868.8

Resources and Liabilities—Continued.

	Oct. 1, 1880.	Oct. 1, 1881.	Oct. 3, 1882.	Oct 2, 1883.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Oct. 1, 1885.	Oct. 7, 1886.	Oct. 5, 1887.
	2,090 Banks.	2,132 Banks.	2,269 Banks.	2,501 Banks.	2,664 Banks.	2,714 Banks.	2,852 Banks.	3,049 Banks.
Resources.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Mil'ns.
Loans	$1,041.0	$1,173.8	$1,243.2	$1,309.2	$1,345.3	$1,306.1	$1,451.0	$1,587.5
Bonds for circulation	357.8	363.3	357.6	351.4	327.4	307.7	258.5	189.1
Other United States bonds	43.6	56.5	37.4	30.7	30.4	31.8	32.4	34.7
Stocks, bonds, etc	48.9	61.9	66.2	71.1	71.4	77.5	81.8	88.8
Due from banks	213.5	230.8	198.9	208.9	194.2	235.3	241.4	256.3
Real estate	48.0	47.3	46.5	48.3	49.9	51.3	54.1	58.0
Specie	109.3	114.3	102.9	107.8	128.6	174.9	156.4	165.1
Legal tender notes	56.6	53.2	63.2	70.7	77.0	69.7	62.8	73.7
National bank notes	18.2	17.7	20.7	22.7	23.3	23.1	22.7	21.9
Clearing House exchanges	121.1	189.2	208.4	96.4	66.3	84.9	95.9	88.8
U. S. certificates of deposit	7.7	6.7	8.7	10.0	14.2	18.8	5.9	6.2
Due from U. S. Treasurer	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.6	17.7	14.9	14.0	9.3
Other resources	23.0	26.2	28.9	28.9	33.8	36.9	37.4	40.8
Total	$2,105.8	$2,368.4	$2,399.8	$2,372.7	$2,279.5	$2,432.9	$2,513.9	$2,620.2
Liabilities.								
Capital stock	$457.6	$463.8	$483.1	$509.7	$524.3	$527.5	$548.5	$578.5
Surplus fund	120.5	128.1	132.0	142.0	147.0	146.6	157.3	173.9
Undivided profits	46.1	55.4	61.2	61.6	63.2	59.3	66.5	71.5
Circulation outstanding	317.3	32[illegible].2	315.0	310.5	289.8	269.0	228.8	167.3
Due to depositors	887.9	1,083.1	1,134.9	1,063.6	993.0	1,116.7	1,189.5	1,274.7
Due to banks	267.9	294.9	259.9	270.4	246.4	299.7	308.6	329.6
Other liabilities	8.5	11.9	13.7	14.9	15.8	14.1	14.9	24.7
Total	$2,105.8	$2,358.4	$2,399.8	$2,372.7	$2,279.5	$2,432.9	$2,513.9	$2,620.2

	Oct. 2, 1890.	Sept. 25. 1891.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Oct. 3, 1893.	Oct. 2, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.	Oct. 6, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1897.	Sept. 20, 1898.
	3,540 Banks.	3,677 Banks.	3,773 Banks.	3,781 Banks.	3,755 Banks.	3,712 Banks.	3,676 Banks.	3,610 Banks.	3,585 Banks.
Resources.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Mil'ns.
Loans	$1,986.1	$2,005.5	$2,171.0	$1,843.6	$2,007.1	$2,041.8	$1,893.3	$2,066.8	$2,172.5
Bonds for circulat'n.	140.0	150.0	163.3	206.4	199.6	208.7	237.3	227.5	224.6
Other U. S. bonds	30.7	24.9	20.2	17.6	25.3	26.1	25.1	32.5	114.5
Stocks, bonds, etc	115.5	125.2	154.5	148.6	193.3	195.0	189.0	208.8	255.2
Due from banks	336.2	338.7	409.5	277.5	399.3	376.7	331.5	494.4	525.5
Real estate	76.8	83.3	87.9	89.2	97.9	103.8	105.4	108.4	109.9
Specie	195.9	183.5	209.1	224.7	237.3	196.2	200.8	239.4	293.9
Legal-tender notes	80.6	97.6	104.3	114.7	120.5	93.9	110.5	107.2	110.0
Nat'l bank notes	18.5	20.0	19.6	22.4	18.6	15.5	18.0	20.6	19.7
Clearing House exs.	106.8	122.0	105.5	106.2	88.5	57.5	76.8	102.3	110.3
U. S. cert. deposit	6.2	15.7	14.0	7.0	45.1	49.9	31.8	42.3	16.8
Due from U. S. Treas.	6.9	8.0	8.2	10.2	9.6	1.3	11.6	11.2	13.8
Other resources	41.3	38.7	43.0	41.4	31.2	57.1	32.5	33.7	36.8
Total	$3,141.5	$3,213.1	$3,510.1	$3,109.5	$3,473.9	$3,423.6	$3,263.6	$3,705.1	$4,003.5
Liabilities.									
Capital stock	$650.4	$677.4	$686.6	$678.5	$668.9	$657.1	$648.5	$631.5	$621.5
Surplus fund	213.6	227.6	238.9	246.8	245.2	246.4	247.7	246.3	247.6
Undivided profits	97.0	103.3	101.6	103.5	88.9	90.4	88.6	88.4	93.0
Circulation	123.0	131.3	143.4	183.0	172.3	182.5	209.9	198.9	194.5
Due to depositors	1,594.2	1,608.6	1,779.3	1,465.4	1,742.1	1,715.2	1,613.1	1,889.5	2,106.6
Due to banks	426.4	430.6	530.7	349.3	526.9	494.9	415.1	645.7	698.3
Other liabilities	36.9	34.3	29.6	83.0	29.6	37.1	40.7	24.8	42.0
Total	$3,141.5	$3,213.1	$3,510.1	$3,109.5	$3,473.9	$3,423.6	$3,263.6	$3,705.1	$4,003.5

Deposits and Reserves.

DEPOSITS AND RESERVES OF NATIONAL BANKS ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER 1ST OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1874 TO 1898, IN EACH CENTRAL RESERVE CITY, IN ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES, IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND A SIMILAR STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO ALL NATIONAL BANKS.

Date.	No. of Banks.	Net Deposits. Millions.	Reserve Required (25 Per Cent).* Millions.	Reserve Held — Amount Millions.	Reserve Held — Ratio to Deposits. Per Ct.	Classification of Reserve — Specie. Millions.	Classification of Reserve — Other Lawful Money. Millions	Classification of Reserve — Due From Agents. Millions.	Classification of Reserve — Redempt'n Fund. Mil'ns.
NEW YORK CITY.									
Oct. 2, 1874.....	48	$204.6	$51.2	$68.3	33.4	$14.4	$52.4	....	$1.5
Oct. 1, 1875.....	48	202.3	50.7	60.5	29.9	5.0	54.4	....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1876.....	47	197.9	49.5	60.7	30.7	14.6	45.3	....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	47	174.9	43.7	48.1	27.5	13.0	34.3	....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1878.....	47	189.8	47.4	50.9	26.8	13.3	36.5	....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1879.....	47	210.2	52.6	53.1	25.3	19.4	32.6	....	1.1
Oct. 1, 1880.....	47	268.1	67.0	70.6	26.4	58.7	11.0	....	0.9
Oct. 1, 1881.....	48	268.8	67.2	62.5	23.3	50.6	10.9	....	1.0
Oct. 3, 1882.....	50	254.0	63.5	64.4	25.4	44.5	18.9	....	1.0
Oct. 2, 1883.....	48	266.9	66.7	70.8	26.5	50.3	19.7	....	0.9
Sept. 30, 1884.....	44	255.0	63.7	90.8	35.6	63.1	27.0	....	0.7
Oct. 1, 1885.....	44	312.9	78.2	115.7	37.0	91.5	23.7	....	0.5
Oct. 7, 1886.....	45	282.8	70.7	77.0	27.2	64.1	12.5	....	0.4
Oct. 5, 1887.....	47	284.3	71.1	80.1	28.2	63.6	16.1	....	0.4
Oct. 4, 1888.....	46	342.2	85.5	96.4	28.2	73.9	22.1	....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1889.....	45	338.2	84.5	84.9	25.1	59.1	25.6	....	0.2
Oct. 2, 1890.....	47	332.6	83.2	92.5	27.8	78.4	13.9	....	0.2
Sept. 25, 1891.....	49	327.8	81.9	86.1	26.3	53.8	32.0	....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1892.....	48	391.9	97.9	103.4	26.4	62.6	40.5	....	0.3
Oct. 3, 1893.....	49	309.9	77.5	109.0	35.1	75.7	32.5	....	0.8
Oct. 2, 1894.....	49	489.7	122.4	172.4	35.2	82.8	88.9	....	0.7
Sept. 28, 1895.....	50	441.6	110.4	125.5	28.4	50.7	74.1	....	0.7
Oct. 6, 1896.....	49	372.8	93.2	109.2	29.2	49.6	58.6	....	1.0
Oct. 5, 1897.....	48	506.8	126.7	137.3	27.1	82.4	54.1	....	0.6
Sept. 20, 1898.....	47	596.0	149.0	153.6	25.7	114.5	38.2	....	0.8
CHICAGO.									
Oct. 5, 1887.....	18	$64.6	$16.2	$19.7	30.5	$12.9	$6.7	....	$0.05
Oct. 5, 1888.....	19	69.3	17.3	21.0	30.2	13.1	7.8	....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1889.....	20	78.7	19.7	25.0	31.7	15.8	9.6	....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1890.....	19	82.9	20.7	24.8	30.0	17.0	7.8	....	0.05
Sept. 25, 1891.....	21	92.9	23.2	31.2	33.6	20.1	11.0	....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1892.....	23	106.5	26.6	30.5	28.6	22.4	8.1	....	0.05
Oct. 3, 1893.....	21	85.8	21.4	39.0	45.4	23.8	15.2	....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1894.....	21	101.4	25.4	34.0	33.5	24.9	9.1	....	0.07
Sept. 28, 1895.....	21	97.2	24.3	29.2	30.1	20.1	9.0	....	0.07
Oct. 6, 1896.....	21	83.7	20.9	26.7	31.9	17.0	9.6	....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	19	105.7	26.4	38.1	36.0	21.7	16.3	....	0.0
Sept. 20, 1898.....	17	128.3	32.1	40.4	31.5	23.8	16.5	....	0.07
ST. LOUIS.									
Oct. 5, 1887.....	5	$10.8	$2.6	$2.7	26.4	$1.3	$1.3	....	$0.03
Oct. 4, 1888.....	4	7.9	2.0	2.1	27.0	1.0	1.1	....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1889.....	5	12.0	3.0	3.2	26.7	1.6	1.6	....	0.01
Oct. 2, 1890.....	8	26.2	6.5	5.6	21.3	3.1	2.5	....	0.02
Sept. 25, 1891	9	24.2	6.1	5.8	23.8	3.8	2.0	....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1892.....	9	29.2	7.3	6.1	21.1	4.6	1.5	....	0.02
Oct. 3, 1893.....	9	17.9	4.5	5.7	31.9	3.7	2.0	....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1894.....	9	26.0	6.5	6.3	24.5	3.1	3.2	....	0.02
Sept. 28, 1895.....	8	26.9	6.7	6.0	22.2	2.7	3.3	....	0.01
Oct. 6, 1896.....	8	23.6	5.9	6.1	29.5	3.0	3.0	....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	8	33.0	8.2	8.1	24.7	2.3	5.7	....	0.09
Sept. 20, 1898.....	6	37.0	9.3	7.6	20.6	3.9	3.6	....	0.12
RESERVE CITIES.†									
Oct. 2, 1874.....	182	$221.4	$55.3	$76.0	34.3	$4.5	$36.7	$31.1	$3.7
Oct. 1, 1875.....	183	223.9	56.0	74.5	33.3	1.5	37.1	32.3	3.6
Oct. 2, 1876.....	189	217.0	54.2	76.1	35.1	4.0	37.1	32.0	3.0
Oct. 1, 1877.....	188	204.1	51.0	67.3	33.0	5.6	34.3	24.4	3.0
Oct. 1, 1878.....	184	199.9	50.0	71.1	35.6	9.4	29.4	29.1	3.2
Oct. 2, 1879.....	181	238.8	57.2	83.5	36.5	11.3	33.0	35.7	3.5
Oct. 1, 1880.....	184	280.4	72.4	105.2	36.2	28.3	25.0	48.2	3.7
Oct. 1, 1881.....	189	335.4	83.9	100.8	30.0	34.6	21.9	40.6	3.7
Oct. 3, 1882.....	198	318.8	79.7	89.1	28.0	23.3	24.1	33.2	3.5
Oct. 2, 1883.....	200	323.9	81.0	100.6	31.1	26.3	30.1	40.8	3.4
Sept. 30, 1884.....	203	307.9	77.0	99.0	32.2	30.3	33.3	32.3	3.1
Oct. 1, 1885.....	203	364.5	91.1	122.2	33.5	42.0	34.9	42.4	2.9
Oct. 7, 1886.....	217	381.5	95.4	114.0	29.9	44.5	26.0	41.3	2.2
Oct. 5, 1887.....	223	338.5	84.6	100.7	29.7	36.3	23.2	40.0	1.2
Oct. 4, 1888.....	224	384.9	96.2	116.9	30.4	40.0	24.5	51.5	0.9
Sept. 30, 1889.....	228	419.0	104.8	121.9	29.1	37.8	26.7	56.7	0.6
Oct. 2, 1890.....	259	457.8	114.4	129.8	28.3	43.1	24.9	61.0	0.7
Oct. 6, 1896.....	269	465.5	116.1	105.3	32.2	51.4	31.9	65.1	1.9
Oct. 5, 1897.....	261	586.4	146.6	200.8	34.2	56.8	38.0	104.5	1.8
Sept. 20, 1898.....	256	655.5	163.9	215.8	32.9	71.5	32.1	110.4	1.7

* All lawful money. † Includes Chicago and St. Louis up to October 5, 1887.

Deposits and Reserves—Continued.

States and Territories.*

Date.	No. of Banks.	Net Deposits. Millions.	Reserve Required. Millions.	Reserve Held Amount. Millions.	Reserve Held Ratio to Deposits. Per Ct.	Classification of Reserve Specie. Millions.	Classification of Reserve Other Lawful Money. Millions.	Classification of Reserve Due From Agents. Millions.	Classification of Reserve Redempt'n Fund. Mil'ns.
Oct. 2, 1874.....	1,774	$303.4	$44.0	$100.6	34.3	$3.4	$33.7	$52.7	$11.9
Oct. 1, 1875.....	1,851	307.9	46.3	100.1	32.5	1.6	33.7	53.3	11.5
Oct. 2, 1876.....	1,853	291.7	43.8	99.9	34.3	2.7	31.0	55.4	10.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	1,845	290.1	43.6	95.4	32.9	4.2	31.6	43.9	10.7
Oct. 1, 1878.....	1,822	289.1	43.4	106.1	36.7	8.0	31.1	56.0	11.0
Oct. 2, 1879.....	1,820	329.9	49.5	124.3	37.7	11.5	30.3	71.3	11.2
Oct. 1, 1880.....	1,859	410.5	61.6	147.2	35.8	21.2	28.3	86.4	11.3
Oct. 1, 1881.....	1,895	507.2	76.1	158.3	31.2	27.5	27.1	92.4	11.4
Oct. 3, 1882.....	2,026	545.8	81.9	150.4	27.5	30.0	30.0	80.1	11.3
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,253	577.9	86.7	157.5	27.2	31.2	30.8	84.1	11.3
Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,417	535.8	80.4	156.3	29.2	35.2	30.9	79.7	10.5
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,467	570.8	85.6	177.5	31.1	41.5	29.9	95.9	10.2
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,590	637.6	95.6	186.2	29.2	47.8	30.1	99.5	8.7
Oct. 5, 1887.....	2,756	690.6	103.6	190.9	27.6	50.8	32.6	100.9	6.6
Oct. 4, 1888.....	2,847	739.2	110.9	209.8	28.4	50.2	34.5	119.0	6.2
Sept. 30, 1889.....	2,992	807.6	121.1	224.6	27.8	50.5	36.2	132.4	5.5
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,207	859.2	128.9	225.5	26.2	54.3	37.7	128.5	5.2
Sept. 25, 1891.....	3,336	861.8	129.3	235.5	27.3	60.3	36.8	133.0	5.4
Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,430	975.5	146.3	274.8	28.2	66.6	38.9	163.5	5.8
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,434	767.5	115.1	230.6	30.0	75.9	41.2	106.9	6.6
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,411	876.7	131.5	274.9	31.4	72.3	34.5	161.6	6.5
Sept. 28, 1895.....	3,365	910.5	136.6	256.6	28.2	73.1	30.2	147.7	6.6
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,329	853.1	128.0	251.3	29.4	79.8	39.2	125.0	7.2
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,276	963.5	144.5	311.4	32.3	76.4	35.3	192.5	7.2
Sept. 20, 1898.....	3,259	1,062.8	159.4	333.1	31.3	80.1	36.3	209.6	7.1

Summary of All Banks.

Oct. 2, 1874.....	2,004	$719.5	$150.1	$244.9	34.0	$21.3	$122.3	$83.8	$17.7
Oct. 1, 1875.....	2,087	734.1	152.2	235.1	32.0	8.1	125.2	85.6	16.1
Oct. 2, 1876.....	2,089	706.6	147.5	236.7	33.5	21.3	113.4	87.4	14.3
Oct. 1, 1877	2,080	669.1	138.3	210.8	31.5	22.8	100.2	73.8	14.6
Oct. 1, 1878.....	2,053	678.8	140.8	228.1	33.6	30.7	97.0	85.1	15.5
Oct. 2, 1879.....	2,048	768.9	159.3	260.9	33.9	42.2	95.9	107.0	15.8
Oct. 1, 1880.....	2,090	968.0	201.0	323.0	33.4	108.2	64.8	134.6	15.8
Oct. 1, 1881.....	2,132	1,111.6	227.2	321.6	28.9	112.7	59.9	133.0	16.9
Oct. 3, 1882.....	2,269	1,118.6	225.1	303.9	27.2	102.8	72.0	113.3	15.1
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,501	1,168.7	234.4	328.9	28.1	107.8	80.6	124.9	15.8
Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,664	1,098.7	221.1	346.1	31.6	128.6	91.2	113.0	14.6
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,714	1,248.2	254.9	415.4	33.3	175.0	88.5	138.8	13.2
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,852	1,301.8	261.7	377.2	29.0	156.4	68.7	140.8	11.6
Oct. 5, 1887.....	3,049	1,388.4	278.0	394.2	28.4	165.1	79.9	140.9	8.4
Oct. 4, 1888.....	3,140	1,543.6	311.9	446.2	28.9	178.1	90.1	170.5	7.3
Sept. 30, 1889.....	3,290	1,655.5	333.1	459.6	27.8	164.3	99.7	189.1	6.6
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,540	1,758.7	353.7	478.2	27.2	195.9	86.8	189.5	6.4
Sept. 25, 1891.....	3,677	1,758.6	358.5	497.4	28.3	186.5	113.3	194.0	6.1
Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,773	2,022.5	408.1	570.9	28.2	209.1	118.8	236.4	7.6
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,781	1,573.7	316.6	513.9	32.6	224.7	121.7	158.5	9.1
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,755	2,019.2	417.1	660.4	32.7	237.3	165.6	248.8	8.0
Sept. 28, 1895.....	3,712	1,989.3	406.3	571.4	28.7	196.2	143.9	222.3	9.0
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,676	1,798.7	364.4	543.6	30.2	200.8	142.3	190.1	10.4
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,610	2,195.6	452.5	695.9	31.7	239.4	149.5	297.0	10.0
Sept. 20, 1898.....	3,585	2,479.7	513.6	750.5	30.1	263.9	126.8	320.0	9.8

Clearings in the United States.

Year.	At New York.	At Other Cities.	At All Cities.	Year.	At New York.	At Other Cities.	At All Cities.
1898..	$39,853,413,948	$26,071,406,821	$65,924,820,769	1888..	$31,100,027,521	$18,441,607,346	$49,541,634,867
1897..	31,337,760,948	22,692,492,747	54,030,253,695	1887..	33,474,556,268	17,672,972,826	51,147,529,094
1896..	28,870,775,056	22,304,476,717	51,175,251,773	1886..	33,676,829,612	15,616,891,606	49,293,721,218
1895..	29,841,796,924	23,500,684,638	53,848,481,562	1885..	28,152,201,336	13,321,839,708	41,474,041,044
1894..	24,387,807,020	21,227,473,167	45,615,280,187	1884..	30,985,871,170	13,214,113,613	44,199,984,783
1893..	31,261,037,730	23,048,525,045	54,309,562,775	1883..	37,434,300,872	14,297,171,924	51,731,472,796
1892..	36,092,469,202	25,446,938,002	62,102,407,204	1882..	46,916,955,031	13,962,286,579	60,878,241,610
1891..	33,749,322,212	22,969,141,202	56,718,463,414	1881..	49,376,882,883	14,094,506,361	63,471,389,244
1890..	37,458,677,609	23,165,331,892	60,623,939,501	1880..	38,614,448,223	11,375,400,000	49,989,848,223
1889..	35,895,104,905	20,280,223,092	56,175,327,997	1879..	29,235,673,829	9,290,800,000	38,526,473,829

* Reserve 15 per cent., two-fifths in lawful money.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE, SHOWING AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF CLEARINGS, AGGREGATE BALANCES, AND THE KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF MONEY PASSING IN SETTLEMENT OF THESE BALANCES.

Clearings, Etc.	Year Ended October 1 — 1898.	1897.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentages to Balances — 1898.	1897.
Aggregate clearings	$39,853,413,948	$31,337,760,948	* $8,515,653,000	..	..
Aggregate balances	2,338,529,016	1,908,901,898	*429,627,118	..	..
United States gold and certificates	1,195,892,000	13,917,000	* 1,181,975,000	51	1
United States Treasury notes	856,000	71,260,000	+ 70,404,000	..	4
Treasury certificates for legal tenders	613,075,000	1,100,065,000	+ 486,990,000	26	57
Legal tenders and minor coin	528,706,017	723,659,898	* 194,953,881	23	38

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE FOR FORTY-FIVE YEARS, AND FOR EACH YEAR, NUMBER OF BANKS, AGGREGATE CAPITAL, CLEARINGS, BALANCES, AVERAGE OF DAILY CLEARINGS AND BALANCES, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF BALANCES TO CLEARINGS.

Year.	No. of Banks.	Capital.‡	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Bal'c's to Clear'gs. Per Ct.
1854	50	$47,044,900	$5,750,455,987	$297,411,494	$19,104,505	$988,078	5.2
1855	48	48,884,180	5,362,912,098	289,694,137	17,412,052	940,565	5.4
1856	50	52,883,700	6,906,213,328	334,714,489	22,278,108	1,079,724	4.8
1857	50	64,420,200	8,333,226,718	365,313,902	26,968,371	1,182,246	4.4
1858	46	67,146,018	4,756,664,386	314,238,911	15,393,736	1,016,954	6.7
1859	47	67,921,714	6,448,005,956	363,984,683	20,867,333	1,177,944	5.6
1960	50	69,907,435	7,231,143,057	380,693,438	23,401,757	1,232,018	5.3
1861	50	68,900,605	5,915,742,758	353,383,944	19,269,520	1,151,088	6.0
1862	50	68,375,820	6,871,443,591	415,530,331	22,237,682	1,344,758	6.0
1863	50	68,972,508	14,867,597,849	677,626,483	48,428,057	2,207,252	4.6
1864	49	68,586,763	24,097,196,656	885,719,205	77,984,455	2,866,405	3.7
1865	55	80,363,013	26,032,384,342	1,035,765,108	84,796,040	3,373,828	4.0
1866	58	82,370,200	28,717,146,914	1,066,135,106	93,541,195	3,472,753	3.7
1867	58	81,770,200	28,675,159,472	1,144,963,451	93,101,167	3,717,414	4.0
1868	59	82,270,200	28,484,288,637	1,125,455,237	92,182,164	3,642,250	4.0
1869	59	82,720,200	37,407,028,987	1,120,318,308	121,451,393	3,637,397	3.0
1870	61	83,620,200	27,804,539,406	1,036,484,822	90,274,479	3,365,210	3.7
1871	62	84,420,200	29,300,986,682	1,209,721,029	95,133,074	3,927,096	4.1
1872	61	84,420,200	33,844,369,568	1,428,582,707	109,884,317	4,638,256	4.2
1873	59	83,370,200	35,461,052,826	1,474,508,025	115,885,794	4,818,654	4.1
1874	59	81,635,200	22,855,927,636	1,286,753,176	74,690,574	4,205,076	5.6
1875	59	80,435,200	25,061,237,902	1,408,608,777	81,899,470	4,609,297	5.6
1876	59	81,731,200	21,597,274,247	1,295,042,029	70,349,428	4,218,378	6.0
1877	58	71,085,200	23,289,243,701	1,373,996,302	76,358,176	4,504,906	5.9
1878	57	63,611,500	22,508,438,442	1,307,843,857	73,785,747	4,274,000	5.8
1879	59	60,800,200	25,178,770,691	1,400,111,063	82,015,540	4,500,622	5.6
1880	59	60,475,200	37,182,128,621	1,516,538,631	121,510,224	4,956,009	4.1
1881	61	61,162,700	48,565,818,212	1,776,018,162	159,232,191	5,823,010	3.6
1882	62	60,962,700	46,552,846,161	1,595,000,245	151,637,935	5,195,440	3.4
1883	64	61,162,700	40,293,165,258	1,568,983,196	132,543,307	5,161,129	3.9
1884	62	60,412,700	34,092,037,338	1,524,930,994	111,048,982	4,967,202	4.5
1885	64	58,612,700	25,250,791,440	1,295,355,252	82,789,480	4,247,069	5.1
1886	64	59,312,700	33,374,682,216	1,519,565,385	109,067,589	4,965,900	4.6
1887	65	60,862,700	34,872,848,786	1,569,626,325	114,337,209	5,146,316	4.5
1888	64	60,762,700	30,863,686,609	1,570,198,528	101,192,415	5,148,192	5.1
1889	64	60,762,700	34,796,465,529	1,752,637,473	114,839,820	5,800,784	5.0
1890	65	60,812,700	37,660,686,572	1,753,040,145	123,074,139	5,728,889	4.7
1891	64	60,772,700	34,053,698,770	1,584,635,500	111,651,471	5,195,526	4.6
1892	65	60,422,700	36,279,905,236	1,861,500,575	118,561,782	6,083,335	5.1
1893	65	60,922,700	34,421,380,870	1,696,207,176	113,978,082	5,616,580	4.9
1894	66	61,622,700	24,230,145,368	1,585,241,634	79,704,426	5,214,611	6.5
1895	67	62,622,700	28,264,379,126	1,896,574,349	92,670,095	6,218,277	6.71
1896	66	60,622,700	29,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	96,232,442	6,043,571	6.3
1897	66	59,0[illegible]2,700	31,337,760,948	1,908,901,898	103,424,954	9,300,006	6.01
1898	65	59,[illegible]22,700	39,853,413 947	2,338,529,016	131,52[illegible],418	7,717,917	5.87
Total	..	§ $67,279,740	‖ $1,174,055,187,727	‖ $55,554,373,735	§ $85,169,037	§ $4,030,059	4.73

CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AT NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 1, 1898.

Exchanges received from Clearing House	$339,954,830
Balances received from Clearing House	25,527,276
Total	$365,482,106
Exchanges delivered to Clearing House	170,910,793
Balances paid to Clearing House	¶ $194,571,313

* Increase.
\+ Decrease.
‡ The capital is for various dates, the amounts at a uniform date in each year not being obtainable.
§ Yearly average for forty-five years.
‖ Totals for forty-five years.
¶ Balances consisted of legal tenders, etc.

STATE BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS-BANKS, AND PRIVATE BANKS.

(From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

State Banks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS FROM 1885 TO 1896.

Classification.	1885. 975 Banks. Millions.	1886. 849 Banks. Millions.	1887. 1,413 Banks. Millions.	1888. 1,403 Banks. Millions.	1889. 1,671 Banks. Millions.	1890. 2,101 Banks. Millions.
Resources—						
Loans on real estate	$347.9	$331.2	$435.9	$432.0	$31.1	$34.3
Loans on other collateral					97.6	77.8
Loans, other					376.6	469.4
Overdrafts	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.0	3.1	5.1
United States bonds	3.0	4.4	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.3
State, etc., bonds	32.6	27.2	30.5	34.8	1.0	2.4
Railroad bonds, etc					.3	.7
Bank stocks					.3	.5
Other bonds, etc					33.7	35.0
Due from banks	59.1	49.7	64.8	58.8	79.8	86.0
Real estate, etc	15.9	14.6	20.5	20.2	25.3	27.2
Expenses	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6
Cash items	26.0	51.7	110.8	105.3	133.2	120.8
Specie	29.9	24.7				
Legal tenders	31.0	14.7				
Other resources	5.8	8.3	15.3	14.7	8.9	7.7
Total	$553.6	$528.7	$684.8	$671.7	$796.0	$870.8
Liabilities—						
Capital stock	$125.8	$109.6	$141.0	$154.9	$166.7	$188.7
Surplus	30.7	27.8	38.5	41.4	48.0	51.9
Undivided profits	11.6	10.1	14.5	15.5	16.8	21.8
State bank notes	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Dividends unpaid	.5	.4	.7	1.0	.8	.8
Deposits	344.3	342.9	446.6	410.0	507.1	553.1
Due to banks	29.9	27.8	32.4	34.5	43.2	37.0
Other liabilities	11.2	10.0	10.9	14.3	13.3	17.4
Total	$553.6	$528.7	$684.8	$671.7	$796.0	$870.8

Classification.	1892. 2,572 Banks. Millions.	1893. 3,191 Banks. Millions.	1894. 3,579 Banks. Millions.	1895. 3,586 Banks. Millions.	1896. 3,774 Banks. Millions.	1897. 3,857 Banks. Millions.	1898. 3,965 Banks. Millions.
Resources—							
Loans on real estate	$45.0	$43.2	$42.4	$44.3	$42.6	$50.5	$76.1
Loans on other collateral	42.9	39.1	39.8	42.1	105.4	92.6	116.5
Loans, other	611.7	675.2	33.8	606.4	549.2	527.2	621.2
Overdrafts	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.3
United States bonds	.9	.4	.6	.9	.7	1.1	4.2
State, etc., bonds	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.3	2.8
Railroad bonds, etc	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.5	.6
Bank stocks	.9	.1	.3	.4	.3	.2	2.6
Other bonds, etc	45.6	73.3	82.1	89.3	94.7	101.2	121.5
Due from banks	104.6	103.8	119.7	127.6	116.7	144.9	193.9
Real estate, etc	32.0	38.6	41.4	43.4	50.9	56.8	57.7
Expenses	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.9	2.7	....
Cash items	129.7	137.0	144.5	143.1	*127.5	144.6	144.2
Specie							
Legal tenders							
Other resources	16.5	7.5	11.6	40.3	8.5	6.2	8.5
Total	$1,040.7	$1,030.7	$1,077.2	$1,147.5	$1,107.2	$1,138.6	$1,356.1
Liabilities—							
Capital stock	$233.8	$250.8	$244.4	$250.3	$240.1	$228.8	$233.6
Surplus	66.7	74.2	74.4	74.2	70.7	77.4	81.3
Undivided profits	23.6	28.9	28.0	26.9	25.1	24.9	28.3
State bank notes	.1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dividends unpaid	.8	.5	.5	.4	.7	.7	.4
Deposits	648.5	706.9	658.1	712.4	695.7	723.6	912.4
Due to banks	48.6	48.3	54.1	63.1	57.8	64.5	84.8
Other liabilities	18.6	21.1	17.7	20.2	17.1	18.2	15.3
Total	$1,040.7	$1,130.7	$1,077.2	$1,147.5	$1,107.2	$1,138.6	$1,356.1

* Checks and other cash items, $26,500,000; specie and legal tenders, $101,000,000.

Loan and Trust Companies.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES FROM 1893-94 TO 1897-98.

Classification.	1893 94. 224 Companies.	1894-95. 242 Companies.	1895-96. 269 Companies.	1896-97. 251 Companies.	1897-98. 246 Companies.
Resources—					
Loans on real estate	$58,149,211	$50,294,477	$70,612,944	$83,643,137	$92,175,473
Loans on personal, etc., security	233,662,562	221,022,813	249,874,349	236,044,125	303,790,563
Other loans and discounts	82,609,940	162,069,171	141,513,656	145,942,463	143,196,409
Overdrafts	82,489	122,055	157,388	206,032	154,614
United States bonds	13,449,411	39,607,593	37,400,637	39,097,761	34,186,440
State, county, and municipal bonds	5,728,331	3,767,198	5,243,292	7,677,983	6,449,871
Railroad bonds and stocks	11,166,307	5,849,131	12,464,537	8,706,430	14,626,194
Bank stocks	678,972	493,042	707,119	608,219	869,193
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	111,201,130	127,369,591	145,348,966	145,037,677	137,846,054
Due from other banks and bankers	90,632,502	92,620,845	79,356,399	88,606,800	95,777,994
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	28,654,778	28,871,535	33,163,488	32,572,077	37,228,470
Current expenses and taxes paid	883,835	199,004	380,954	162,414	.....
Cash and cash items	34,377,700	35,861,686	2,156,987	944,823	288,322
Cash on hand	.....	.....	26,800,871	28,587,626	22,250,862
Other resources	33,909,776	38,914,900	50,100,566	45,876,227	53,621,720
Total	$705,186,944	$807,063,041	$855,282,153	$843,713,745	$942,462,179
Liabilities—					
Capital stock	$97,068,092	$108,563,905	$111,146,973	$106,968,253	$101,228,555
Surplus fund	57,663,599	64,179,611	62,444,563	68,825,967	70,658,684
Other undivided profits	17,639,767	20,622,087	21,869,059	20,190,300	26,984,982
Debenture bonds	6,164,226	3,960,072	1,762,598	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	52,514	78,453	414,186	99,146	130,148
Individual deposits	471,298,816	546,652,657	586,468,156	566,922,205	662,138,397
Due to other banks and bankers	6,757,007	7,104,064	6,149,336	9,676,735	3,350,315
Other liabilities	48,542,923	55,5[illegible]2,192	65,027,292	71,022,139	77,971,098
Total	$705,186,944	$807,063,041	$855,282,153	$843,713,745	$942,462,149

Savings-Banks.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS-BANKS FROM 1893-94 TO 1897-98.

Classification.	1893-94. 1,025 Banks.	1894-95. 1,017 Banks.	1895-96. 988 Banks.	1896-97. 980 Banks.	1897-98. 934 Banks.
Resources—					
Loans on real estate	$779,045,102	$792,492,458	$800,193,199	$822,012,228	$864,968,285
Loans on personal, etc., security	66,225,339	50,504,440	50,525,863	48,413,410	41,232,838
Other loans and discounts	181,351,984	192,247,692	204,053,701	196,082,048	164,554,170
Overdrafts	315,383	352,552	415,006	390,272	296,126
United States bonds	108,950,804	123,196,914	148,525,375	163,886,928	140,029,726
State, county, and municipal bonds	398,756,936	431,168,031	453,491,563	466,137,050	497,416,292
Railroad bonds and stocks	121,732,130	130,830,808	134,559,472	121,864,076	147,396,191
Bank stocks	44,629,479	44,052,458	44,016,805	40,928,803	42,601,453
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	104,518,517	112,559,488	124,608,472	143,444,814	147,256,555
Due from other banks and bankers	82,468,981	82,244,782	87,319,545	90,403,074	94,730,623
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	36,605,514	40,611,911	46,666,584	47,412,066	51,802,832
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,624,130	687,419	655,222	635,213	.....
Cash and cash items	42,436,271	39,567,787	1,114,827	1,203,071	2,790,429
Cash on hand	.....	.....	35,201,528	42,507,816	32,928,323
Other resources	12,023,619	13,247,588	11,960,001	13,563,605	13,341,148
Total	$1,980,744,189	$2,053,764,328	$2,143,307,163	$2,198,824,474	$2,241,344,991
Liabilities—					
Capital stock	$30,579,558	$29,465,573	$27,240,505	$26,199,430	$18,536,130
Surplus fund	139,691,412	147,762,594	148,312,419	150,954,756	162,481,396
Other undivided profits	25,918,049	26,347,305	26,402,574	23,984,822	24,984,575
Dividends unpaid	59,102	99,742	.....	27,641	24,979
Individual deposits (savings)	1,747,961,280	1,810,597,023	1,907,156,277	1,939,376,035	*2,027,237,843
Individual deposits (not savings)	20,971,962	33,760,775	28,310,191	44,037,529	970,596
Due to other banks and bankers	2,587,866	1,295,687	1,098,893	962,853	175,969
Other liabilities	3,974,960	4,435,629	4,786,304	4,281,408	6,923,533
Total	$1,980,744,189	$2,053,764,328	$2,143,307,163	$2,198,824,474	$2,241,344,991

* Exclusive of $38,303,455 savings deposits in Illinois State banks having savings departments.

Private Banks.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF PRIVATE BANKS FROM 1894 TO 1898.

Classification.	1894. 904 Banks.	1895. 1,070 Banks.	1896. 824 Banks.	1897. 759 Banks.	1898. 758 Banks.
Resources—					
Loans on real estate	$9,042,340	$14,079,130	$11,963,527	$8,652,626	$11,476,994
Loans on other collateral security	13,902,444	11,200,878	12,374,512	9,527,800	6,582,879
Other loans and discounts	43,651,233	58,711,546	34,332,329	30,721,869	39,146,946
Overdrafts	1,212,618	1,497,512	993,011	653,628	967,429
United States bonds	534,102	1,497,310	2,386,416	879,898	927,473
State bonds	897,707	873,810	1,056,820	533,469	566,422
Railroad bonds and stocks	334,940	702,880	953,621	808,223	692,792
Bank stocks	400,948	504,406	806,189	376,677	252,821
Other stocks, bonds, etc	2,726,788	3,697,753	2,023,544	2,055,340	2,087,057
Due from other banks and bankers	16,236,347	18,213,393	12,474,379	11,806,951	16,161,020
Real estate, furniture, etc	7,014,581	7,880,843	6,397,314	5,475,966	5,151,193
Current expenses, etc	623,049	962,738	643,252	404,917	.....
Cash and cash items	8,041,910	9,255,916	507,689	584,395	652,823
Cash on hand	.....	.....	6,157,561	5,148,898	5,857,132
Other resources	760,044	1,539,227	1,277,967	820,907	913,406
Total	$105,379,051	$130,617,342	$94,348,131	$77,953,444	$91,436,387
Liabilities—					
Capital stock	$26,652,167	$33,281,845	$22,310,086	$18,246,007	$16,721,750
Surplus fund	6,005,126	7,146,920	5,068,297	5,082,614	3,071,204
Other undivided profits	3,053,339	3,296,140	2,731,328	2,080,507	2,021,137
Dividends unpaid	41,795	.....	.....	.....	69,026
Individual deposits	66,074,549	81,824,962	59,116,378	50,278,243	62,085,084
Due to other banks and bankers	1,826,414	2,324,421	2,409,192	1,194,924	1,631,366
Other liabilities	1,725,661	2,743,084	2,712,850	1,121,149	5,836,820
Total	$105,379,051	$130,617,342	$94,348,131	$77 953,444	$91,436,387

Aggregates of All Non-National Banks.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1897-98.

Classification.	State Banks. 3,965 Banks.	Loan and Trust Companies. 246 Companies.	Savings Banks. 934 Banks.	Private Banks. 758 Banks.	Total. 5,903 Banks.
Resources—					
Loans on real estate	$76,064,610	$92,175,473	$864,968,285	$11,476,994	$1,044,685,362
Loans on other collateral security	116,464,999	303,790,563	41,232,838	6,582,879	468,071,279
Other loans and discounts	621,220,194	143,196,409	164,554,170	39,146,946	968,117,719
Overdrafts	6,304,317	154,614	296,126	967,429	7,722,486
United States bonds	4,185,304	34,186,440	140,029,726	927,473	179,328,943
State, county, and municipal bonds	2,844,194	6,449,871	497,416,292	566,422	507,276,779
Railroad bonds and stocks	559,992	14,626,194	147,396,191	692,792	163,275,169
Bank stocks	2,620,601	869,193	42,601,453	252,821	46,344,068
Other stocks, bonds, and securities	121,475,697	137,846,054	147,256,555	2,087,057	408,665,363
Due from other banks and bankers	193,896,693	95,777,994	94,730,623	16,161,020	400,566,330
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	57,731,139	37,228,470	51,802,832	5,151,193	151,913,634
Checks and other cash items	10,308,216	288,322	2,790,429	652,823	14,039,790
Cash on hand	133,877,133	22,250,862	32,928,323	5,857,132	194,913,450
Other resources	8,531,711	53,621,720	13,341,148	913,406	76,407,985
Total	$1,356,084,800	$942,462,179	$2,241,344,991	$91,436,387	$4,631,328,357
Liabilities—					
Capital stock	$233,587,353	$101,228,555	$18,536,130	$16,721,750	$370,073,788
Surplus fund	81,290,239	70,658,684	162,481,396	3,071,204	317,501,523
Other undivided profits	28,264,280	26,984,982	24,994,575	2,021,137	82,264,974
Dividends unpaid	443,454	130,148	24,979	69,026	667,607
Individual deposits	912,365,406	662,138,397	970,566	62,085,084	1,637,559,453
Savings deposits	.....	.....	*2,027,237,843	.....	2,027,237,843
Due to other banks and bankers	84,794,386	3,350,315	175,969	1,631,366	89,952,036
All other liabilities	15,339,682	77,971,098	6,923,533	5,836,820	106,071,133
Total	$1,356,084,800	$942,462,179	$2,241,344,991	$91,436,387	$4,631,328,357

* Exclusive of $38,399,455 savings deposits in Illinois "State" banks.

SAVINGS-BANKS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS-BANKS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—INTEREST ALLOWED, LIMIT OF DEPOSIT, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS, NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AVERAGE ACCOUNT, DEPOSIT ACCOUNT PER INHABITANT, MODE OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, ETC.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 388 and 389.)

BANKING OF ALL COUNTRIES.

GIVING UNDER "RESOURCES," CHARACTER OF BANKS, NUMBER, LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, STOCKS BONDS, ETC., BANK PROMISES AND OTHER REAL ESTATE; GOLD, SILVER, SPECIE, OTHER CURRENCY, ALL OTHER RESOURCES, TOTAL RESOURCES; AND UNDER "LIABILITIES," CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND OTHER PROFITS, CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING, DEPOSITS, ALL OTHER LIABILITIES, INTEREST CHARGES ON LOANS AND DISCOUNTS (PER CENT.), INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS, DIVIDENDS PAID ON STOCK.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 390, 391, 392, and 393.)

Postal Savings-Banks in Europe and Canada.

SITUATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Countries.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposit.
Austria	1,174,902	* $523,592,962.58	$20.06
Do.	30,837	† 30,459,509.94	987.76
Belgium	968,486	67,216,981.40	69.20
Canada	130,503	30,495,941.19	299.52
France	2,682,908	151,495,389.95	56.47
Hungary	295,597	*5,555,480.49	18.79
Do.	4,517	† 4,477,588.81	991.27
Italy	2,997,562	89,789,354.68	29.95
Netherlands	561,989	21,425,571.53	38.12
Great Britain	6,862,065	526,165,811.11	73.74
Sweden	451,872	13,342,089.00	29.53
Russia	530,840	‡ 32,902,682.00	61.98

Information of a like character to the foregoing with respect to savings institutions other than postal savings-banks in France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States is given herewith:

Countries.	Date.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposits.
France	Dec. 31, 1896	545	6,633,447	$352,774,618	$98.40
Russia	Jan. 1, 1898	861	1,870,637	198,4[illegible]3,532	106.07
United Kingdom	Dec. 31, 1896	§ 239	1,527,217	235,853,935	154.43
United States	1897-1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54

* Savings. † Subject to check. ‡ January 1, 1898. § November 20, 1896.

Rate of Discount in Europe.

The following table, taken from the "Bulletin de Statistique," etc., shows the average rate of discount from 1886 to 1897 in the cities named:

Year.	Amsterdam.	Berlin.	Brussels.	London.	Paris.	Rome.	St. Petersburg.	Vienna.
1886	2.50	3.29	2.75	3.04	3.00	....	....	4.00
1887	2.50	3.40	3.06	3.38	3.00	5.50	5.05	4.12
1888	2.50	3.33	3.27	3.30	3.10	5.50	5.34	4.16
1889	2.50	3.68	3.54	3.56	3.10	5.22	5.75	4.19
1890	2.80	4.38	3.20	4.55	3.00	6.00	5.85	4.52
1891	3.12	3.80	3.00	3.35	3.00	5.78	4.88	4.40
1892	2.70	3.20	2.70	2.54	2.66	5.20	4.88	4.02
1893	3.80	4.08	2.83	3.05	2.50	5.18	4.70	4.24
1894	2.58	3.12	3.00	2.11	2.50	5.70	4.50	4.09
1895	2.50	3.15	2.60	2.00	2.20	5.00	5.00	4.30
1896	3.02	3.65	2.85	2.48	2.00	5.00	6.05	4.09
1897	3.14	3.84	3.00	2.78	2.00	5.00	5.87	4.00

Foreign Banks of Issue.

SITUATION OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS OF EMISSION AT THE END OF THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1898.

(Expressed in Millions of Francs.)

	Specie	Gold	Silver	Circulation	Specie to Circulation. Per Cent.	Current Accounts and Deposits	Loans and Discounts	Discount Rate. Per Cent.
Imperial Bank of Germany	922.6	....	....	1,674.5	55	539.6	1,146.1	4
Bank of Austria-Hungary	1,001.7	738.1	263.6	1,488.3	67	28.4	478.2	4
National Bank of Belgium	10.1	....	....	502.8	21	37.4	420.1	3
National Bank of Bulgaria	7.0	....	....	3.8	184	62.3	25.0	7½
National Bank of Denmark	80.1	80.1	....	123.3	65	11.5	33.6	4
Bank of Spain	405.7	271.9	133.8	1,411.5	29	860.5	1,028.5	5
Bank of Finland	24.5	22.7	1.8	79.2	30	9.1	80.5	....
Bank of France	3,110.2	1,867.5	1,242.7	3,591.9	87	479.6	737.2	2
National Bank of Greece	1.8	1.8	....	117.5	1	47.7	15.8	6½
Italy. Bank of Italy	365.0	304.3	60.7	802.1	45	280.6	224.1	5
Italy. Bank of Naples	73.0	62.5	10.5	227.2	32	73.9	38.3	5
Italy. Bank of Sicily	36.7	35.2	1.5	58.6	62	37.1	27.1	5
Bank of Norway	44.9	44.9	....	88.6	51	13.0	47.0	4
Bank of the Netherlands	278.9	108.9	170.0	448.4	62	9.7	138.2	2½
Bank of Portugal	76.0	26.9	49.1	386.0	20	15.0	82.8	5½
National Bank of Roumania	59.0	56.5	2.5	181.0	32	22.2	74.5	5
United Kingdom. Bank of England	829.4	829.4	....	687.8	121	945.0	770.0	3
United Kingdom. Bank of Scotland	137.5	117.5	20 0	172.5	80	....	....	....
United Kingdom. Bank of Ireland	74.4	64.4	10.0	152.5	49	....	....	....
Imperial Bank of Russia	2,793.6	2,690.7	102.9	2,073.3	130	504.0	320.0	4½
National Bank of Servia	13.9	4.5	9.4	33.1	42	2.5	6.8	6
Sweden. Royal Bank	47.7	43.1	4.6	86.8	55	53.9	67.2	5
Sweden. Private banks	25.6	11.6	14.0	105.2	24	608.4	260.4	....
Banks of Switzerland	104.3	95.0	9.3	212.1	50	903.7	170.9	4
Imperial Ottoman Bank	50.7	....	....	19.0	267	156.5	41.3	....
Associated Banks of New York	681.5	....	....	77.5	873	3,510.5	3,178.0	4

THE WORLD'S STOCKS OF MONEY, 1898.

Monetary Systems and Approximate Stocks of Money in the Aggregate and Per Capita in the Principal Countries of the World.

Countries.	Monetary Systems.	Ratio Between Gold and Full Legal-Tender Silver.	Ratio Between Gold and Limited-Tender Silver.	Population.	Stock of Gold.	Stock of Silver: Full Tender.	Stock of Silver: Limited Tender.	Stock of Silver: Total.	Uncovered Paper.	Per Capita: Gold.	Per Capita: Silver.	Per Capita: Paper.	Per Capita: Total.
United States*	Gold and silver	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	74,500,000	$925,100,000	$561,500,000	$76,700,000	$638,200,000	$326,100,000	$12.42	$8.56	$4.38	$25.36
United Kingdom	Gold		1 to 14.22	39,800,000	†438,000,000	.....	‡121,700,000	‡121,700,000	†112,000,000	11.01	3.06	2.81	16.88
France	Gold and silver	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	38,500,000	†810,600,000	†373,500,000	†46,300,000	†419,800,000	†124,600,000	21.06	10.90	3.23	35.19
Germany	Gold		1 to 13.957	52,300,000	‖668,500,000	§95,200,000	§117,600,000	§212,800,000	†132,200,000	12.78	4.07	2.53	19.38
Belgium	Gold and silver	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	6,500,000	‖30,000,000	‖40,000,000	‖5,000,000	‖45,000,000	†79,100,000	4.62	6.92	12.17	23.71
Italy	"	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	31,300,000	†96,500,000	†16,000,000	†26,500,000	†42,500,000	†169,500,000	3.08	1.36	5.41	9.85
Switzerland	"	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	3,000,000	¶24,000,000	.....	¶10,700,000	¶10,700,000	†14,300,000	8.00	3.56	4.77	16.33
Greece	"	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	2,400,000	‖500,000	‖500,000	‖1,000,000	‖1,500,000	†30,600,000	.21	.62	12.75	13.58
Spain	"	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	18,000,000	**45,500,000	.....	**49,800,000	**49,800,000	†137,500,000	2.53	2.76	7.64	12.93
Portugal	Gold		1 to 14.08	5,100,000	†5,200,000	.....	†6,100,000	†6,100,000	†39,000,000	1.02	1.20	7.64	9.86
Roumania	Gold and silver			5,400,000	†14,500,000	.....	†10,600,000	†10,600,000	†33,700,000	2.69	1.96	6.24	10.89
Servia	"			2,300,000	†1,200,000	.....	†2,700,000	†2,700,000	†2,700,000	.52	1.17	1.17	2.86
Austria-Hungary	Gold		1 to 13.69	45,400,000	†227,700,000	†48,500,000	†97,000,000	†145,500,000	†86,200,000	5.02	3.20	1.90	10.12
Netherlands	Gold and silver	1 to 15⅝	1 to 15	4,900,000	†21,900,000	†52,700,000	†3,400,000	†56,100,000	†45,500,000	4.47	11.45	9.28	25.20
Norway	Gold		1 to 14.88	2,000,000	†7,800,000	.....	†2,300,000	†2,300,000	†3,800,000	3.90	1.15	1.90	6.95
Sweden	"		1 to 14.88	5,000,000	†8,600,000	.....	†5,700,000	†5,700,000	†27,700,000	1.72	1.14	5.54	8.40
Denmark	"		1 to 14.88	2,300,000	†15,300,000	.....	†5,400,000	†5,400,000	†7,000,000	6.65	2.35	3.04	12.04
Russia	"	1 to 15½	1 to 12.90	129,200,000	†756,600,000	†83,400,000	†45,000,000	†128,400,000	.....	5.86	.99	....	6.85
Turkey	Gold and silver	1 to 15⅞	1 to 15⅞	24,100,000	‖50,000,000	‖30,000,000	§10,000,000	‖40,000,000	.....	2.07	1.66	....	3.73
Australasia	Gold		1 to 14.28	5,000,000	†132,100,000	.....	†7,000,000	†7,000,000	†22,500,000	26.42	1.40	4.50	32.32
Egypt	"		1 to 15.68	9,700,000	‖30,000,000	.....	†6,400,000	†6,400,000	.....	3.09	.66	....	3.75
Mexico	Silver	1 to 16½		13,000,000	‖8,600,000	†106,000,000	.....	†106,000,000	†4,000,000	.67	8.15	3.07	11.89
Central American States	"			3,300,000	†1,300,000	†19,000,000	.....	†19,000,000	†8,400,000	.39	5.76	2.54	8.69
South American States	"††	1 to 15½		37,500,000	†77,500,000	‖25,000,000	‖10,000,000	‖35,000,000	†750,600,000	2.07	.93	20.01	23.01
Japan	Gold and silver	1 to 32.33		45,000,000	†79,900,000	†41,900,000	†18,500,000	†60,400,000	.....	1.77	1.34	....	3.11
India	"	1 to 15		296,900,000	.....	†592,100,000	.....	†592,100,000	††117,300,000	....	1.99	.40	2.39
China	Silver			383,300,000	.....	§750,000,000	.....	‖750,000,000	.....	....	1.96	....	1.96
Straits Settlements‡‡	"			3,900,000	.....	§240,000,000	§2,000,000	§242,000,000	.....	....	62.05	....	62.05
Canada	Gold		1 to 14.28	5,300,000	†16,000,000	.....	†5,000,000	†5,000,000	†35,000,000	3.01	.95	6.60	10.56
Cuba	Gold and silver	1 to 15½		1,800,000	‖2,000,000	.....	‖1,500,000	‖1,500,000	.....	1.11	.83	....	1.94
Haiti	"	1 to 15½		1,000,000	†4,000,000	†3,000,000	‖1,500,000	†4,500,000	†4,100,000	4.00	4.50	4.10	12.60
Bulgaria	"	1 to 15½	1 to 14.38	3,300,000	‖1,000,000	‖3,400,000	‖3,400,000	‖6,800,000	.....	.30	2.06	....	2.36
Siam	Silver			5,000,000	†20,000,000	†193,400,000	.....	†195,400,000	.....	4.00	38.68	....	42.68
Hawaii	Gold and silver	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	100,000	†4,000,000	1,000,000	.....	†1,000,000	.....	40.00	10.00	....	50.00
Cape Colony	Gold		1 to 14.28	1,800,000	‡37,500,000	.....	‡1,000,000	‡1,000,000	.....	20.83	.55	....	21.38
South African Republic	"		1 to 14.28	900,000	‡29,200,000	.....	‡1,200,000	‡1,200,000	.....	32.44	1.33	....	33.77
Finland	"		1 to 15½	2,600,000	**4,300,000	.....	**400,000	**400,000	**9,400,000	1.65	.15	3.62	5.42
Total				1,311,400,000	$4,594,900,000	$3,276,100,000	$701,400,000	$3,977,500,000	$2,322,800,000	$3.50	$3.03	$1.77	$8.30

* November 1, 1898; all other countries January 1, 1898.
† Information furnished through U. S. representatives.
‡ Money and Prices, State Department, United States.
§ Haupt.
‖ Estimate, Bureau of the Mint.
¶ C. Cramer Frey.
** Bulletin de Statistique, Paris, January, 1898.
†† Except Venezuela, Chili, and Peru.
‡‡ Includes Aden, Perim, Ceylon, Hongkong, Labuan, and Straits Settlements.

NEW YORK BANKS.

Weekly Statement of Clearing-House Banks, 1898 to 1885.

These statements are compiled from the official weekly returns of the Clearing-House of the New York banks, and represent the average condition of the several items for each week specified. Statements from 1884 to 1890, inclusive, will be found in Volume III, page 401.

(The statements following are made in millions.)

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits. Per c.	Surplus of Reserve.
	1898					
Jan. 8..	$609.8	$685.6	$106.6	$87.1	28.3	$22.3
15..	611.0	691.6	108.6	90.2	28.6	26.0
22..	623.5	714.5	110.6	99.2	29.3	31.3
29..	625.9	722.5	113.1	103.1	29.9	35.6
Feb. 5..	633.9	733.8	114.1	104.1	29.7	34.8
12..	639.8	738.7	115.0	102.1	29.4	32.4
19..	640.9	738.6	116.8	93.5	28.5	25.7
26..	641.9	729.2	119.2	86.1	28.2	23.0
Mch. 5..	628.3	706.0	120.1	77.2	27.9	20.8
12..	617.9	695.5	124.1	72.5	28.3	22.7
19..	607.3	688.2	129.3	70.8	29.1	28.1
26..	600.2	685.6	136.3	69.0	29.9	23.8
Ap'l 2..	595.9	682.2	141.6	64 7	30.3	35.7
9..	587.8	669.8	148.0	59.5	30.2	35.0
16..	580.1	663.5	147.5	55.7	30.6	37.3
23..	572.6	661.2	155.4	53.4	31.6	43.5
30..	570.2	658.5	158.4	50.7	31.8	44.5
May 7..	571.1	659.6	159.8	49.0	31.7	43.9
14..	573.7	666.7	163.4	50.2	32.1	47.0
21..	581.5	681.0	169.4	51.6	32.6	50.7
28.	589.7	696.0	173.9	53.8	32.7	53.7
June 4..	601.6	709.4	175.5	54.1	32.3	52.2
11..	610.8	724.2	179.2	55.7	32.4	53.8
18..	610.3	731.0	182.9	59.1	33.1	59.3
25..	612.6	738.5	184.1	62.5	33.4	62.2
July 2..	621 0	750.1	186.1	63.5	33.2	62.0
9..	633.7	758.1	180.5	62.4	31.9	53.3
16..	689.9	757.8	176.8	62.0	31.5	49.4
23..	634.9	741.3	167.6	60.7	30.8	43.0
30..	636.8	741.7	166.5	60.8	30.6	41.9
Aug. 6..	649.5	757.1	169.0	60.2	30.2	39.9
13..	659.4	760.8	166.2	57.1	29.3	33.1
20..	666.1	765.0	164.1	55.5	28.8	28.8
27..	672.1	760.2	156.0	55.4	27.9	21.3
Sept. 3..	672.2	752.4	148.4	54.7	27.0	15.0
10..	665.4	732.0	137.8	52.3	26.0	7.1
17..	653.3	712.1	128.9	53.4	25.6	4.2
24..	642.2	700.8	129.6	53.8	26.1	8.3
Oct. 1..	635.6	702.1	136.3	54.5	27.0	15.3
8..	638.4	710.9	142.9	53.6	27.6	18.7
15..	646.4	727.1	148.0	53.5	27.7	19.7
22..	657.0	745.8	156.1	53.8	28.1	23.4
29..	667.2	761.6	161.3	55.1	28.4	26.1
Nov. 5..	678.8	769.1	157.4	53.9	27.5	19.0
12..	687.9	777.0	156.4	52.9	26.9	15.0
19..	693.8	786.4	159.4	54.0	27.1	16.7
26..	691.4	782.7	158.5	55.6	27.4	18.4
Dec. 3..	697.7	789.5	158.5	56.0	27.2	17.1
10..	702.3	796.8	161.1	54.9	27.1	16.7
17..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
24..	712.2	814.9	169.0	54.4	27.4	19.6
31..	718.3	823.0	169.8	55.2	29.8	19.2

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits. Per c.	Surplus of Reserve.
	1897					
Jan. 2..	$491.4	$530.8	$76.3	$89.6	31.3	$33.3
9..	491.1	548.0	76.9	104.1	33.0	44.0
16..	490.4	557.4	77.8	113.7	34.4	52.2
23..	490.3	563.5	79.1	118.8	35.0	57.1
30..	502.1	577.5	85.1	114.9	34.6	55.6
Feb. 6..	506.4	574.3	85.5	106.2	33.3	48.2
13..	505.9	578.7	85.3	112.3	34.1	52.9
20..	498.7	572.7	82.8	116.0	32.8	55.7
27..	497.6	573.8	83.9	117.0	35.0	57.5
Mch. 6..	502.1	577.5	85.1	114.9	34.6	55.6
13..	505.9	578.7	85.3	112.3	34.1	52.9
20..	506.4	574.3	85.5	106.2	33.4	48.2
27..	504.5	571.7	86.0	105.8	33.5	48.9
Ap'l 3..	202.7	569.2	86.0	104.0	33.7	47.4
10..	502.5	565.9	85.9	101.8	33.1	46.2
17..	504.0	568.9	86.6	102.6	33.2	47.0
24..	504.8	574.8	87.1	105.9	33.6	49.2
May 1..	505.8	576.9	87.3	105.8	33.5	48.9
8..	504.9	570.4	87.6	99.1	34.5	44.1
15..	506.0	572.2	88.1	99.4	32.8	44.5
22..	504.9	572.1	100.7	88.3	33.0	46.0
29..	507.5	575.6	89.0	101.5	33.1	46.6
June 5..	511.9	581.3	89.3	101.3	32.4	45.2
12..	518.7	585.1	89.3	104.6	33.1	47.6
19..	518.6	592.5	90.1	106.5	33.2	48.4
26..	521.7	597.1	90.4	108.1	33.2	49.2
July 3..	532.7	605.0	90.5	102.1	31.8	41.4
10..	533.8	607.7	90.5	102.8	31.8	41.4
17..	534.2	613.3	91.2	108.1	32.5	46.0
24..	540.1	622.5	91.4	111.6	32.6	47.4
31..	543.0	623.0	91.5	110.0	32.3	45.7
Aug. 7..	549.6	626.2	92.1	105.4	31.5	41.0
14..	555.2	630.6	92.6	106.9	31.2	38.9
21..	558.6	636.0	93.2	105.5	31.2	39.8
28..	560.9	587.0	92.6	106.1	31.2	39.5
Sept. 4..	569.3	641.8	92.4	102.3	31.9	34.1
11..	576.6	642.1	92.2	95.1	29.2	28.7
18..	579.8	636.6	91.8	87.1	28.1	19.9
25..	578.6	625.4	91.9	80.5	27.6	16.0
Oct. 2..	572.0	619.4	92.4	78.0	27.5	15.6
9..	571.7	616.7	93.9	73.7	27.2	13.5
16..	569.1	616.1	94.9	73.7	27.3	14.6
23..	562.2	617.5	100.8	76.5	28.7	22.9
30..	567.2	625.3	101.6	79.0	28.9	24.3
Nov. 6..	574.0	632.3	102.2	77.1	28.4	21.2
13..	575.3	635.3	102.9	77.7	28.4	21.8
20..	580.2	643.1	103.7	80.5	28.6	23.4
27..	594.3	659.9	104.2	83.4	28.4	22.6
Dec. 4..	597.7	666.3	104.5	84.2	28.3	22.1
11..	607.7	675.2	106.9	83.8	27.8	18.9
18..	606.7	669.9	104.3	78.9	27.3	15.7
24..	610.6	669.1	104.4	74.4	26.9	11.5
31..	607.8	675.1	104.7	79.8	26.0	15.8

The statements following are made in millions.)

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits. Per c.	Surplus of Reserve.
	1896					
Jan. 4..	$465,6	$491,6	$68,9	$73,7	29.0	$19,5
11..	458,2	491,3	71,3	78,6	30.5	27,2
18..	454,0	492,4	73,6	81,8	31.5	32,3
25..	447,9	489,7	76,2	83,9	32.9	37,7
Feb. 1..	447,1	490,4	76,8	85,4	33.1	39,6
8..	448,4	492,8	77,5	85,9	33.2	40,2
15..	451,7	493,0	70,4	89,7	32.5	36,8
22..	457,8	489,7	63,9	87,1	30.9	28,6
29..	462,5	489,6	60,3	86,5	30.0	24,4
Mch. 7..	464,5	488,9	61,5	83,9	29.7	23,2
14..	466,5	489,8	60,8	83,1	29.4	21,4
21..	467,5	488,1	58,5	82,5	28.9	19,0
28..	465,0	482,2	58,9	79,8	28.7	18,1
Apl. 4..	465,2	481,8	59,2	78,2	28 5	17,0
11..	465,6	483,2	58,8	79,9	28.7	17,9
18..	466,2	484,1	58,6	80,5	28.8	18,1
25..	467,3	487,3	59,0	83,5	29.2	20,7
May 2..	470,7	495,0	59,3	87,4	29.6	22,9
9..	474,1	495,0	59,5	84,5	29.1	20,2
16..	476,5	498,0	60,1	83,0	28.8	18,6
23..	473,4	497,0	61,5	84,4	29.4	21,7
29..	475,2	498,9	62,5	84,5	29.4	22,2
June 6..	476,8	497,2	61,8	81,0	28.7	18,5
13..	474,3	496,8	62,4	82,5	29.1	20,7
20..	474,8	495,3	61,6	82,2	29.0	19,9
27..	475,0	497,0	62,0	84,1	29.6	21,9
July 3..	476,2	499,0	61,7	83,2	29.1	20,3
11..	477,2	506,5	62,0	86,2	29.4	22,2
18..	479,5	506,0	62,3	85,9	29.3	21,8
25..	474,2	493,4	56,2	85,6	28.7	18,5
Aug. 1..	469,5	485,0	46,3	92,7	28.6	17,7
8..	468,0	477,2	46,5	86,6	27.9	13,8
15..	464,9	467,4	46,9	79,4	27.0	9,4
22..	458,9	458,3	46,8	77,1	27.0	9,3
29..	455,8	451,9	47,3	74,5	26.9	8,8
Sept. 5..	453,1	447,1	49,2	70,8	26.8	8,2
12..	452,7	445,7	52,0	68,2	26.9	8,8
19..	451,9	446,0	53,4	68,5	27.3	10,5
26 .	450,5	448,4	54,3	72,0	28.2	14,2
Oct. 3..	453,2	454,7	55,8	74,4	28.6	16,5
10..	456,4	458,5	58,4	71,8	28.4	15,6
17..	456,1	453,7	59,1	66,2	27.6	11,9
24..	450,1	448,5	60,2	66,8	28.3	15,0
31..	446,2	446,5	62,8	66,3	29.9	17,5
Nov. 7..	442,2	438,4	63,7	60,7	28.4	14,8
14..	445,4	454,4	72,0	65,1	30.2	23,5
21..	455,0	476,3	76,2	72,2	32.6	29,3
28..	463,8	490,6	76,6	77,5	33.2	31,4
Dec. 5..	472,4	502,0	75,6	82,3	31.4	32,4
12..	483,5	516,6	76,6	84,1	31.1	31,6
19..	487,0	523,6	77,2	86,9	31.3	33,3
26..	487,7	525,8	76,8	89,0	31.5	34,4

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits. Per c.	Surplus of Reserve.
	1895					
Jan. 5..	$493,4	$552,8	$75,9	$98,2	31.5	$35,9
12..	489,7	555,4	75,5	105,1	32.5	41,8
19..	490,3	562,3	78,0	108,1	33.1	45,5
26..	490,2	559,5	81,2	104,6	33.2	45,9
Feb. 2..	490,3	547,0	81,6	91,9	31.7	36,7
9..	484,6	534,8	82,3	85,2	30.2	36,8
16..	483,4	532,2	81,4	85,1	31.3	38,5
23..	482,6	528,6	74,4	87,5	30.6	29,8
Mch. 2..	484,2	523,4	69,6	90,6	30.3	28,1
9..	489,3	528,0	67,2	87,6	29.3	22,7
16..	489,0	518,5	67,6	79,6	28.4	17,6
23..	484,7	509,0	65,1	76,3	27.8	14,1
30..	482,5	504,2	65,6	73,9	27.7	13,4
Apl. 6..	480,4	500,8	64,5	74,7	27.8	13,9
13..	481,0	503,8	65,4	75,5	28.0	14,9
20..	480,7	510,2	66,6	80,6	28.9	19,7
27..	480,5	516,6	68,2	86,3	29.9	25,3
May 4..	484,9	527,0	69,7	89,3	30.2	27,2
11..	488,9	537,8	69,4	96,1	30.8	31,1
18..	495,3	553,8	68,8	107,2	31.8	37,6
25..	501,0	561,9	69,6	110,9	32.1	40,0
June 1..	502,5	566,2	70,6	112,1	32.3	41,2
8..	503,4	566,0	70,8	110,4	32.0	39,7
15..	507,9	568,8	66,3	113,9	31.7	38,0
22..	512,9	574,5	65,9	114,3	31.4	36,5
29..	513,4	570,4	65,2	111,6	31.0	34,2
July 6..	513,6	569,9	64,5	110,1	30.6	32,2
13..	511,1	568,0	64,3	111,1	30.9	33,4
20..	506,9	568,3	64,4	116,2	31.8	38,5
27..	506,2	570,9	65,3	119,4	32.4	42,0
Aug. 3..	509,3	574,3	65 5	119,0	32.1	40,9
10..	511,0	573,7	65,5	116,9	31.9	38,9
17..	511,3	577,2	65,7	119,9	32.1	41,3
24..	513,5	578,5	66,2	114,7	31.5	37,6
31..	513,3	574,9	65,4	117,5	31.8	39,1
Sept. 7..	518,4	576,9	64,4	114,6	31.0	34,8
14..	522,7	571,8	62,5	107,1	29.7	26,7
21..	517,2	558,5	62,0	100,1	29.0	22,4
28..	511,4	549,1	61,7	97,9	29.1	22,3
Oct. 5..	510,2	540,1	60,9	90,6	28.0	16,5
12..	506,6	533,5	60,9	86,7	27.6	14,2
19..	504,3	531,9	61,9	86,5	27.9	15,4
26..	502,5	530,7	63,2	86,2	28.2	16,7
Nov. 2..	500,7	529,9	64,2	85,9	28.3	17,6
9..	495,9	527,9	64,4	84,8	28.7	19,3
16..	492,9	526,2	65,8	86,2	28.8	20,4
23..	492,7	525,2	66,3	84,6	28.7	19,6
30..	490,0	520,8	66,2	82,7	28.5	18,6
Dec. 7..	489,8	521,7	67,4	83,3	28.9	20,3
14..	492,9	523,1	67,5	81 6	28.5	18,4
21..	489,6	517,3	67,8	78,5	28.3	17,0
28..	478,5	501,1	67,1	74,0	28.1	16,0

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits. Per c.	Surplus of Reserve
			1894			
Jan. 6	$418,8	$518,5	$111,1	$102,4	41.2	$83,8
13..	418,2	527,9	118,3	106,3	42.5	92,6
20..	419,7	542,3	123,6	114,7	43.9	102,8
27..	418,8	547,7	126,9	119,1	44.9	109,0
Feb. 3..	419.5	551,8	129,6	120,0	45.2	111,6
10..	432,6	534,2	107,8	111,4	41.3	85,6
17..	439,3	530,0	98,6	108,4	39.1	74,5
24..	441,2	532,7	97,9	110,0	39.0	74,8
Mch. 3..	439,3	531,7	97,5	111,2	39 3	75,8
10..	439,9	533,1	97,4	111,5	39.2	75,6
17..	443,1	540,3	98,6	113,8	39.4	77,3
24..	445,6	544,5	98,7	116,5	39.5	79,1
31..	443,8	547,7	100,2	120,4	40.3	83,6
Apl. 7..	450,4	554,5	99,6	119,8	39.6	80,8
14..	456,9	563,5	100,1	121,6	39.3	80 8
21..	459,1	569,5	98,9	125,5	39.4	82,0
28..	460,9	573,9	99,5	127,4	39.6	83,4
May 5..	465,2	578,7	100,1	127,4	39.3	82,8
12..	467,5	579,1	100,5	125,0	38.9	80,6
19..	467,0	578,2	100,6	122,9	38.7	79.0
26..	466,8	574,2	99,7	121,4	38.5	77,6
June 2..	465,0	572,1	99,0	122,0	38.6	78,0
9..	465,4	570,9	100,5	119,2	38.4	76,9
16..	465,7	570,5	99,9	119,1	38 4	76,4
23..	468,3	573,6	98,5	121,3	38.3	76,4
30..	470,0	573,3	92,5	125,7	38.0	74,8
July 7..	483,8	588,6	91,2	128,1	37.4	72,1
14..	482,7	589,5	90,8	130,5	37.5	73,9
21..	482,6	589,1	91,0	130,3	37.6	74,1
28..	481,6	584,0	90,6	127,3	37.3	71,9
Aug. 4..	482,3	581,6	90,5	123,9	36.9	69,0
11..	484,6	581,0	91,1	121,2	36.5	67,0
18..	486,3	584,9	91,0	123,0	36.6	67,8
25..	488,8	585,8	90,7	122,4	36.4	66,7
Sept. 1..	489,9	586,0	91,2	121,1	36.2	65,8
8..	491,7	583,8	90,7	117,2	35.0	61,9
15..	495,0	586,6	91,3	115,3	35.2	60,0
22..	497,9	587,9	91,9	115,1	35.2	60,0
29..	497,6	586,6	92,0	115,4	35.4	60,8
Oct. 6..	500,3	589,5	92,2	114,6	35.1	59,5
13..	500,2	590.9	92,9	115,7	35.3	60,8
20..	500,8	594,7	93,9	117,3	35.5	62,5
27..	499,7	594,3	93,9	118,5	35.7	63,9
Nov. 3..	500,8	595,1	93,8	118,2	35.6	63,2
10..	499,7	592,2	93,7	116,0	35.4	61,7
17..	498,9	594,5	94,4	117,2	35.6	63,0
24..	496,0	592,4	96,1	118,1	36.2	66,0
Dec. 1..	499.5	579,8	76,5	120,7	34.0	52,2
8..	507,7	566,0	59,2	115,2	30.8	32,9
15..	506,9	564,8	65,5	109,0	31.9	33,3
22..	498,3	554,5	72,1	100,4	31.1	33,9
29..	492,6	549,3	73,8	98,8	31.4	35,3

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits. Per c.	Surplus of Reserve.
			1893			
Jan. 7..	$441.3	$455,4	$76.6	$46.2	27.0	$8,9
14..	439,9	462.9	79,9	51,4	28.8	15,6
21..	447.1	480,0	84,6	57,9	29.7	22,5
28..	455,2	488,8	85,8	60,1	29.7	23,1
Feb. 4..	464,9	495,5	83,4	59,2	28.8	8,7
11..	464,3	491,7	79,9	60,2	28.5	17,2
18..	462,5	483,6	75,7	58,8	27.8	13,6
25..	458,6	472,7	73,0	54,6	27.0	9,4
Mch. 4..	452,9	462,0	72,4	49,7	26.5	6,5
11..	444,8	447,2	72,4	44,1	26.0	4,6
18..	439.3	442,0	72,1	44,4	26.4	6,0
25..	434,5	439,0	71,6	47,5	27.1	9,2
Apl. 1..	433,5	439,3	71,6	48,9	27.4	10,7
8..	434,2	438,7	71,5	47,3	27.1	9,2
15..	431,5	439,5	71,5	49,5	27.5	11,1
22..	429,0	440,8	72,3	52,7	28.3	14,8
29..	426,0	432,2	70,7	49,5	27.8	12,2
May 6..	425,7	434,0	70,2	51,2	28.0	12,8
13..	420,8	434,9	70,8	55,7	29.1	17,8
20..	417,0	438,7	71,2	62,9	30.6	24,4
27..	415,9	436,7	70,7	64,0	30.8	25,4
June 3..	416,7	431,4	70,2	58,7	29.8	21,0
10..	414,4	418,9	69,5	49,6	28.4	14,4
17..	410,7	406,5	68,2	42,2	27.1	8,8
24..	406,0	398,1	65,9	39,1	26.4	5,5
July 1..	413 7	398,0	63,0	37,8	25.3	1,3
8..	418,7	398,7	61,7	32,9	23.7	*5,1
15..	413,5	394,2	62,3	32,0	23.9	*4,3
22..	409,2	390,5	63,9	32,5	24.6	*1,3
29..	406,5	382,2	62,6	28,6	23.9	*4,3
Aug. 5..	408,5	372,6	55,9	23,3	21.2	*14,0
12..	411,3	372,2	53,6	22,9	20.6	*16,5
19..	406,5	370,3	58,4	22,2	21.7	*12,0
26..	403,6	370,5	62,9	23,0	23.1	*6,7
Sept. 2..	400,2	374,0	66,9	25,1	24.6	*1,6
9..	397,0	373,8	69,3	27,2	25.8	3,0
16..	392,9	377,3	73,5	31,5	27.8	10,6
23..	392,1	383,9	78,7	34,9	29.6	17,6
30..	392,5	391,0	80,8	41,1	31.2	24,1
Oct. 7..	393,3	400,2	84,4	44,3	32.1	28,6
14..	394,9	412,8	91,0	47,0	33.4	33,9
21..	394,0	421,7	95,7	52,3	35.1	42,6
28..	397,3	433,3	96,6	60,5	36.3	48,8
Nov. 4..	402,4	447,4	97,1	66,8	36.5	52,0
11..	403,0	455,7	98,6	73,1	37.7	57,8
18..	401,7	464,7	99,9	81,7	39.1	65,5
25..	405,2	475,3	101,0	88,7	39.9	70,8
Dec. 2..	409,5	487,3	104,4	93,6	40.6	76,1
9..	412,3	492,8	104,9	94,9	40.5	76,6
16..	415,4	495,6	105,5	96,5	40.4	76,2
23..	416,3	498,4	101,5	98,1	40.6	77,9
30..	417,6	506,4	106,3	101,1	41.0	80,8

* Deficit.

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits. Per c.	Surplus of Reserve.
			1892			
Jan. 2..	$438,6	$466,2	$96,0	$37,8	28.7	$17,2
9..	444,3	477,4	99,0	39,3	29.0	19,0
16..	445,8	486,4	104,6	41,6	30.0	24,6
23..	447,2	497,5	110,4	47,0	31.6	33,0
30..	453,6	509,5	113,2	50,2	32.0	36,0
Feb. 6..	460,7	515,4	112,0	50,3	31.5	33,4
13..	466,3	521,6	112,9	51,1	31.5	33,7
20..	476,6	531,3	113,2	50,5	30.8	30,9
27..	480,9	531,9	107,8	52,1	30.0	27,0
Mch. 5..	488,7	533,6	104,5	50,2	29.0	21,3
12..	492,9	532,0	100,5	48,7	28.0	16,2
19..	494,7	534,3	99,7	50,0	28.0	16,2
26..	490,4	530,1	101,2	49,3	28.4	18,0
Apl. 2..	489,7	528,4	101,9	48,2	28.7	18,0
9..	490,9	528,1	101,9	46,0	28.1	15,8
16..	493,6	531,8	103,0	45,8	28.0	16,0
23..	491,9	534,0	106,1	46,9	28.7	19,5
30..	493,1	535,8	105,5	48,5	28.7	20,0
May 7..	493,9	531,8	100,3	47,5	27.8	14,8
14..	492,1	530,7	99,1	49,4	28.0	15,7
21..	490,9	534,5	101,2	52,0	28.7	20,0
28..	488,8	536,1	103,7	54,9	30.0	24,6
June 4..	492,7	542,1	104,0	55,2	29.4	23,7
11..	493,7	542,1	102,9	56,1	29.3	23,5
18..	496,6	543,7	101,1	57,6	29.2	22,8
25..	495,2	538,5	95,6	58,9	29.0	19,9
July 2..	494,5	534,6	91,6	60,1	28.4	18,1
9..	492,2	530,7	90,7	57,6	27.9	15,6
16..	482,4	523,9	90,1	61,1	29.0	20,2
23..	480,4	524,0	91,3	62,8	29.4	23,1
30..	484,9	529,1	91,7	64,8	29.6	24,2
Aug. 6..	488,8	528,5	90,6	60,3	28.6	18,8
13..	489,8	525,2	87,8	59,3	28.0	15,8
20..	492,1	524,4	86,1	57,4	27.4	12,4
27..	490,7	517,1	81,8	57,4	27.0	9,9
Sept. 3..	487,1	509,0	79,6	55,3	26.5	7,6
10..	482,1	500,1	76,6	53,2	26.0	4,8
17..	475,3	491,8	75,7	52,1	26.0	4,9
24..	466,7	480,5	73,4	51,8	26.1	5,1
Oct. 1..	464,9	476,6	71,9	51,6	26.0	4,4
8..	463,3	472,4	71,9	48,1	25.4	1,9
15..	459,5	468,2	71,8	45,8	25.1	0,5
22..	452,3	460,8	70,6	46,9	25.5	2,3
29..	449,1	457,1	72,9	45,3	25.9	3,9
Nov. 5..	449,0	455,8	73,7	43,0	25.6	2,7
12..	446,0	451,6	75,1	40,4	25.6	2,7
19..	444,2	452,2	77,8	39,8	26.0	4,6
26..	442,6	452,0	79,4	40,3	26.5	6,7
Dec. 3..	446,6	454,9	79,1	41,1	26.4	6,5
10..	442,6	451,0	77,7	40,6	26.2	5,5
17..	441,8	449,2	77,0	40,7	26.2	5,4
24..	438,2	444,4	76,9	40,4	26.4	6,2
31..	437,7	444,6	76,0	42,0	26.5	6,8

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits Per c.	Surplus of Reserve.
			1891			
Jan. 3...	$385,7	$386,6	$78,7	$26,6	27.2	$8,6
" 10...	384,0	390,3	81,1	29,8	28.4	13,4
" 17...	383,4	398,2	85,8	33,0	29.8	19,2
" 24...	385,6	405,5	90,2	35,3	30.9	24,1
" 31...	389,7	411,0	90,3	36,4	30.8	23,9
Feb. 7...	397,8	416,3	88,8	35,5	29.9	20,2
" 14...	402,0	418,9	83,4	34,8	29.4	18,5
" 21...	403,5	416,6	83,9	35,6	28.7	15,4
" 28...	403,9	414,4	81,3	35,9	28.3	13,6
Mch. 7..	404,8	412,5	78,6	35,4	27.6	10,9
" 14..	404,2	410,7	77,7	34,8	27.4	9,8
" 21..	408,1	414,2	77,7	34,9	27,2	9,1
" 28..	410,5	415,5	77,7	34,6	27.0	8,4
Apl. 4...	412,9	415,7	77,1	33,2	26.5	6,4
" 11...	414,9	416,1	76,7	33,0	26.3	5,6
" 18...	412,8	414,9	74,1	33,9	26.5	4,3
" 25...	407,0	410,2	73,1	36,4	26.7	7,0
May 2...	404,5	407,2	71,8	37,4	26.8	7,4
" 9...	403,0	403,6	68,2	37,5	26.2	4,8
" 16...	398,6	398,5	64,4	40,2	26.2	4,9
" 23...	392,9	391,2	61,9	41,1	26.3	5,2
" 29...	389,1	387,1	61,0	43,3	26.9	7,5
June 6..	386,2	383,9	59,8	42,9	26.7	6,7
" 13..	383,0	383,5	60,5	45,9	27.7	10,5
" 20..	383,2	394,8	65,4	49,5	29.1	16,2
" 27..	389,9	402,0	67,8	51,1	29.6	18,4
July 3...	393,9	404,7	66,2	50,4	28.8	15.5
" 10...	392,0	402,8	65,3	49,9	28.6	14,5
" 18...	392,5	408,8	67,6	53,1	29.5	18,5
" 25...	390,6	406,8	68,3	53,1	29.8	19,7
Aug. 1...	389,7	405,1	66,6	54,1	29.8	19,5
" 8...	391,1	404,2	65,9	53,6	29.6	18,4
" 15...	394,1	405,8	65,4	53,7	29.3	17,6
" 22...	395,5	402,9	63,4	51,5	28.5	14,1
" 29...	397,3	403,4	60,5	53,1	28.2	12,8
Sept. 5..	400,6	402,8	58,8	51,1	27.3	9,2
" 12..	401,5	404,0	61,7	48,0	27.2	8,7
" 19..	404,6	406,6	62,5	46,9	26.9	7,8
" 26..	407,8	404,6	62,4	42,8	26.0	4,0
Oct. 3...	405,8	402,6	64,2	39,6	25.8	3,1
" 10...	402,8	404,8	70,1	37,8	26.6	6,6
" 17...	403,3	413,1	75,9	38,4	27.2	9,0
" 24...	405,6	416,4	82,2	34,3	28.0	12,4
" 31...	408,0	418,2	83,5	33,3	28.0	12,3
Nov. 7...	411,2	416,8	82,0	29,2	26.2	7,0
" 14...	408,5	416,9	84,0	29,6	27.3	9,0
" 21...	408,6	422,3	88,0	30,9	28.2	13,3
" 28...	412,5	427,3	88,6	33,1	28.0	14,9
Dec. 5...	417,9	434,0	89,8	32,5	28.2	13,9
" 12...	418,0	436,7	90,0	34,5	28.5	15,3
" 19...	422,8	446,5	94,4	36,4	29.1	19,2
" 26...	429,3	455,3	96,4	36,9	29.3	19,5

BANKING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England.

QUARTERLY AVERAGES OF WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Year.	Quarter Ending.	Liabilities: Notes in Circulation.	Liabilities: Deposits.	Liabilities: Total.	Assets: Securities.	Assets: Bullion.	Assets: Total.
1885..	March.....	£23,994,768	£30,043,542	£54,038,310	£35,932,542	£23,393,083	£59,325,625
	June.....	24,725,706	35,306,785	60,032,491	35,055,164	26,687,283	61,742,447
	September.....	25,168,582	35,605,974	60,774,556	37,614,717	25,113,487	62,728,204
	December.....	24,621,423	29,344,372	53,965,795	34,643,349	20,826,856	55,470,205
1886..	March.....	24,051,447	31,950,247	56,001,694	36,480,809	22,010,816	58,491,625
	June.....	24,747,576	29,725,356	54,472,932	35,800,110	20,760,865	56,560,975
	September.....	25,146,897	27,985,237	53,132,134	34,247,171	21,370,179	55,617,350
	December.....	24,691,913	27,038,698	51,730,611	33,895,673	19,929,836	53,825,509
1887..	March.....	23,764,383	30,708,093	54,472,476	34,739,997	22,235,730	56,975,727
	June.....	24,620,005	31,319,799	55,939,804	34,169,619	23,852,000	58,021,619
	September.....	24,932,811	28,649,620	53,582,431	34,904,337	21,144,706	56,049,043
	December.....	24,209,867	26,930,149	51,140,016	32,508,224	20,238,539	52,746,763
1888..	March.....	23,542,068	33,371,995	56,914,063	36,976,333	21,972,314	58,948,647
	June.....	24,330,927	31,916,751	56,247,678	37,079,708	20,871,825	57,951,533
	September.....	24,854,261	29,235,930	54,090,191	35,311,799	20,779,052	56,090,851
	December.....	24,405,030	29,281,524	53,686,554	35,977,745	19,455,412	55,433,157
1889..	March.....	23,471,127	33,519,036	56,990,163	37,567,216	21,536,156	59,103,372
	June.....	24,510,136	34,918,304	59,428,440	38,388,093	22,789,206	61,177,299
	September.....	25,085,272	31,890,860	56,976,132	37,407,588	21,602,318	59,009,906
	December.....	24,460,836	29,837,081	54,297,917	36,301,144	19,712,368	56,013,512
1890..	March.....	23,714,138	32,370,906	56,085,044	36,554,420	21,519,007	58,073,427
	June.....	24,701,011	33,633,074	58,334,085	37,441,738	22,402,141	59,843,879
	September.....	25,053,667	31,887,925	56,941,592	37,256,649	21,540,593	58,797,242
	December.....	24,732,153	35,414,155	60,146,308	39,168,647	21,820,279	60,988,926
1891..	March.....	24,205,929	39,879,606	64,085,535	42,067,957	23,961,182	66,029,139
	June.....	24,875,346	38,885,848	63,761,194	41,753,034	23,536,100	65,289,134
	September.....	26,145,887	38,604,002	64,749,889	39,973,749	26,647,486	66,621,235
	December.....	25,510,059	34,830,397	60,340,456	38,607,719	23,159,668	61,767,387
1892..	March.....	24,963,628	37,535,141	62,518,769	40,131,829	24,240,314	64,372,143
	June.....	25,945,176	36,595,850	62,541,026	38,323,158	25,595,924	63,919,082
	September.....	26,646,280	36,180,071	62,826,331	37,354,040	27,270,258	64,624,298
	December.....	26,039,500	34,367,453	60,406,953	36,809,048	24,991,060	61,800,108
1893..	March.....	25,033,264	36,505,920	61,539,184	37,857,144	26,261,039	64,118,183
	June.....	26,179,343	36,830,984	63,010,327	38,186,981	26,235,899	64,422,880
	September.....	26,518,332	35,809,021	62,327,353	36,804,314	27,336,966	64,141,280
	December.....	25,778,436	34,204,021	59,982,457	35,543,067	25,865,721	61,408,788
1894..	March.....	24,582,956	37,443,248	62,026,204	35,039,257	28,639,856	63,679,113
	June.....	25,055,871	39,219,967	64,275,838	30,965,861	34,299,039	65,264,900
	September.....	25,822,215	43,959,153	69,781,368	32,050,926	39,040,469	71,091,395
	December.....	25,528,878	41,614,576	67,143,454	32,937,638	35,262,470	68,200,108
1895..	March.....	25,060,230	42,186,418	67,246,648	32,424,492	36,196,979	68,621,471
	June.....	25,931,919	43,367,932	69,299,851	33,013,668	37,291,181	70,304,849
	September.....	26,416,472	50,757,700	77,174,172	38,597,693	39,841,977	78,439,670
	December.....	26,090,666	56,354,680	82,445,346	40,996,456	42,473,334	83,469,790
1896..	March.....	25,371,842	63,609,213	88,981,055	42,408,879	47,909,408	90,318,287
	June.....	26,368,045	64,035,205	90,403,250	43,766,459	47,690,256	91,456,715
	September.....	27,413,695	60,928,882	88,342,577	44,020,154	45,662,790	89,682,944
	December.....	26,672,217	50,574,404	77,246,621	42,393,798	35,911,881	78,305,679
1897..	March.....	25,986,293	54,460,408	80,446,701	43,983,887	37,973,138	81,957,025
	June.....	27,501,632	50,804,412	78,306,044	42,824,017	36,531,456	79,355,473
	September.....	27,882,360	48,405,485	76,287,845	41,837,634	35,865,871	77,703,505
	December.....	27,422,525	45,601,685	73,024,210	42,242,939	31,843,320	74,077,259

Bank of England Discount Rate.

The average minimum per cent. rate of discount charged by the Bank of England, in each month in each year from 1885 to 1897, has been as follows:

Months.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
January.....	5	3 3-5	5	3 2-5	4 1-10	6	4	3½	2 9-10	3	2	2	3⅞
February.....	5	2 4-7	4	2	3	5 4-7	3	3	2½	2⅜	2	2	3⅛
March.....	3 55-62	2	3½	2 1-5	3	4½	3	3	2½	2	2	2	3
April.....	3½	2	2⅜	2	2 3-5	3 2-5	3¼	2½	2½	2	2	2	2⅞
May.....	2 23-31	2 4-5	2	2 3-5	2½	3	4½	2	3½	2	2	2	2¼
June.....	2	2 3-5	2	2 3-5	2½	3 1-6	3⅜	2	3	2	2	2	2
July.....	2	2½	2	2½	2½	4	2½	2	2½	2	2	2	2
August.....	2	2 3-5	2 4-5	2 4-5	3	4⅜	2½	2	4	2	2	2	2
September.....	2	3¼	4	3 3-5	4 1-10	4 1-5	2 3-5	2	4¼	2	2	2½	2⅛
October.....	2	3 3-5	4	5	5	5	3	2 2-5	3	2	2	3¼	2⅝
November.....	2 19-30	4	4	5	5	5 4-5	4	3	3	2	2	4	3
December.....	3 15-31	4½	4	5	5	5 1-10	3⅜	3	3	2	2	4	3
Average for the year.....	3	3	3½	3 1-5	3½	4½	3½	2½	3 1-20	2 1-9	2	2½	2⅝

Circulation of All British Banks.

AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN DECEMBER, 1881 TO 1897.

Year.			England and Wales				Scotland.	Ireland		Total for United Kingd'm
				Country Banks						
			Bank of England.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.	Chartered and J'nt Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Joint Stock Banks.	
1881..	December	17.....	£25,689,000	£1,704,977	£1,687,213	£3,392,190	£6,073,083	£3,285,350	£4,191,116	£42,630,739
1882..	"	16.....	25,757,000	1,736,387	1,730,763	3,467,150	6,366,444	3,482,350	4,851,294	43,924,238
1883..	"	15.....	25,170,000	1,630,883	1,659,809	3,290,692	6,542,666	3,061,100	4,173,415	42,237,873
1884..	"	13.....	24,812,000	1,507,474	1,623,797	3,131,271	6,399,310	2,827,675	3,920,352	41,090,608
1885..	"	12.....	24,458,000	1,415,732	1,435,741	2,851,473	6,372,985	2,575,150	3.908,662	40,166,270
1886..	"	11.....	24,520,000	1,364,896	1,389,850	2,754,746	6,225,733	2,699,750	3,902,058	40,102,287
1887..	"	10.....	24,069,000	1,223,215	1,335,397	2,558,612	6,245,595	2,430,750	3,677,313	38,981,270
1888..	"	8.....	23,987,000	1,171,656	1,352,614	2,524,270	6,395,778	2,684,675	4,250,802	39,842,525
1889..	"	7.....	24,083,000	1,123,059	1,371,513	2,494,572	6,747,864	2,827,875	4,549,323	40,707,634
1890..	"	6.....	24,561,000	1,089,850	1,334,688	2,424,538	7,041,752	2 818,625	4,560,708	41,406,623
1891..	"	5.....	25,240,628	1,026,358	1,266,124	2,292,482	7,204,629	2,677 825	4,270,287	41,684,851
1892..	"	31.....	25,478,996	900,942	1,163,878	2,064,820	6,714,399	2,462,375	3,824,389	40,544,979
1893..	"	30.....	25,296,323	807,088	1,132,683	1,939,771	6,824,175	2,551 275	3,984,720	40,596,264
1894..	"	29.....	25,358,850	708,227	1,059,386	1,767,613	6,906,079	2,553,925	3,947,238	40,532,705
1895..	"	28.....	25,843,827	690,481	1,056,681	1,747,162	7,326,065	2,513,200	3,946,058	41,376,310
1896..	"	26.....	26,147,752	456,201	1,026,967	1,483,168	7,479,750	2,516,575	3,895,829	41,522,39
897..	"	25.....	27,262,697	439,422	994,826	1,434,248	7,673,786	2,532,850	3,935,470	42,839,051

SPECIE IN EUROPEAN NATIONAL BANKS,

IN EACH WEEK OF 1898 AND 1897.

(Stated in millions of pounds sterling.)

Week Ending.	Bank of England. 1898.	1897.	Bank of France. 1898.	1897.	Reichs-Bank. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Austria-Hungary. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Spain. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Netherlands. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Belgium. 1898.	1897.	Total of Seven Banks. 1898.	1897.
	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
Jan. 6—Gold....	31.2	34.5	77.9	76.3	28.9	27.2	36.4	30.2	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	189.3	182.1
Silver...	....	....	48.3	49.0	14.9	14.0	12.3	12.6	10.3	10.1	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.3	94.0	94.0
Total..	31.2	34.5	126.2	125.3	43.8	41.2	48.7	42.8	19.7	18.6	9.4	9.5	4.1	4.0	283.3	276.1
Jan. 13—Gold....	31.4	35.6	77.6	76.2	29.6	27.5	36.4	30.3	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.0	183.5
Silver...	....	....	48.2	49.0	15.3	13.7	12.3	12.6	10.3	10.1	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	94.4	93.6
Total..	31.4	35.6	125.8	125.2	44.9	41.2	48.7	42.9	19.7	18.6	9.4	9.4	4.3	4.2	284.4	277.1
Jan. 20—Gold....	32.1	36.4	77.1	76.3	29.1	29.2	36.4	30.3	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	189.6	186.2
Silver...	....	....	48.3	49.1	15.0	15.0	12.4	12.6	10.3	10.3	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	94.2	95.2
Total..	32.1	36.4	125.4	125.4	44.1	44.2	48.8	42.9	19.7	18.8	9.4	9.4	4.2	4.1	283.8	281.4
Jan. 28—Gold....	32.6	37.1	77.2	76.4	30.2	29.0	36.4	30.4	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	191.3	186.8
Silver...	....	....	48.3	49.2	15.5	14.9	12.4	12.6	10.5	10.2	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.4	95.0	95.2
Total..	32.6	37.1	125.5	125.6	45.7	43.9	48.8	43.0	19.9	18.7	9.4	9.5	4.3	4.2	286.3	282.0
Feb. 3—Gold....	32.9	37.3	77.1	76.4	30.1	29.2	36.3	30.3	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	191.3	187.2
Silver...	....	....	48.4	49.2	15.5	15.1	12.4	12.6	10.6	11.4	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	95.1	96.5
Total..	32.9	37.3	125.5	125.6	45.6	44.3	48.7	42.9	20.0	19.9	9.5	9.5	4.2	4.1	286.4	283.7
Feb. 10—Gold....	33.0	37.7	77.1	76.4	30.1	30.0	36.4	30.6	9.5	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	191.7	188.7
Silver...	....	....	48.3	49.2	15.5	15.4	12.4	12.6	10.6	10.5	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.4	95.2	96.0
Total..	33.0	37.7	125.4	125.6	45.6	45.4	48.8	43.2	20.1	19.0	9.4	9.4	4.4	4.3	289.9	284.7
Feb. 17—Gold....	33.5	38.5	77.2	76.6	30.1	30.0	36.4	30.7	9.5	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	192.2	189.6
Silver...	....	....	48.3	49.3	15.5	15.4	12.4	12.7	10.6	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	95.2	96.4
Total..	33.5	38.5	125.5	125.9	45.6	45.4	48.8	43.4	20.1	19.2	9.5	9.5	4.2	4.2	287.4	286.0
Feb. 24—Gold....	34.0	39.0	77.3	76.7	30.0	30.9	36.4	30.8	9.5	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	192.7	191.4
Silver...	....	....	48.5	49.3	15.5	15.9	12.4	12.7	10.7	10.9	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	95.4	97.2
Total..	34.0	39.0	125.8	126.0	45.5	46.5	48.8	43.5	20.2	19.4	9.5	9.5	4.3	4.2	288.1	288.6
Mch. 3—Gold....	33.8	39.0	76.8	76.6	30.4	30.2	36.9	31.0	9.5	8.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.7	193.3	190.7
Silver...	....	....	48.5	49.2	15.7	15.6	12.5	12.7	10.9	10.8	6.9	6.9	1.6	1.4	96.1	96.6
Total..	33.8	39.0	125.3	125.8	46.1	45.8	49.4	43.7	20.4	19.3	9.6	9.5	4.7	4.1	289.4	287.3
Mch. 10—Gold....	33.6	39.4	75.7	76.6	33.6	30.2	36.9	30.9	9.6	8.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	195.0	191.1
Silver...	....	....	48.5	49.1	17.2	15.6	12.5	12.7	10.8	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	97.4	96.3
Total..	33.6	39.4	124.2	125.7	50.8	45.8	49.4	43.6	20.4	19.2	9.6	9.5	4.3	4.3	292.4	287.4
Mch. 17—Gold....	33.3	39.7	74.9	76.7	31.6	30.6	36.9	30.9	9.6	8.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	191.8	191.8
Silver...	....	....	48.5	49.1	16.3	15.7	12.5	12.6	10.9	10.8	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	96.4	96.6
Total..	33.3	39.7	123.4	125.8	47.9	46.3	49.4	43.5	20.5	19.3	9.6	9.5	4.2	4.2	288.2	288.4
Mch. 24—Gold....	33.4	40.0	74.7	76.8	32.1	30.9	36.8	31.0	9.6	8.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	192.3	192.8
Silver...	....	....	48.7	49.1	16.6	15.9	12.5	12.6	10.8	10.9	6.9	7.0	1.4	1.4	96.9	96.9
Total..	33.4	40.0	123.4	125.9	48.7	46.8	49.3	43.6	20.4	19.4	9.7	9.6	4.3	4.3	289.2	289.7
Mch. 31—Gold....	32.5	39.3	74.5	76.7	32.2	28.4	36.6	31.0	9.6	8.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	190.9	189.5
Silver...	....	....	48.7	49.1	16.6	14.6	12.5	12.6	10.9	10.8	6.9	7.0	1.4	1.4	97.0	95.5
Total..	32.5	39.3	123.2	125.8	48.8	43.0	49.1	43.6	20.5	19.3	9.7	9.6	4.2	4.2	287.9	285.0
Apl. 7—Gold....	30.0	38.4	74.3	76.7	29.1	28.2	36.6	31.2	9.6	8.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	185.3	188.6
Silver...	....	....	48.7	48.9	15.0	14.6	12.5	12.6	10.7	10.8	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.4	95.3	95.2
Total..	30.0	38.4	123.0	125.6	44.1	42.8	49.1	43.8	20.3	19.3	9.7	9.4	4.2	4.3	280.6	283.7
Apl. 14—Gold....	29.4	36.4	74.2	76.6	28.6	28.8	36.7	31.3	9.6	8.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	182.7	185.6
Silver...	....	....	48.6	48.8	14.7	14.8	12.5	12.6	10.5	10.5	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.4	94.4	94.9
Total..	29.4	36.4	122.8	125.4	43.3	43.6	49.2	43.9	20.1	19.0	9.7	9.4	4.1	4.2	277.1	280.5
Apl. 21—Gold....	30.3	36.3	74.3	76.8	28.6	29.6	36.6	31.7	9.8	8.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	185.2	188.3
Silver...	....	....	48.7	48.8	14.7	15.2	12.5	12.6	10.3	10.5	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.4	94.5	95.3
Total..	30.3	36.3	123.0	125.6	43.3	44.8	49.1	44.3	20.1	19.0	9.8	9.4	4.1	4.2	279.7	283.6
Apl. 28—Gold....	31.8	36.5	74.4	76.9	28.8	29.2	36.0	31.7	9.8	8.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	186.5	188.2
Silver...	....	....	48.6	48.9	14.8	15.0	12.6	12.6	8.7	10.6	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.4	93.0	95.3
Total..	31.8	36.5	123.0	125.8	43.6	44.2	48.6	44.3	18.5	19.1	9.8	9.4	4.2	4.2	279.5	283.5
May 5-Gold....	33.7	36.3	74.4	77.2	27.8	29.7	35.6	31.8	9.8	8.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	187.0	188.8
Silver...	....	....	48.7	48.9	14.3	15.3	12.5	12.6	7.1	10.5	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.3	90.9	95.5
Total..	33.7	36.3	123.1	126.1	42.1	45.0	48.1	44.4	16.9	19.0	9.8	9.4	4.2	4.0	277.9	284.3

Week Ending.	Bank of England. 1898.	1897.	Bank of France. 1898.	1897.	Reichs-Bank. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Austria-Hungary. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Spain. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Netherlands. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Belgium. 1898.	1897.	Total of Seven Banks. 1898.	1897.
	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
May 12—Gold....	34.6	36.2	74.5	78.2	28.2	29.7	35.4	32.7	9.8	8.6	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	188.3	190.8
Silver...	....	....	48.8	49.0	14.5	15.3	12.5	12.7	5.9	10.4	6.9	6.8	1.5	1.4	90.1	95.6
Total..	34.6	36.2	123.3	127.2	42.7	45.0	47.9	45.4	15.7	19.0	9.8	9.4	4.4	4.2	278.4	286.4
May 19—Gold....	36.1	36.7	74.7	78.6	28.4	30.1	35.2	33.4	9.8	8.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	189.9	192.8
Silver...	....	....	49.0	49.2	14.7	15.5	12.5	12.6	4.9	10.3	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	89.4	95.9
Total..	36.1	36.7	123.7	127.8	43.1	45.6	47.7	46.0	14.7	18.9	9.8	9.5	4.2	4.2	279.3	288.7
May 26—Gold....	37.2	36.5	74.8	79.0	29.2	30.7	34.9	33.7	9.8	8.6	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	191.7	193.9
Silver...	....	....	49.0	49.1	15.0	15.8	12.6	12.6	4.6	10.5	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	89.5	96.3
Total..	37.2	36.5	123.8	128.1	44.2	46.5	47.5	46.3	14.4	19.1	9.8	9.5	4.3	4.2	281.2	290.2
June 2—Gold....	37.0	36.0	74.7	79.5	29.2	30.3	34.9	34.3	9.8	8.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	191.3	194.1
Silver...	....	....	49.1	49.2	15.0	15.6	12.6	12.6	4.3	10.3	6.9	7.0	1.4	1.4	89.3	96.1
Total..	37.0	36.0	123.8	128.7	44.2	45.9	47.5	46.9	14.1	19.0	9.8	9.6	4.2	4.1	280.6	290.2
June 9—Gold....	38.0	35.8	74.9	79.6	28.1	30.1	34.8	34.5	9.8	8.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	191.4	194.1
Silver...	....	....	49.4	49.1	14.5	15.7	12.6	12.6	4.2	10.2	6.9	7.0	1.5	1.4	89.1	96.0
Total..	38.0	35.8	124.3	128.7	42.6	45.8	47.4	47.1	14.0	18.9	9.8	9.6	4.4	4.2	280.5	290.1
June 16—Gold....	38.2	36.3	75.0	79.9	28.1	30.8	34.8	35.3	9.8	8.8	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	191.7	196.4
Silver...	....	....	49.4	49.2	14.5	16.0	12.6	12.7	4.2	11.4	6.9	7.0	1.5	1.4	89.1	97.7
Total..	38.2	36.3	124.4	129.1	42.6	46.8	47.4	48.0	14.0	20.2	9.8	9.6	4.4	4.1	280.8	294.1
June 23—Gold....	38.5	36.6	75.2	80.2	29.1	31.0	34.9	35.3	9.8	8.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	193.3	197.4
Silver...	....	....	49.5	49.3	15.0	16.0	12.6	12.7	4.3	10.4	7.0	7.0	1.5	1.4	89.9	96.8
Total.	38.5	36.6	124.7	129.5	44.1	47.0	47.5	48.0	14.1	19.3	9.9	9.6	4.4	4.2	283.2	294.2
June 30—Gold....	38.5	36.9	75.1	80.2	29.6	28.5	34.9	35.9	9.8	8.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	193.7	195.7
Silver...	....	....	49.5	49.3	15.2	14.7	12.6	12.7	4.3	10.9	7.0	7.0	1.5	1.3	90.1	95.9
Total..	38.5	36.9	124.6	129.5	44.8	43.2	47.5	48.6	14.1	19.8	9.9	9.6	4.4	4.0	283.8	291.6
July 7—Gold....	37.1	36.7	75.0	80.6	26.7	28.4	34.8	36.1	10.0	8.9	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	189.5	196.0
Silver...	....	....	49.5	49.1	13.7	14.6	12.6	12.7	4.5	10.8	7.0	7.0	1.4	1.3	88.7	95.5
Total..	37.1	36.7	124.5	129.7	40.4	43.0	47.4	48.8	14.5	19.7	10.0	9.6	4.3	4.0	278.2	291.5
July 14—Gold....	36.3	36.7	74.9	80.5	26.7	28.9	34.9	36.5	10.0	8.9	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.8	189.2	196.9
Silver...	....	....	49.4	49.0	13.8	14.9	12.6	12.7	4.8	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	89.0	95.6
Total..	36.3	36.7	124.3	129.5	40.5	43.8	47.5	49.2	14.8	19.6	10.3	9.5	4.5	4.2	278.2	292.5
July 21—Gold....	36.2	36.8	74.8	80.6	27.9	29.4	34.9	36.7	10.1	8.9	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.3	197.8
Silver...	....	....	49.4	49.0	14.3	15.1	12.6	12.7	5.1	11.0	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	89.7	96.1
Total..	36.2	36.8	124.2	129.6	42.2	44.5	47.5	49.4	15.2	19.9	10.4	9.5	4.3	4.2	280.0	293.9
July 28—Gold....	35.3	36.6	74.9	80.8	28.5	29.4	35.1	37.0	10.2	9.0	3.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.6	198.0
Silver...	....	....	49.5	49.1	14.7	15.1	12.6	12.7	5.3	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	90.5	95.9
Total..	35.3	36.6	124.4	129.9	43.2	44.5	47.7	49.7	15.5	19.7	10.6	9.5	4.4	4.2	281.1	293.9
Aug. 4—Gold....	34.5	36.0	75.0	80.9	28.1	28.6	35.0	37.3	10.3	9.0	4.2	2.6	2.9	2.7	190.0	197.1
Silver...	....	....	49.6	49.0	14.5	14.7	12.6	12.6	5.5	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	90.5	95.3
Total..	34.5	36.0	124.6	129.9	42.6	43.3	47.6	49.9	15.8	19.7	11.1	9.5	4.3	4.1	280.5	292.4
Aug. 11—Gold....	34.5	35.6	75.1	81.4	28.3	28.6	35.0	37.6	10.4	9.0	4.3	2.6	3.0	2.9	190.6	197.7
Silver...	....	....	49.6	49.0	14.5	14.7	12.6	12.6	5.3	10.4	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	90.4	95.0
Total..	34.5	35.6	124.7	130.4	42.8	43.3	47.6	50.2	15.7	19.4	11.2	9.5	4.5	4.3	281.0	292.7
Aug. 18—Gold....	35.0	36.1	75.4	81.5	28.6	28.9	35.0	37.9	10.4	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	191.7	194.8
Silver...	....	....	49.8	49.0	14.7	14.9	12.6	12.6	5.2	10.6	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	90.7	95.4
Total..	35.0	36.1	125.2	130.5	43.3	43.8	47.6	50.5	15.6	19.6	11.2	9.5	4.4	4.2	282.4	290.2
Aug. 25—Gold....	35.1	36.2	75.5	81.5	28.6	29.4	35.0	37.9	10.5	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	192.0	199.6
Silver...	....	....	49.9	49.0	14.7	15.1	12.6	12.6	5.4	10.9	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	91.1	95.9
Total..	35.1	36.2	125.4	130.5	43.3	44.5	47.6	50.5	15.9	19.9	11.2	9.5	4.4	4.2	283.1	295.5
Sept. 1—Gold....	35.0	35.8	75.4	81.2	29.3	28.5	35.0	38.0	10.5	9.0	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.8	192.4	187.8
Silver...	....	....	49.9	48.8	15.1	14.7	12.6	12.6	5.5	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	91.3	95.2
Total..	35.0	35.8	125.3	130.0	44.4	43.2	47.6	50.6	16.0	19.7	11.2	9.5	4.3	4.2	283.7	283.0
Sept. 8—Gold....	34.7	35.4	75.2	80.9	28.4	28.1	35.1	38.1	10.6	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	191.1	197.0
Silver...	....	....	49.8	48.7	14.6	14.5	12.6	12.5	5.6	10.6	6.8	6.9	1.5	1.5	90.9	94.6
Total..	34.7	35.4	125.0	129.6	43.0	42.6	47.7	50.6	16.2	19.6	11.1	9.5	4.4	4.4	282.0	291.6
Sept. 15—Gold....	34.6	35.3	74.9	80.3	27.9	27.7	35.2	38.1	10.6	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.5	195.9
Silver...	....	....	49.6	48.5	14.4	14.3	12.6	12.5	5.5	10.6	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.4	90.3	96.7
Total..	34.6	35.3	124.5	128.8	42.3	42.0	47.8	50.6	16.1	19.6	11.1	9.5	4.3	4.2	280.8	292.6
Sept. 22—Gold....	33.8	34.6	74.8	80.1	28.3	27.8	35.3	38.1	10.7	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.1	195.1
Silver...	....	....	49.8	48.5	14.1	14.3	12.6	12.5	5.4	10.9	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	90.1	94.6
Total..	33.8	34.6	124.6	128.6	42.4	42.1	47.9	50.6	16.1	19.9	11.1	9.4	4.3	4.2	280.2	289.7
Sept. 29—Gold....	33.2	34.4	74.7	79.7	27.7	24.9	35.2	38.0	10.8	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	188.8	191.4
Silver...	....	....	49.7	48.5	14.3	12.9	12.6	12.5	5.4	10.6	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	90.2	92.7
Total..	33.2	34.4	124.4	128.2	42.0	37.8	47.8	50.5	16.2	19.6	11.1	9.4	4.2	4.2	279.0	284.1

Week Ending.	Bank of England. 1898.	1897.	Bank of France. 1898.	1897.	Reichsbank. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Austria-Hungary. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Spain. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Netherlands. 1898.	1897.	Bank of Belgium. 1898.	1897.	Total of Seven Banks. 1898.	1897.
	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
Oct. 6—Gold....	31.7	33.2	74.3	79.4	24.4	24.6	35.2	38.0	10.9	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	183.5	189.6
Silver...	....	....	49.5	48.4	12.5	12.8	12.5	12.5	5.3	10.6	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	88.0	92.5
Total..	31.7	33.2	123.8	127.8	36.9	37.4	47.7	50.5	16.2	19.6	11.1	9.4	4.2	4.2	271.5	282.1
Oct. 13—Gold....	31.2	32.0	73.9	78.5	24.0	25.5	35.2	38.4	10.9	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	182.4	188.7
Silver...	....	....	49.2	48.2	12.3	13.1	12.5	12.4	5.2	10.4	6.7	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.4	92.4
Total..	31.2	32.0	123.1	126.7	36.3	38.6	47.7	15.8	16.1	19.4	11.0	9.3	4.3	4.2	269.8	281.1
Oct. 20—Gold....	31.1	31.8	73.7	78.4	24.2	25.5	35.3	38.3	11.0	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	182.4	188.5
Silver...	....	....	49.1	48.3	12.5	13.1	12.5	12.4	5.3	10.5	6.7	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.4	92.4
Total..	31.1	31.8	122.8	126.7	36.7	38.6	47.8	50.7	16.3	19.5	11.0	9.3	4.2	4.1	269.8	280.9
Oct. 27—Gold....	31.6	31.9	73.7	78.4	24.8	26.5	35.4	38.0	11.0	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	183.6	189.5
Silver...	....	....	49.1	48.3	12.8	13.7	12.5	12.4	5.4	10.5	6.7	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.8	93.0
Total..	31.6	31.9	122.8	126.7	37.6	40.2	47.9	50.4	16.4	19.7	11.0	9.3	4.2	4.1	271.4	282.5
Nov. 3—Gold....	31.9	31.5	73.3	78.3	24.0	26.4	35.4	38.0	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	182.9	188.9
Silver...	....	....	48.9	48.3	12.4	13.6	12.5	12.4	5.4	10.7	6.7	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.2	93.0
Total..	31.9	31.5	122.2	126.6	36.4	40.0	47.9	50.4	16.5	19.9	11.0	9.3	4.2	4.1	270.1	281.9
Nov. 10—Gold....	32.0	31.5	73.4	78.3	24.0	26.8	35.4	38.0	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	183.1	188.4
Silver...	....	....	48.8	48.2	12.4	13.8	12.4	12.4	5.5	10.8	6.6	6.6	1.5	1.4	87.1	93.3
Total..	32.0	31.5	122.2	126.5	36.4	40.6	47.8	50.4	16.6	20.0	10.9	9.2	4.4	4.3	270.2	282.7
Nov. 17—Gold....	32.4	31.9	73.3	78.5	24.7	27.7	35.4	38.0	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	184.1	190.7
Silver...	....	....	48.8	48.3	12.8	14.3	12.4	12.3	5.8	10.9	6.6	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.9	94.9
Total..	32.4	31.9	122.1	126.8	37.5	42.0	47.8	50.3	16.8	20.1	10.9	9.3	4.2	4.1	272.0	284.6
Nov. 24—Gold....	33.0	32.4	73.4	78.6	25.7	28.9	35.5	38.2	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	186.0	192.8
Silver...	....	....	48.9	48.4	13.3	14.9	12.5	12.4	6.2	11.0	6.7	6.7	1.5	1.4	88.9	94.8
Total..	33.0	32.4	122.3	127.0	39.0	43.8	48.0	50.6	17.3	20.2	11.0	9.3	4.4	4.2	274.9	287.6
Dec. 1—Gold....	32.2	33.4	73.2	78.4	25.7	28.7	35.6	38.2	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	185.1	192.3
Silver...	....	....	48.7	48.4	13.3	14.8	12.5	12.4	6.4	11.1	6.7	6.7	1.5	1.4	89.0	94.8
Total..	32.2	32.4	121.9	126.8	39.0	43.5	48.1	50.6	17.5	22.3	11.0	9.3	4.4	4.1	284.1	287.1
Dec. 8—Gold....	31.3	32.1	73.2	78.5	25.7	28.7	35.4	38.0	11.1	9.3	4.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	184.0	192.1
Silver...	....	....	48.5	48.4	13.3	14.8	12.5	12.4	6.5	11.0	6.7	6.7	1.5	1.4	89.0	94.7
Total..	31.3	32.1	121.6	126.9	38.9	43.5	47.9	50.4	17.6	20.3	11.0	9.3	4.6	4.2	273.0	286.8
Dec. 15—Gold....	31.0	31.7	73.1	78.5	26.7	29.3	35.3	37.7	11.1	9.3	4.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	184.7	192.1
Silver...	....	....	48.4	48.4	13.8	15.1	12.5	12.4	6.8	11.0	6.7	6.8	1.6	1.4	89.8	95.0
Total..	31.0	31.7	121.5	126.9	40.5	44.4	47.8	50.1	17.9	20.3	11.0	9.4	4.7	4.2	274.5	287.1
Dec. 22—Gold....	30.6	30.8	73.1	78.6	27.2	29.3	36.2	36.9	11.1	9.4	4.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	185.6	190.3
Silver...	....	....	48.4	48.4	14.0	15.1	12.4	12.3	7.1	11.1	6.8	6.8	1.6	1.4	90.4	95.3
Total..	30.6	30.8	121.5	127.0	41.2	44.4	48.6	49.2	18.2	20.5	11.1	9.4	4.7	4.2	276.0	285.6
Dec. 29—Gold....	29.3	30.5	72.9	78.1	27.7	27.3	36.0	36.5	11.1	9.4	4.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	184.5	187.2
Silver...	....	....	48.3	48.2	14.2	14.0	12.4	12.3	7.5	10.3	6.8	6.8	1.6	1.4	90.9	93.1
Total..	29.3	30.5	121.2	126.3	41.9	41.3	48.4	48.8	18.6	19.7	11.1	9.4	4.7	4.2	175.4	280.3

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The statement below exhibits the statistics of the Industrial and Provident (Co-operative) Societies in the United Kingdom, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, making returns to the Registrars of Friendly Societies:

	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.	1894.	1895.
No. of societies making returns...	1,152	1,250	1,280	1,356	1,417	1,683	1,677	1,695
No. of members....	654,338	848,390	833,534	942,336	1,054,229	1,221,703	1,284,662	1,349,420
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share capital.....	7,288,487	8,195,697	9,282,399	10,367,429	12,055,987	14,102,530	15,082,352	16,122,710
Loan.....	1,447,893	1,695,142	1,969,503	2,237,167	2,733,539	3,371,477	3,496,672	3,914,264
Total capital...	8,736,380	9,890,839	11,251,902	12,604,596	14,789,526	17,474,007	18,579,024	20,036,974
Cash received for goods sold.....	26,598,088	29,295,219	31,226,963	36,005,235	41,497,029	49,596,540	49,132,206	52,096,664
Trade charges.....	626,928	1,844,004	1,713,545	1,943,743	2,234,101	2,739,788	3,006,651	3,214,078

BRITISH JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

1884 TO 1897.

The following statement shows the total number and paid-up capital (including amounts considered as paid on venders' shares) of all registered companies having a share capital and believed to be carrying on business at the undermentioned dates:

Date.	Registered in London.		Registered in Edinburgh.		Registered in Dublin.		Registered in the Stannaries.		Total	
April,	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.
1884.	7,549	£426,792,671	728	£36,439,875	375	£11,517,070	40	£801,678	8,692	£475,551,294
1885.	8,076	441,381,980	805	39,815,675	420	12,994,637	43	717,569	9,344	494,909,862
1886.	8,124	471,335,095	838	43,544,114	474	14,377,493	35	380,982	9,471	529,637,684
1887.	9,049	528,271,223	895	46,948,125	508	15,888,709	42	400,635	10,494	591,508,692
1888.	9,465	544,071,170	948	50,255,054	516	16,728,172	42	375,975	11,001	611,430,371
1889.	10,335	603,853,397	1,007	50,387,974	586	17,243,171	40	385,642	11,968	671,870,184
1890.	11,584	705,283,316	1,102	52,182,679	613	17,287,527	24	386,031	13,323	775,139,553
1891.	13,011	813,112,664	1,192	58,548,874	649	19,511,547	21	333,007	14,873	891,504,112
1892.	14,180	904,889,777	1,279	62,118,501	696	22,019,377	18	305,979	16,173	989,283,634
1893.	15,417	924,882,866	1,382	65,687,129	742	22,406,574	14	192,781	17,555	1,013,118,350
1894.	16,094	942,565,455	1,481	68,068,555	776	24,272,116	10	123,709	18,361	1,035,029,835
1895.	16,976	962,017,170	1,619	75,113,251	823	25,479,541	12	123,859	19,430	1,062,733,821
1896.	18,514	1,035,442,852	1,804	82,508,882	895	27,342,368	10	108,931	21,223	1,145,402,993
1897.	20,710	1,160,142,610	2,032	93,393,989	976	31,396,497	10	108,925	23,728	1,285,042,021

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

General Summary.

The following table shows the growth of the cotton industry, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employés, and Total Wages. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
1850	1,094	$74,500,931	92,238	†	$34,835,056	$61,869,184
1860	1,091	98,585,269	122,928	$23,940,108	57,285,534	115,681,774
1870	956	140,706,291	135,369	39,014,132	111,736,936	177,489,739
1880	756	208,280,346	*174,659	42,040,510	102,206,347	192,090,110
1890	905	354,020,843	221,585	69,489,272	154,912,979	267,981,724

NOTE.—In addition to the figures contained in the above table, there were 249 mills classed as "special mills," engaged in manufacturing products which are not sold as specific manufactures of cotton. These establishments reported $11,224,448 capital, 12,928 employés, $3,573,939 wages, $2,338,385 cost of cotton consumed, $18,860,273 value of products, and should be considered in making comparisons.

Spindles and Looms.

The following table shows the number of spindles and looms, the cotton consumed and its value:

Year.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton Consumed. Pounds.	Value of Cotton.
1860	5,235,727	128,313	422,704,975	.....
1870	7,132,415	157,310	398,308,257	.....
1880	10,653,435	225,759	710,343,981	$86,945,725
1890	14,188,103	324,866	1,117,945,776	117,392,576

SPINDLES, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The number of spindles in the North and South for the years 1890-91 to 1896-97 are shown below

(From the "Financial Chronicle.")

Spindles.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
North	12,925,000	13,275,000	13,475,000	13,550,000	13,700,000	13,800,000	13,900,000
South	1,856,000	2,002,869	2,166,023	2,291,064	2,433,248	3,011,196	3,456,537
Total	14,781,000	15,277,869	15,641,023	15,841,064	16,133,248	16,811,196	17,356,537

The Cotton Movement.

ESTIMATED SPINDLES IN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES, AND INDIA, 1883-1898.

Year Ending Sept. 30.	Europe: United Kingdom.	Europe: Continent.	Europe: Total.	United States: Northern States.	United States: Southern States.	United States: Total.	Total Europe and United States.	India.
1883	42,000,000	22,450,000	64,450,000	11,800,000	860,000	12,660,000	77,110,000	1,790,000
1884	42,750,000	22,650,000	65,400,000	12,250,000	1,050,000	13,300,000	78,700,000	2,002,000
1885	43,000,000	22,750,000	65,750,000	12,250,000	1,125,000	13,375,000	79,125,000	2,146,000
1886	42,700,000	22,900,000	65,600,000	12,250,000	1,150,000	13,400,000	79,000,000	2,282,000
1887	42,740,000	23,180,000	65,920,000	12,300,000	1,200,000	13,500,000	79,420,000	2,421,000
1888	43,000,000	24,385,000	67,385,000	12,300,000	1,250,000	13,550,000	80,935,000	2,489,000
1889	43,500,000	24,885,000	68,335,000	12,700,000	1,360,000	14,060,000	82,395,000	2,763,000
1890	43,750,000	25,460,000	69,210,000	12,800,000	1,605,000	14,405,000	83,615,000	3,274,000
1891	44,750,000	26,035,000	70,785,000	12,900,000	1,740,000	14,640,000	85,425,000	3,352,000
1892	45,850,000	26,905,000	71,755,000	13,250,000	1,950,000	15,200,000	86,955,000	3,402,000
1893	45,270,000	26,850,000	72,120,000	13,450,000	2,100,000	15,550,000	87,670,000	3,576,000
1894	45,270,000	27,350,000	72,620,000	13,500,000	2,200,000	15,700,000	88,320,000	3,650,000
1895	45,400,000	28,250,000	73,650,000	13,700,000	2,433,248	16,133,000	89,783,000	3,810,000
1896	44,900,000	29,350,000	74,250,000	13,800,000	3,011,196	16,811,196	91,000,000	3,933,000
1897	44,900,000	30,320,000	75,220,000	13,900,000	3,456,537	17,356,537	92,576,537	4,000,000
1898	44,900,000	31,350,000	76,250,000	13,900,000	3,670,290	17,570,290	93,820,290	4,066,000

* Includes 2,115 officers and clerks whose salaries were not reported.
† This item was not fully reported in the census of 1850.

Consumption of Cotton, North and South.

The following table shows the takings and consumption of cotton by the Northern and Southern mills for a series of years.

(Compiled from the "Financial Chronicle's" figures.)

Years.	Taken by Mills— North. Bales.	Taken by Mills— South. Bales.	Total. Bales.	Stock. Bales.	Supply. Bales.	Consumption (Estimated)— North. Bales.	Consumption (Estimated)— South. Bales.	Consumption (Estimated)— Total. Bales.	Leaving Stock at Mills. Bales.
1879-80...	1,624,805	179,000	1,803,805	27,274	1,831,079	1,561,000	179,000	1,740,000	91,079
1880-81...	1,686,804	205,000	1,891,804	91,079	1,982,883	1,650,000	205,000	1,855,000	127,883
1881-82...	1,661,206	238,000	1,899,206	127,883	2,027,089	1,728,206	238,000	1,966,206	60,883
1882-83...	1,772,912	331,000	2,013,912	60,883	2,164,795	1,730,000	331,000	2,061,000	103,795
1883-84...	1,555,163	334,000	1,889,163	103,795	1,992,958	1,643,517	334,000	1,977,517	15,441
1884-85...	1,419,689	266,000	1,685,689	15,441	1,701,130	1,420,130	266,000	1,686,139	15,000
1885-86...	1,777,676	340,000	2,117,676	15,000	2,132,676	1,657,676	340,000	1,997,676	135,000
1886-87...	1,679,658	397,929	2,077,587	135,000	2,212,587	1,749,250	397,929	2,147,179	65,408
1887-88...	1,787,121	443,373	2,230,494	65,408	2,295,902	1,779,500	443,373	2,222,873	73,029
1888-89...	1,780,486	486,603	2,267,089	73,029	2,340,118	1,829,000	486,603	2,315,603	24,515
1889-90...	1,792,850	549,478	2,342,328	24,515	2,366,843	1,800,000	549,478	2,349,478	17,365
1890-91...	2,081,625	605,916	2,687,541	17,365	2,654,906	1,925,090	605,916	2,531,006	123,900
1891-92...	2,212,032	681,471	2,893,503	123,900	3,017,403	2,025,000	681,471	2,706,471	310,932
1892-93...	1,747,314	733,707	2,481,015	310,932	2,791,947	1,950,000	733,701	2,683,701	108,246
1893-94...	1,613,971	723,329	2,337,300	108,246	2,445,546	1,675,000	723,329	2,398,329	47,217
1894-95...	2,154,170	853,352	3,007,522	47,217	3,054,739	2,040,000	853,352	2,893,352	161,387
1895-96...	1,670,744	915,810	2,586,554	161,387	2,747,941	1,780,000	915,810	2,695,810	52,131
1896-97...	1,862,565	1,024,482	2,887,047	52,131	2,939,178	1,835,000	1,024,482	2,859,482	79,696
1897-98...	2,276,079	1,227,939	3,504,018	79,696	3,583,714	1,856,000	1,227,939	3,083,939	499,775

Consumption, United States, Europe, the World.

The consumption in bales of 500 pounds each, and not 400 pounds as heretofore, in the United States, Europe, the world, and India, is given below, the total not including India.

(From the "Financial Chronicle" and Ellison & Co.'s "Annual Review.")

Consumption. Bales 500 Lbs.	Europe. Great Britain.	Europe. Continent.	Europe. Total Europe.	United States. North.	United States. South.	United States. Total U. S.	Total World.	India.
1866-67.....	2,048,000	1,362,000	3,410,000	597,000	61,000	658,000	4,068,000	.....
1867-68.....	1,895,000	1,384,000	3,279,000	715,000	52,000	767,000	4,046,000	.....
1868-69.....	1,972,000	1,169,000	3,141,000	772,000	70,000	842,000	3,983,000	.....
1869-70.....	2,130,000	1,267,000	3,397,000	730,000	79,000	809,000	4,206,000	.....
1870-71.....	2,244,000	1,525,000	3,769,000	807,000	80,000	887,000	4,656,000	.....
1871-72.....	2,412,000	1,646,000	4,058,000	888,000	106,000	994,000	5,052,000	.....
Ave. 6 years..	2,117,000	1,392,000	3,509,000	751,000	75,000	826,000	4,335,000	.....
1872-73.....	2,467,000	1,626,000	4,093,000	926,000	122,000	1,048,000	5,141,000	.....
1873-74.....	2,502,000	1,651,000	4,153,000	1,039,000	113,000	1,152,000	5,305,000	.....
1874-75.....	2,470,000	1,792,000	4,262,000	935,000	127,000	1,062,000	5,324,000	.....
1875-76.....	2,541,000	1,922,000	4,463,000	1,075,000	127,000	1,202,000	5,665,000	.....
1876-77.....	2,546,000	1,902,000	4,448,000	1,134,000	129,000	1,263,000	5,711,000	.....
1877-78.....	2,431,000	2,007,000	4,438,000	1,246,000	134,000	1,380,000	5,818,000	.....
Ave. 6 years..	2,493,000	1,817,000	4,310,000	1,059,000	125,000	1,184,000	5,494,000	.....
1878-79.....	2,274,000	2,077,000	4,351,000	1,292,000	135,000	1,427,000	5,778,000	.....
1879-80.....	2,680,000	2,200,000	4,880,000	1,423,000	162,000	1,585,000	6,465,000	.....
1880-81.....	2,858,000	2,365,000	5,223,000	1,507,000	187,000	1,694,000	6,917,000	297,000
1881-82.....	2,912,000	2,558,000	5,470,000	1,545,000	213,000	1,758,000	7,228,000	312,000
1882-83.....	2,995,000	2,704,000	5,699,000	1,594,000	306,000	1,900,000	7,599,000	358,000
1883-84.....	2,933,000	2,704,000	5,637,000	1,492,000	308,000	1,795,000	7,432,000	416,000
Ave. 6 years..	2,776,000	2,434,000	5,210,000	1,476,000	218,000	1,694,000	6,904,000	.....
1884-85.....	2,746,000	2,604,000	5,350,000	1,286,000	241,000	1,527,000	6,877,000	467,000
1885-86.....	2,902,000	2,772,000	5,674,000	1,512,000	310,000	1,822,000	7,496,000	504,000
1886-87.....	2,955,000	2,912,000	5,867,000	1,578,000	361,000	1,939,000	7,806,000	569,000
1887-88.....	3,073,000	3,037,000	6,110,000	1,624,000	400,000	2,024,000	8,134,000	617,000
1888-89.....	3,016,000	3,256,000	6,272,000	1,704,000	444,000	2,148,000	8,420,000	697,000
1889-90.....	3,227,000	3,432,000	6,659,000	1,682,000	503,000	2,185,000	8,844,000	791,000
Ave. 6 years..	2,986,000	3,002,000	5,988,000	1,564,000	377,000	1,941,000	7,929,000	608,000
1890-91.....	3,384,000	3,631,000	7,015,000	1,810,000	557,000	2,367,000	9,382,000	924,000
1891-92.....	3,181,000	3,619,000	6,800,000	1,944,000	632,000	2,576,000	9,376,000	914,000
1892-93.....	2,866,000	3,661,000	6,527,000	1,872,000	679,000	2,551,000	9,078,000	918,000
1893-94.....	3,233,000	3,827,000	7,060,000	1,593,000	671,000	2,264,000	9,324,000	958,000
1894-95.....	3,250,000	4,030,000	7,280,000	1,940,000	803,000	2,743,000	10,023,000	1,074,000
1895-96.....	3,276,000	4,160,000	7,441,000	1,711,000	861,000	2,572,000	10,013,000	1,105,000
Ave. 6 years..	3,198,000	3,822,000	7,020,000	1,812,000	700,000	2,512,000	9,532,000	982,000
1896-97.....	3,224,000	4,368,000	7,592,000	1,776,000	962,000	2,738,000	10,033,000	1,004,000
1897-98.....	3,406,000	4,485,000	7,891,000	1,808,000	1,154,000	2,962,000	10,853,000	1,075,000

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION—CROP YEARS 1871 TO 1898.

(From the Bureau of Statistics and "Financial Chronicle.")

Three Figures Omitted.

Year.	Annual Crop. Bales.	Annual Crop. Lbs.	Disposition of Domestic Exported. Lbs.	Disposition of Domestic Consumption. Lbs.	Foreign Production Imported. Lbs.	Foreign Production Consumption. Lbs.	Total Consumption, Domestic & Foreign. Lbs.
1871	4,347	2,020,694	1,462,928	557,766	1,197	420	558,186
1872	2,974	1,384,084	933,537	450,547	2,894	2,606	453,153
1873	3,931	1,833,189	1,200,064	633,125	4,426	4,091	637,216
1874	4,170	1,940,648	1,358,602	582,046	3,626	3,248	585,294
1875	3,828	1,783,644	1,260,419	523,225	2,149	1,716	524,941
1876	4,632	2,157,958	1,491,405	666,553	2,451	2,227	668,780
1877	4,474	2,095,901	1,445,369	650,532	2,657	2,379	652,911
1878	4,774	2,260,286	1,607,534	652,752	3,032	2,096	654,849
1879	5,074	2,404,410	1,628,373	776,038	2,994	2,491	778,528
1880	5,761	2,771,797	1,822,061	949,736	3,548	3,313	953,049
1881	6,606	3,199,823	2,191,929	1,007,894	4,450	3,209	1,011,103
1882	5,456	2,588,240	1,739,976	848,264	4,340	2,496	850,761
1883	6,950	3,405,070	2,288,075	1,116,995	4,082	843	1,117,838
1884	5,713	2,757,544	1,862,573	894,972	7,019	5,666	900,637
1885	5,706	2,742,966	1,891,659	851,307	5,116	3,506	854,813
1886	6,576	3,182,306	2,058,037	1,124,268	5,072	3,795	1,128,064
1887	6,505	3,157,378	2,169,457	987,921	3,925	3,208	991,129
1888	7,047	3,439,172	2,264,121	1,175,052	5,498	5,294	1,180,345
1889	6,938	3,439,935	2,384,817	1,055,118	7,973	7,785	1,062,903
1890	7,311	3,627,366	2,471,780	1,155,566	8,606	8,358	1,163,924
1891	8,653	4,316,044	2,907,359	1,408,685	20,909	20,461	1,429,146
1892	9,035	4,506,576	2,935,220	1,571,356	28,664	28,531	1,599,887
1893	6,700	3,352,658	2,212,115	1,140,543	43,368	43,007	1,183,550
1894	7,550	3,769,381	2,683,282	1,086,099	27,706	26,676	1,112,775
1895	9,901	5,036,964	3,517,533	1,519,431	49,332	48,560	1,567,992
1896	7,162	3,595,776	2,365,882	1,298,451	41,149	.....	1,339,600
1897	8,714	4,383,820	3,040,771	1,452,185	38,988	.....	1,491,173
1898	11,181	5,667,372	3,823,000	1,542,000	.....	.....	.....

EXPORTS TO EACH COUNTRY.

The following table shows the exports of unmanufactured domestic cotton, by countries, from 1821 to 1898. (Last three figures of each column omitted.)

Year Ending June 30.	United Kingdom. Lbs.	France. Lbs.	Germany. Lbs.	Belgium. Lbs.	Russia. Lbs.	Spain. Lbs.	Italy. Lbs.	Other Countries. Lbs.	Total. Lbs.
1821	87,718	27,439	748	.....	304	284	897	7,500	124,893
1830	209,830	75,105	1,123	.....	111	32	235	12,020	298,459
1840	494,915	179,090	9,158	12,890	2,203	524	3,902	41,257	743,941
1850	431,531	125,834	5,044	12,746	4,338	27,676	9,353	18,856	635,381
1860	1,264,136	283,967	66,072	14,800	21,698	44,021	27,018	45,970	1,767,686
1870	649,165	153,146	86,775	1,726	15,170	27,704	7,274	17,594	958,558
1874	903,571	177,365	114,613	8,558	54,090	53,359	12,298	34,749	1,358,602
1875	911,941	155,139	75,284	3,113	65,708	29,813	9,041	10,375	1,260,418
1876	957,329	203,975	108,545	15,538	80,896	47,561	23,379	54,178	1,491,405
1877	1,020,365	219,088	77,605	2,298	25,109	46,030	11,547	43,322	1,445,369
1878	1,039,948	236,030	121,649	14,191	85,428	40,685	18,110	51,488	1,607,533
1879	983,774	196,988	137,484	9,563	154,323	70,607	23,808	51,824	1,628,374
1880	1,216,627	179,846	154,022	8,948	102,250	66,936	29,563	63,867	1,822,061
1881	1,364,835	276,926	233,095	9,159	133,857	63,870	37,572	71,611	2,190,928
1882	1,180,896	166,770	162,481	2,366	92,116	57,631	22,036	55,677	1,739,975
1883	1,388,205	214,414	269,291	21,027	173,677	98,469	40 303	82,686	2,288,075
1884	1,192,126	228,684	181,527	15,431	96,819	67,964	25,862	54,156	1,862,573
1885	1,209,917	180,730	234,493	42,832	67,565	67,659	39,520	48,940	1,891,659
1886	1,222,240	300,821	284,717	62,534	92,461	84,207	55,236	55,817	2,058,037
1887	1,356,757	233,045	280,832	55,144	75,629	69,249	36,611	62,188	2,169,457
1888	1,419,262	196,098	280,312	65,395	108,398	84,665	55,187	54,800	2,264,120
1889	1,470,400	200,098	3 0,377	73,903	72,017	90,766	65,533	81,718	2,384,816
1890	1,452,576	242,379	418,820	46,793	96,581	87,669	64,875	62,103	2,471,799
1891	1,700,606	276,550	509,571	48,711	67,805	109,418	97,011	97,685	2,907,359
1892	1,690,843	346,392	482,441	67,186	67,196	93,729	85,501	101,932	2,935,220
1893	1,181,588	284,029	425,193	45,199	18,178	100,106	80,009	77,813	2,212,115
1894	1,485,451	305,426	454,694	64,453	70,840	112,682	105,857	83,879	2,683,282
1895	1,777,891	395,349	752 315	72,670	70,999	127,839	166,327	155 143	3,517,533
1896	1,133,611	239,133	519,229	43,983	45,811	108,089	130,822	95,389	2,335,226
1897	1,563,593	358,012	685,788	40,865	42,020	111,459	157,870	144,148	3,103,755
1898	1,766,050	421,019	929,262	80,971	51,912	131,824	193,790	275,336	3,850,264

For statistics since the year 1801, see Volume I, pages 365-6-7-8-9.

Foreign Movement in Goods.

EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1893-1898.

Cotton Cloths.

Countries.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
United Kingdom	$520,863	$712,578	$659,444	$588,476	$830,421	$726,284
Germany	17,784	128,524	127,537	149,309	95,672	43,096
Other Europe	70,680	65,259	46,237	100,272	95,620	100,755
British North America	647,663	987,837	387,160	1,189,615	1,775,483	783,985
Mexico	291,893	309,091	389,544	494,365	366,753	415,910
Central American States and British Honduras	348,136	431,052	668,333	648,546	599,126	396,510
West Indies (including Bermuda)	1,168,018	1,245,926	950,184	953,726	919,602	927,711
Argentine Republic	331,485	317,883	188,247	274,963	270,844	181,868
Brazil	1,325,787	1,435,546	1,594,726	919,185	607,019	565,921
Colombia	181,478	160,351	298,332	401,690	382,546	281,803
Other South America	1,126,740	1,227,787	1,394,518	1,572,683	1,364,903	1,126,871
China	1,638,657	2,846,220	1,703,023	3,854,146	7,114,574	5,195,845
British India and East Indies	144,759	330,077	282,278	138,603	199,880	627,843
Other Asia and Oceanica	289,395	487,454	761,263	411,685	1,905,581	1,356,824
Africa	490,331	271,690	444,572	793,386	748,236	554,301
Other countries	514,815	537,511	583,819	467,707	5,350	5,296
Total	$9,108,484	$11,494,786	$10,479,217	$12,958,357	$17,281,620	$13,290,823

Other Manufactures of Cotton Goods.

United Kingdom	$241,670	$361,867	$259,280	$384,675	$467,656	$380,089
Germany	119,434	164,835	230,514	171,080	219,069	190,041
France	7,367	9,849	10,774	16,502	10,492	4,448
Other Europe	41,285	97,175	48,230	50,420	51,817	70,085
British North America	1,358,001	1,275,623	1,719,871	1,754,002	1,351,179	1,681,645
Mexico	140,322	151,575	151,924	322,729	346,139	334,651
Central American States and British Honduras	70,589	71,424	172,191	193,310	240,683	213,503
West Indies (including Bermuda)	143,215	145,155	128,200	143,303	161,706	128,804
Argentine Republic	56,877	32,461	18,209	41,933	66,845	34,726
Brazil	76,782	103,143	107,792	73,787	67,975	50,828
Colombia	38,511	40,052	33,953	32,772	54,832	45,064
Other South America	56,147	48,261	58,035	56,633	56,683	34,810
British Australasia	57,851	71,485	89,087	119,437	181,397	167,274
Other Asia and Oceanica	262,853	245,954	222,988	455,332	398,566	336,931
Africa	18,587	10,405	15,440	46,321	70,232	52,728
Other countries	11,379	16,836	23,734	16,803	10,787	7,312
Total	$2,700,871	$2,846,100	$3,290,222	$3,879,039	$3,756,058	$3,733,269
Total cotton manufactures	$11,809,355	$14,340,886	$13,769,439	$16,837,396	$21,037,678	$17,024,092

IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES, AND CLASSES OF ARTICLES, 1893-1898.

Cotton Manufactures.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Cloth—						
France	$321,219	$278,020	$351,559	$504,339	$582,609	$559,107
Germany	422,364	249,992	295,354	365,971	415,101	500,801
Switzerland	116,259	90,299	533,760	352,673	389,292	156,287
United Kingdom	4,936,367	2,845,087	4,297,513	3,855,141	3,283,173	4,179,120
Other Europe	3,978	6,094	4,860	4,420	3,328	30,946
All other countries	7,290	11,334	71,013	17,879	4,206	8,189
Total	$5,797,477	$3,480,806	$5,554,059	$5,100,424	$4,677,679	$5,434,450
Clothing, etc., not including knit goods—						
Belgium	$198,819	$182,860	$182,427	$197,110	$225,033	$167,019
France	298,027	238,363	452,697	481,340	462,166	266,498
Germany	581,731	360,942	657,900	540,303	503,168	361,906
Switzerland	39,079	323,011	212,647	97,372	109,601	16,481
United Kingdom	508,009	514,619	1,214,789	1,302,422	1,266,954	188,512
Other Europe	14,892	3,421	2,992	17,672	25,289	16,573
China	33,796	24,371	29,580	31,240	23,758	24,976
Other Asia	6,274	10,136	4,722	14,309	8,532	6,541
All other countries	1,422	1,055	9,123	1,547	2,721	1,988
Total	$1,682,049	$1,658,778	$2,766,877	$2,683,315	$2,627,222	$1,050,554
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, and other—						
France	$444,949	$256,907	$307,748	$411,583	$336,394	$241,278
Germany	5,626,779	3,903,003	5,954,481	5,509,539	4,994,881	3,616,335
Switzerland	77,788	55,580	23,769	44,211	64,144	57,874
United Kingdom	238,360	130,207	231,550	211,304	185,530	116,352
Other Europe	3,848	14,657	17,446	13,772	15,572	1,530
All other countries	451	301	185	263	182	1,114
Total	$6,392,175	$4,360,655	$6,535,179	$6,190,672	$5,596,703	$4,034,483

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc.—						
Belgium	$111,307	$65,222	$117,128	$132,111	$145,531	$126,522
France	1,031,980	783,336	1,195,083	1,241,628	1,783,857	2,871,742
Germany	1,513,557	1,244,509	1,747,553	1,223,343	1,996,162	1,888,797
Switzerland	5,591,776	3,758,653	5,589,788	5,753,885	5,679,977	4,881,703
United Kingdom	4,464,607	2,126,381	2,999,464	2,494,256	2,935,015	2,944,281
Other Europe	20,105	37,194	27,420	12,803	14,145	24,894
All other countries	8,466	6,474	9,580	20,928	18,520	30,765
Total	$12,741,798	$8,021,769	$11,686,016	$10,878,954	$12,573,207	$11,768,704
Thread (not on spools), yarn, etc.—						
Belgium	$2,330	$9,344	$2,108	$241	$1,579	$107
France	37,739	15,883	16,468	17,152	14,667	8,917
Germany	51,528	38,557	36,473	27,608	55,871	58,629
United Kingdom	668,214	261,474	602,623	826,167	574,173	622,218
Other Europe	2,830	786	990	894	1,094	3,114
All other countries	12	180	40	5	2	14
Total	$762,653	$326,224	$658,702	$872,067	$647,388	$687,999
All other—						
Austria-Hungary	$221,550	$156,420	$53,306	$35,332	$29,676	$34,597
France	651,905	447,028	570,204	531,626	500,453	369,383
Germany	1,091,634	861,635	1,112,876	1,045,381	1,402,460	896,395
Switzerland	57,091	94,082	247,071	206,578	164,922	241,277
United Kingdom	4,018,613	2,853,198	3,929,850	4,755,220	6,084,626	2,664,082
Other Europe	15,809	15,711	24,608	31,582	40,465	30,074
Japan	113,840	51,825	43,091	81,556	64,967	24,875
All other countries	13,699	18,416	14,786	24,837	18,627	30,427
Total	$6,184,141	$4,498,315	$5,995,792	$6,712,072	$8,307,164	$4,291,110

Prices in New York and Liverpool.

(Compiled by A. B. Shepperson.)

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES IN NEW YORK.

Middling Upland Cotton During Each Month and for the Season.

	Season of 1892-93.		Season of 1893-94.		Season of 1894-95.		Season of 1895-96.		Season of 1896-97.		Season of 1897-98.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
September	7⅝	7 1-16	8 7-16	7 13-16	6 15-16	6 5-16	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞	8 3-16	7 13-16	6¼
October	8⅛	7 11-16	8 9-16	8 1-16	6 5-16	5¾	9⅝	8½	8⅝	7 15-16	6⅝	6
November	10	8 5-16	8⅜	7 15-16	6	5 9-16	9	8⅜	8 3-16	7⅝	6	5 13-16
December	10	9⅜	8 1-16	7 13-16	5 13-16	5 11-16	8 9-16	8¼	7 11-16	7 1-16	5 15-16	5 13-16
January	9 15-16	9 7-16	8 5-16	7¼	5¾	5⅝	8 5-16	8 3-16	7⅝	7 1-16	5 15-16	5⅞
February	9 7-16	9	8.1-16	7⅝	5⅝	5 9-16	8¼	7 13-16	7 7-16	7	6 5-16	5 15-16
March	9¼	8⅝	7¾	7⅛	6 7-16	5 9-16	8	7⅝	7 7-16	7 3-16	6 5-16	6 1-16
April	8 9-16	7¾	7¾	7⅜	7	6⅜	8⅛	7⅞	7¾	7 5-16	6 7-16	6 3-16
May	7 13-16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	6¾	8⅜	8	7⅞	7⅝	6 9-16	6 5-16
June	8 1-16	7⅝	7 7-16	7¼	7¼	7	8	7 7-16	7⅞	7 11-16	6 9-16	6 5-16
July	8 3-16	7 15-16	7 5-16	6 15-16	7 3-16	7	7 7-16	7 1-16	8	7⅞	6¼	6 1-16
August	8	7¼	7	6⅞	8 3-16	7⅛	8⅝	7 7-16	8¼	7⅞	6⅛	5¾
Highest of Season	10c. on Nov. 25.		8 9-16c. on Oct. 16.		8 3-16c. on Aug. 29.		9⅜c. on Oct. 15.		8⅞c. on Sept. 10.		7 13-16c. on Sept. 1.	
Lowest of Season	7 1-16c. on Sept. 3.		6⅞c. on Aug. 2.		5 9-16c. on Nov. 12.		7 1-16c. on July 15.		7c. on Feb. 13.		5¾c. on Aug. 22.	

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES IN LIVERPOOL.

Middling Upland Cotton During Each Month and for the Season.

	Season of 1892-93.		Season of 1893-94.		Season of 1894-95.		Season of 1895-96.		Season of 1896-97.		Season of 1897-98.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
September	4¼	3 15-16	4 11-16	4⅜	3 29-32	3 17-32	4 23-32	4 7-32	4 27-32	4⅝	4 5-32	3⅞
October	4½	4¼	4¾	4⅛	3⅛	3 5-32	4 15-16	4 29-32	4 11-16	4 7-16	3⅞	3⅝
November	5¼	4 7-16	4⅝	4 7-16	3 7-32	2 31-32	4 25-32	4 7-16	4⅝	4 11-32	3 11-32	3 7-32
December	5 5-16	5	4 7-16	4¼	3 5-32	3 1-32	4 21-32	4[illegible]	4⅜	3 31-32	3¼	3 3-16
January	5⅜	5⅛	4 7-16	4¼	3 3-32	2 31-32	4⅝	4⅛	4 1-16	3 15-16	3¼	3 3-16
February	5 3-16	4 13-16	4¼	4 1-16	3 1-32	2 31-32	4 19-32	4⅜	4 1-32	3 25-32	3 15-32	3 3-16
March	5 1-16	4¾	4 3-16	4⅛	3 11-32	3	4 13-32	4[illegible]	4 1-32	3 29-32	3 15-32	3 5-16
April	4 11-16	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 1-16	3 11-16	3 11-32	4 13-32	4 11-32	4¼	4	3 21-32	3 7-16
May	4 5-16	4⅛	4 1-16	3 15-16	3⅞	3 9-16	4 15-32	4 5-32	4¼	4 3-32	3⅝	3 17-32
June	4 9-16	4 3-16	4 1-16	3 15-16	3 29-32	3⅝	4 3-32	3 27-32	4 5-32	4 3-32	3 19-32	3 7-16
July	4 9-16	4⅜	4	3 25-32	3¾	3 21-32	4 1-32	3¾	4 9-32	4 5-32	3 15-32	3 13-32
August	4½	4 3-16	3⅞	3 13-16	4 9-32	3 11-16	4 23-32	4 3-32	4 5-16	4 1-16	3 17-32	3 5-16
Highest of Season	5⅜d. on Jan. 6.		4¾d. on Oct. 17.		4 9-32d. on Aug 30.		4 15-16d. on Oct. 16		4 27-32d. on Sept. 8.		4 5-32d. on Sept. 2.	
Lowest of Season	3 15-16d. on Sept. 1.		3 25-32d. on July 31.		2 31-32d. on Nov. 12.		3¾d. on July 27.		3 25-32d. on Feb. 13.		3 3-16d. on Dec. 10.	

FOR DAILY OR WEEKLY PRICES OF COTTON AND COTTON GOODS, SEE INDEX, UNDER "PRICES."

Dyeing and Finishing.

The following table shows the growth of the dyeing and finishing industry, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employés, and Total Wages. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
1850	104	$4,818,350	5,105	*	$11,540,347	$15,454,430
1860	124	5,718,671	7,097	$2,001,528	5,005,435	11,716,463
1870	292	18,374,503	13,066	5,221,538	†99,539,992	†118,017,537
1880	191	26,223,981	16,698	6,474,364	18,664,295	32,297,420
1890	248	38,450,800	20,267	9,717,011	12,385,220	28,900,560

NOTE.—The table exhibited does not embrace the statistics of establishments connected with cotton, woolen, or silk factories. While chemicals and dyestuffs to the value of $8,407,693 were consumed in 1890 by the dyeing and finishing manufacturers themselves, the silk, woolen, and cotton mills in which dyeing and finishing are done consumed chemicals and dyestuffs valued at $11,278,970.

CLASSES OF GOODS DYED AND FINISHED.

The various classes of goods dyed and finished, with the quantities and value thereof in 1890, are shown as follows:

	Lbs.	Value.
Woolen yarns, dyed	17,999,651	$751,801
Worsted " "	9,342,157	493,974
Cotton " "	48,462,759	2,036,127
Spun silk, "	311,830	119,810
Thrown silk, "	3,322,017	2,346,387
Wool stock, "	1,160,666	48,828
Cotton " "	4,676,344	204,827
	Square Yards.	**Value.**
Wool and worsted piece goods, dyed	20,779,034	$652,998
Cotton " "	446,496,822	5,671,488
" " bleached	454,357,758	3,369,940
" " printed	597,667,368	10,355,032
Silk " dyed	7,405,399	394,777
Mixed " "	60,716,250	2,069,765
Total value		$28,900,560

* This item was not fully reported at the census of 1850.

† At the census of 1870, the value of the fabric itself was included, whereas at all subsequent censuses merely the values added to such fabrics by the process of dyeing and finishing are given.

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

The following table exhibits the growth of the woolen industry, including hosiery and knit goods, from 1850 to 1890 inclusive, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employés, and Total Wages. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.	Total Horse-power.
1850.....	1,760	$32,516,366	47,763	*	$29,245,696	$49,636,881	.....
1860.....	1,673	42,849,932	59,522	$13,361,602	46,649,365	80,734,606	.....
1870.....	3,456	132,382,319	119,859	40,357,235	134,154,615	217,668,826	.....
1880.....	2,689	159,091,869	161,557	47,389,087	164,371,551	267,252,913	151,619
1890.....	2,489	296,494,481	219,132	76,660,742	203,095,572	337,768,524	237,404

Geographical Distribution.

The following table illustrates the geographical evolution of the industry and its tendency to localization:

	Wool-Carding Machinery						Worsted Industry					
	No. of Cards (Sets)			Per Ct. of Total			No. of Combs			Per Ct. of Total		
	1870.	1880.	1890.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Total U. S....	9,224	7,581	8,198	100	100	100	261	518	855	100	100	100
Massachusetts..	1,512	1,660	1,837	16.39	21.90	22.41	172	190	265	65.90	36.68	30.99
Pennsylvania...	1,468	1,155	1,299	15.92	15.24	15.84	29	124	191	11.11	23.94	22.34
New York.....	1,170	1,150	1,403	12.69	15.17	17.11	1	80	88	0.38	15.44	10.29
Rhode Island...	490	495	572	5.31	6.53	6.98	7	70	195	2.68	13.51	22.81
Connecticut....	752	622	646	8.15	8.20	7.88	34	21	34	13.03	4.06	3.98
N. Hampshire..	418	385	492	4.53	5.08	6.00	12	21	29	4.60	4.05	3.39
Maine.....	335	274	387	3.63	3.61	4.72	...	...	5	.....	.....	0.59
New Jersey....	111	184	235	1.20	2.43	2.87	6	9	29	2.30	1.74	3.39
Vermont.....	200	167	157	2.17	2.20	1.91	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	334	182	112	3.62	2.40	1.37	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	346	160	153	3.75	2.11	1.87	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	251	109	71	2.72	1.44	0.87	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
In above States.	7,387	6,543	7,364	80.08	86.31	89.83	261	515	836	100	99.42	97.78
All other States	1,837	1,038	834	19.92	13.69	10.17	...	3	19	.....	0.58	2.22

Machinery.

NUMBER OF CARDS, COMBING MACHINES, LOOMS, AND SPINDLES AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF WOOL USED, AS PER CENSUSES OF 1860 TO 1890.

Year.	Cards.	Combing Machines.	Looms.	Spindles.	Total Wool. Lbs.
1860.....	3,319	...	16,075	639,700	100,682,810
1870.....	9,224	261	46,175	2,194,498	214,373,219
1880.....	7,581	518	59,261	2,254,996	287,597,334
1890.....	8,198	885	69 807	3,182,500	351,158,020

Quantities and Values of Products, Census of 1890.

Products.		Quantities.	Value.
Woolen, worsted, union, and cotton-warp cloths, coatings, cassimeres, etc., for men's wear	square yards..	104,938,311	$83,523,714
Woolen, worsted, union, and cotton-warp overcoatings, cloakings, etc., for men's and women's wear	square yards..	14,883,893	13,082,801
Woolen, worsted, union, and cotton-warp dress goods, sackings, tricots, ladies' cloth and broadcloth, alpacas, mohairs, etc., for women's wear	square yards..	126,692,829	32,149,923
All-wool, union, and cotton-warp flannels	" ..	61,195,801	18,582,549
Satinets	" ..	18,630,656	4,296,082
Linings, Italian cloths, and lastings	" ..	4,585,080	1,255,520
Jeans, kerseys, and linseys	" ..	17,123,217	4,738,034
Jersey cloth	" ..	3,072,533	2,171,328
Buntings	" ..	566,880	135,983
Carriage cloths	" ..	1,282,921	626,791
Total piece goods	" ..	352,974,821	$160,562,725

* This item was not fully reported at the census of 1850.

Products.		Quantities.	Value.
Woven shawls of wool or worsted	square yards..	4,758,652	$2,098,523
All-wool, union, and cotton-warp blankets	" ..	20,793,644	7,153,900
All-wool, union, and cotton-warp horse blankets	" ..	5,507,074	1,721,516
Carriage robes	" ..	775,963	646,904
Total	" ..	31,835,333	$11,620,843
Woolen, worsted, and union upholstery goods	" ..	4,131,288	$3,634,133
Braids and picture cords	running yards..	133,859,751	
Ingrain carpets, 2 and 3 ply, and ingrain art carpets	square yards..	36,726,370	15,924,452
Tapestry and body brussels, tapestry velvet, Wilton, Axminster, and Moquette carpets	running yards..	36,536,565	27,125,980
All other carpets	square yards..	1,521,330	784,204
Rugs of all kinds	number..	1,563,803	2,629,781
Total value of carpets and rugs			$46,464,417
Felts	square yards..	6,950,001	$3,120,293
Wool hats	dozens..	1,046,481	$5,229,176
All-wool and union or merino yarns	pounds..	42,215,173	$13,062,970
Worsted yarns	" ..	29,376,182	22,411,363
Cotton yarn	" ..	3,692,936	782,849
Wool rolls, nolls, waste, and all other partly manfd. products	" ..	12,850,039	3,176,653
Total yarns and partly manufactured products		88,134,330	$39,433,835
Woolen, merino, and cotton half-hose	dozens..	7,080,943	$7,441,852
Woolen, merino, and cotton hose	" ..	10,072,033	11,749,438
Merino, all-wool, and cotton shirts and drawers	" ..	6,866,157	33,009,997
Leggings and gaiters	" ..	25,072	85,401
Gloves and mittens	" ..	898,081	1,942,030
Hoods, scarfs, nubias, etc	" ..	342,497	1,476,430
Cardigan jackets, etc	" ..	361,478	3,576,248
Knit shawls	" ..	22,990	115,467
Fancy knit goods, wristlets, etc	" ..	270,633	759,748
Boot and shoe linings	yards..	7,596,711	1,088,558
Total			$61,245,169
All other products			$6,457,933
Total value of products			$337,768,524

Comparison of Domestic and Imported Wool Manufactures.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED WOOL MANUFACTURES, WITH PER CAPITA VALUE AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION.*

Domestic Manufactures (Census). Year.	Value.	Value Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Total Consumption.	Net Importations (Average for 10 Years). Value.	Value Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Total Consumption.
1820	$4,413,068	$0.46	39.15	†$6,859,702	$0.71	60.85
1830	14,528,166	1.13	63.67	8,290,062	0.64	36.33
1840	20,693,999	1.21	59.74	13,930,772	0.82	40.26
1850	49,631,881	2.14	79.24	13,005,852	0.56	20.76
1860	80,734,606	2.57	72.04	31,333,273	1.00	27.96
1870	217,668,826	5.65	86.82	33,048,521	0.86	13.18
1880	267,252,913	5.33	87.11	39,537,694	0.79	12.89
1890	337,768,524	5.39	88.63	43,345,981	0.69	11.37

* Cotton hosiery and knit goods, included in the census figures of this table, are not included in the value of imports.

† Net imports for year ending September 30, 1821.

The Movement of Wool.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHEEP, WOOL CLIP, AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, AND SCOURED WOOL.

	Number Jan. 1.	Value Jan. 1.	By Department Agriculture. Pounds.	By S. N. D. North. Pounds. Calendar Year.	Imports. Pounds. June 30.
1870	40,853,000	$93,364,433	162,000,000	163,000,000	49,230,199
1880	40,765,900	90,230,537	232,500,000	264,000,000	128,131,747
1881	43,576,899	104,070,759	240,000,000	290,000,000	55,964,236
1882	45,016,224	106,594,954	272,000,000	300,000,000	67,861,744
1883	49,237,291	124,365,835	290,000,000	320,400,000	70,575,478
1884	50,626,626	119,902,706	300,000,000	337,500,000	78,350,651
1885	50,360,243	107,960,650	308,000,000	329,600,000	70,596,170
1886	48,322,331	92,443,867	302,000,000	323,031,026	129,084,958
1887	44,759,314	89,872,839	285,000,000	302,169,950	114,038,030
1888	43,544,755	89,279,926	269,000,000	301,876,121	113,558,753
1889	42,599,079	90,640,369	265,000,000	295,799,479	126,487,729
1890	44,336,072	100,659,761	276,000,000	309,474,856	105,431,285
1891	43,431,136	108,397,447	285,000,000	307,101,507	129,303,648
1892	44,938,365	116,121,290	294,000,000	333,018,405	148,670,652
1893	47,273,553	125,909,264	303,151,055	348,538,138	172,423,838
1894	45,048,017	89,186,110	287,105,930	325,210,712	55,152,585
1895	42,294,064	66,685,767	309,748,000	294,296,726	206,033,906
1896	38,298,783	65,167,735	273,000,000	272,474,708	230,911,473
1897	36,818,643	67,020,942	.....	259,153,251	350,852,026
1898	37,656,960	92,721,133	.....	266,720,[illegible]84	182,795,3[illegible]2

(*Continued.*)

	Total Prod. and Imports. Pounds.	Total Exports. Pounds. June 30.	Retained for Consumption. Pounds.	Scoured. Pounds.	Average Weight Fleece. Pounds.
1870	211,230,199	1,862,945	209,367,254	.....	3.52
1880	360,631,747	3,840,071	356,791,676	.....	4.42
1881	295,964,236	5,578,980	290,385 247	.....	....
1882	399,861,744	3,948,015	335,913,729	.....	....
1883	360,575,478	4,074,517	356,500,961	.....	....
1884	378,350,651	2,315,094	376,035,557	.....	....
1885	378,596,170	3,203,345	375,392,825	.....	....
1886	431,084,958	6,680,849	424,404,109	149,365,625	5.84
1887	399,038,030	6,986,232	392,051,798	140,556,685	5.39
1888	382,558,753	4,381,895	378,176,858	136,591,955	6.00
1889	391,487,729	3,404,670	388,083,059	134,795,350	6.00
1890	381,431,285	3,519,509	377,911,776	139,628,220	6.05
1891	414,363,648	2,930,045	411,373,603	139,326,703	6.04
1892	442,670,652	3,210,019	439,460,633	145,300,318	6.50
1893	475,586,838	4,310,495	471,276,343	151,103,776	6.38
1894	353,209,969	6,497,654	346,712,315	140,292,268	6.39
1895	531,292,602	6,622,190	524,670,412	125,718,690	6.37
1896	525,108,199	12,972,217	512,135,982	115,284,579	6.38
1897	623,326,734	8,700,598	614,626,136	111,365,967	6.30
1898	391,948,553	2,625,971	389,322,582	111,661,581	6.44

Imports of Wool and Woolens.

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1897 AND 1898.

(*For the above statistics, see pages 231 and 232.*)

Wool Product of the United States, 1898.

(From the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.)

States and Territories.	Number of Sheep, April 1, 1898.	Average Weight, 1898. Pounds.	Wool, Washed and Unwashed. Pounds.	Per Cent. of Shrinkage.	Wool Scoured. Pounds.
Maine	226,851	6	1,361,106	42	789,441
New Hampshire	74,221	6½	482,437	55	217,096
Vermont	156,274	7	1,093,918	57	470,384
Massachusetts	40,395	5½	222,173	42	128,860
Rhode Island	10,564	5½	58,102	42	33,699
Connecticut	30,265	5½	166,458	42	95,545
New York	793,254	6	4,759,524	50	2,379,762
New Jersey	39,096	5	195,480	47	103,604
Pennsylvania	763,989	5¾	4,392,937	52	2,108,620
Delaware	12,479	5	62,395	46	33,693
Maryland	126,619	5	633,095	47	335,540
Virginia	363,813	5	1,819,065	42	1,055,058
North Carolina	273,890	5	1,369,450	43	780,587
South Carolina	66,540	5	332,700	44	186,312
Georgia	318,370	4	1,273,480	40	764,088
Florida	74,159	4	296,636	42	172,049
Alabama	204,001	4¼	867,004	42	502,862
Mississippi	245,580	4	982,320	42	569,746
Louisiana	116,754	4½	525,393	50	262,697
Texas	2,520,068	6½	16,380,442	70	4,914,133
Arkansas	131,162	4¼	557,438	42	323,314
Tennessee	309,080	4½	1,390,860	43	792,790
West Virginia	422,952	5½	2,326,236	48	1,209,643
Kentucky	617,131	5	3,085,655	37	1,943,963
Ohio	2,307,610	5¼	12,114,953	50	6,057,476
Michigan	1,312,018	6¾	8,856,122	53	4,162,377
Indiana	643,810	6	3,862,860	45	2,124,573
Illinois	583,133	6¼	3,644,582	50	1,822,291
Wisconsin	688,608	6½	4,475,952	52	2,148,457
Minnesota	395,585	7	2,768,745	58	1,162,873
Iowa	555,448	6½	3,610,412	58	1,516,373
Missouri	629,211	6	3,775,266	52	1,812,128
Kansas	220,993	8	1,767,944	67	583,421
Nebraska	258,977	8½	2,201,305	69	682,404
California	2,418,999	7	16,932,993	66	5,757,218
Oregon	2,580,833	8¼	21,291,872	71	6,174,643
Nevada	526,988	7½	3,952,410	68	1,264,771
Colorado	1,475,388	6¾	9,958,869	68	3,186,838
Arizona	803,822	7¾	6,229,621	70	1,868,886
North Dakota	342,793	6	2,056,758	60	822,703
South Dakota	343,414	6	2,060,484	60	824,194
Idaho	1,548,960	7½	11,617,200	68	3,717,504
Montana	3,101,497	6¾	20,935,105	62	7,955,340
New Mexico	2,741,871	4½	12,338,420	53	5,799,057
Utah	1,800,396	6	10,802,376	65	3,780,832
Washington	726,302	8½	6,173,567	72	1,728,599
Wyoming	1,703,338	8	13,626,704	68	4,360,545
Oklahoma	24,463	7	171,241	66	58,221
Total	35,671,914	6.44	229,860,065	61	89,545,210
Pulled wool	.....	....	36,860,619	40	22,116,371
Total product, 1898	.....	....	266,720,684	..	111,661,581

Estimates of Production of Wool.

(By S. N. D. North.)

The following table shows the production of fleece and pulled wool, washed and in the grease and scoured wool, the shrinkage on fleece wool being taken for each State, and on pulled wool estimated at 40 per cent.:

	Fleece and Pulled Wool, Washed and In the Grease			Scoured Wool		
	Pounds.	Decrease.	Increase.	Pounds.	Decrease.	Increase.
1888	301,876,121	293,829	.....	136,591,955	3,964,730	.....
1889	295,779,479	6,096,642	.....	134,795,350	1,796,605	.....
1890	309,474,856	.....	13,699,377	139,628,220	.....	4,832,870
1891	307,401,507	2,073,349	.....	139,326,703	301,517	.....
1892	333,018,405	.....	25,606,898	145,300,318	.....	5,973,615
1893	348,538,138	.....	15,519,733	151,103,776	.....	5,803,458
1894	325,210,712	23,327,426	.....	140,292,268	10,811,508	.....
1895	294,296,726	30,913,986	.....	125,718,690	14,573,578	.....
1896	272,474,708	21,822,018	.....	115,284,579	10,434,111	.....
1897	259,153,251	13,321,457	.....	111,365,987	3,918,592	.....
1898	266,720,684	.....	7,567,433	111,661,581	.....	295,594

Stocks of Wool.

STOCKS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOOLS ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1896, TO 1899.

(From the "Boston Commercial Bulletin.")

STOCKS OF DOMESTIC (IN POUNDS).

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Boston	80,403,990	51,606,000	40,528,000	44,681,000	32,416,600	38,508,000
New York	11,825,000	7,506,000	4,448,300	4,106,000	6,308,000	3,075,000
Philadelphia	16,000,000	8,000,000	13,050,000	6,750,000	4,050,000	8,600,000
Albany and Troy	2,170,000	1,730,000	1,170,000	1,025,000	1,573,000	1,045,000
Hartford	3,500,000	3,500,000	5,280,000	1,300,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Providence	1,500,000	580,000	525,000	275,000	400,000	500,000
West Virginia	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,600,000	1,300,000	*800,000	*600,000
Ohio and Pa	9,830,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	7,500,000
Michigan	5,300,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,775,000	700,000	500,470
Kentucky	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,100,000	1,500,000	†700,000	†860,000
Chicago	18,392,373	10,950,000	13,571,780	9,189,000	7,861,000	5,450,000
Wisconsin	3,000,000	800,000	1,500,000	850,000	‡960,000	100,000
St. Louis	8,245,000	5,525,000	6,055,000	7,640,000	5,050,000	3,069,000
Texas	4,450,000	1,720,000	1,500,000	1,900,000	800,000	925,000
Territories	14,175,000	1,413,000	2,720,000	1,060,000	1,900,000	1,610,000
Oregon	10,500,000	250,000	1,500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
San Francisco	15,100,000	7,000,000	5,850,000	4,198,500	4,020,000	5,770,000
Total	208,391,363	108,780,000	106,498,080	90,799,500	76,789,100	81,362,000
Concealed sp'lies	16,646,000	18,426,000	17,060,000	11,835,000	22,000,000	27,000,000
Total	225,037,363	127,206,000	123,558,080	102,634,500	98,789,100	108,362,000

STOCKS OF FOREIGN (IN POUNDS)

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Boston	52,226,327	24,760,000	15,080,000	11,808,300	6,875,500	6,402,500
New York	7,895,000	9,261,000	6,179,000	9,700,000	15,704,000	11,370,000
Philadelphia	6,000,000	13,425,000	4,500,000	8,500,000	10,075,000	6,000,000
Smaller markets	10,000	2,135,000	1,085,000	1,525,000	.....	.....
Total	66,131,327	49,581,000	26,844,000	31,533,300	32,654,500	23,772,500

A Decade of Wool Consumption in the United States.

(From the "Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.")

mports of Wool Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1888 to 1897, Inclusive, with Exports of Foreign and Domestic Wools, Amount of Domestic Clip, and Quantity Retained for Consumption, with Percentage of Foreign Wool to Total Supply as Ascertained.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 446.)

* Includes Wheeling, all classified separately previous to 1896. † Includes Louisville, etc.
‡ Includes Milwaukee.

Annual Wool Supply.

WOOL PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION, 1890-1898, FISCAL YEARS.

(In Thousands of Pounds.)

Year.	Total Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Net Imports Classes I and II.	Net Imports Class III.	Production.	Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool Per Cent. of Foreign.
1890-91	129,304	2,960	36,786	89,882	309,475	435,848	345,966	10.63
1891-92	148,671	3,210	53,950	92,313	307,101	452,562	360,249	14.81
1892-93	172,434	4,310	46,189	122,026	333,018	501,142	379,116	12.18
1893-94	55,153	6,498	7,167	42,008	348,538	397,193	355,185	2.02
1894-95	206,082	6,622	98,388	105,402	325,211	524,722	419,320	23.46
1895-96	230,911	12,972	126,966	97,919	294,297	512,236	414,317	30.64
1896-97	350,852	8,701	235,283	112,141	272,475	614,627	502,486	46.84
1897-98	132,795	2,626	47,480	82,810	259,153	389,323	305,512	15.50
1898-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,721	.....	.....	.....

The yearly exports of domestic wool have never exceeded 500,000 pounds, except as follows:

1893-94	520,247 pounds.	1895-96	6,945,981 pounds.
1894-95	4,279,109 "	1896-97	5,271,535 "

The World's Production of Wool in 1898.

(Estimated from the latest returns, by S. N. D. North.)

	Pounds.
Europe—	
Great Britain and Ireland	*138,657,440
Russia, including Poland	361,100,000
France	106,000,000
Spain	102,600,000
Germany	49,500,000
Austria-Hungary	64,300,000
Italy	*21,451,000
Portugal	13,410,000
Sweden and Norway	8,200,000
Turkey in Europe, etc.	67,500,000
All other Europe	14,000,000
	944,418,440
North America—	
United States	**266,720,864
British Provinces	12,000,000
Mexico	5,000,000
	283,720,684
South America—	
Argentine Republic	370,000,000
Chili	7,500,000
Brazil	1,500,000
Uruguay	90,000,000
Venezuela	15,000,000
South America (continued)—	
All other	20,000,000
	504,000,000
Central America and West Indies	5,000,000
Asia—	
Russia	60,000,000
British India	85,000,000
Asiatic Turkey	39,000,000
Central Asia	46,000,000
China	35,000,000
All other	15,000,000
	280,000,000
Australasia	533,000,000
Africa—	
Algiers and Tunis	30,425,000
Egypt	3,000,000
Cape Colony, Natal, and Orange Free State	105,000,000
All other	1,000,000
	139,425,000
Oceanica	50,000
Total	2,689,614,124

* Fleece-washed. ** Washed and unwashed.

NOTE.—The apparent increase in the total as between 1897 and 1898 is the result rather of more definite information than of an actual increase in supply. The shortage noticed in Australia a year ago has been increased during the past year, but is offset by the increased supplies from the River Plate region.

Wool Prices.

COMPARISON OF ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF OHIO FINE WASHED FLEECE IN BOSTON, AND THE SAME SCOURED, WITH PRICES IN LONDON OF SEVERAL COMPETING FINE FOREIGN WOOLS SINCE 1850.

(Mauger & Avery.)

Year.	Fine Ohio Washed Fleece.	Fine Ohio Fleece, Scoured.	Port Phillip (Australian) Average Fleece (Washed).	Port Phillip Good Average Greasy.	Adelaide (Australia) Average Grease.	Cape of Good Hope Average Fleece.	Buenos Ayres Average Grease.	Australian Good, Scoured.	Australian Average, Scoured.	Cape of Good Hope Average, Scoured.	Buenos Ayres Average, Scoured.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1850	.45¾	.83¼	.34	Not marketed.	.15	.26	.....	.54	.46	.40	.....
1851	.47	.86½	.24		.15	.26½	.....	.54	.46	.42	.....
1852	.45	.81¾	.39		.18	.31	.....	.62	.56	.48	.....
1853	.58¾	1.07	.40		.19	.31½	.....	.66	.60	.50	.....
1854	.49¼	.91¼	.36		.17½	.28	.....	.58	.52	.44	.....
1855	.46¼	.85¾	.39		.18½	.32	.....	.62	.56	.50	.....
1856	.55½	1.04¾	.46		.22	.39	.....	.72	.66	.60	.....
1857	.53	1.02	.46		.23	.38½	.....	.74	.68	.60	.....
1858	.45¼	.82½	.45		.22	.36	.....	.70	.64	.52	.....
1859	.59	1.09¼	.47		.23	.36	.....	.72	.66	.56	.....
1860	.54¼	1.02½	.48	.30	.24	.37½	.19	.76	.68	.60	.62
1861	.43¾	.82¾	.44	.27	.21	.33½	.16½	.70	.60	.52	.56
1862	.50½	.93¾	.44	.27	.21	.33	.16¾	.70	.60	.52	.56
1863	.78¾	1.51½	.44	.26½	.21½	.34	.15¼	.70	.62	.54	.54
1864	.90¼	1.77	.46	.28¼	.22½	.35	.15¼	.74	.64	.54	.51
1865	.83	1.66	.45	.27	.21½	.32	.15	.70	.62	.50	.50
1866	.67	1.31¼	.47	.28	.23¼	.33	.15¼	.76	.68	.54	.51
1867	.57¾	1.13¼	.43	.24	.20	.28	.13¾	.68	.60	.44	.46
1868	.48	.88¾	.40	.22	.17¼	.25½	.11¾	.64	.52	.40	.39
1869	.49	.90½	.34	.19½	.15	.20	.09½	.54	.44	.34	.32
1870	.47½	.89¾	.34	.19¾	.15¼	.22	.10¼	.54	.46	.38	.34
1871	.55½	1.06¾	.42	.25	.20¼	.29½	.13½	.66	.58	.48	.45
1872	.72	1.56¾	.52	.31	.25¼	.35	.17¾	.82	.74	.50	.59
1873	.57½	1.19¾	.50	.30½	.23½	.31	.14¾	.76	.68	.52	.50
1874	.55¼	1.15¼	.47	.29½	.23	.32	.15¼	.74	.66	.54	.50
1875	.52¼	1.04½	.44	.27	.21¼	.30	.15¾	.68	.60	.50	.53
1876	.44¼	.87	.40½	.24¼	.18¼	.26	.13	.62	.54	.44	.44
1877	.47¼	.91	.40½	.24¼	.18¼	.25	.12½	.64	.54	.42	.42
1878	.38¾	.74¾	.40	.24	.18¼	.23¼	.12½	.64	.54	.42	.42
1879	.36½	.71¾	.37½	.23¼	.17	.22¼	.12½	.60	.52	.41	.42
1880	.49¼	1.02¾	.43	.27	.21¼	.25¼	.15¼	.68	.60	.46	.51
1881	.43	.95½	.39	.24	.18½	.22¼	.13¾	.60	.53	.42	.46
1882	.42½	.90½	.39½	.25	.18	.23¼	.13½	.60	.53	.42	.45
1883	.40½	.86	.38	.24¼	.17	.22½	.13¼	.59	.51	.40	.44
1884	.37	.80½	.36½	.23	.16¼	.20¾	.12¼	.56	.48	.38	.41
1885	.32⅞	.71¼	.33	.20	.13½	.18	.10	.48	.41	.33	.34
1886	.34	.74	.31	.19½	.13¼	.17½	.10½	.47	.41	.32	.35
1887	.33	.73¼	.31½	.20¼	.14	.18	.11	.48	.42	.34	.37
1888	.30½	.68	.31½	.20½	.14	.17¼	.11	.48	.42	.33	.36
1889	.33¾	.73½	.35	.23	.16½	.20¼	.12¼	.54	.48	.38	.41
1890	.33	.73¼	.32	.21½	.15	.19	.12	.50	.44	.36	.40½
1891	.31¾	.70¾	.29½	.20	.13¾	.17½	.10¾	.45	.40	.33	.36
1892	.29	.64	.28	.17	.12	.15½	.11¾	.39½	.33	.29	.33
1893	.26½	.58¾	.28	.17	.11½	.15½	.11¼	.39½	.33	.29	.31¼
1894	.20¼	.51⅜	.26	.15½	.10½	.13½	.09	.36	.31	.27	.25
1895	.17½	.39	.28	.17	.11½	.13¾	.09½	.39½	.33	.28	.26⅛
1896	.18	.40	...	.18¾	.12¾	.15	.10¾	.41	.38	.29	.29⅞
1897	.22	.50	...	.18½	.12½	.15	.10	.40½	.37¼	.29	.27¾
1898	.28½	.63⅛	...	.19½	.12¾	.16¼	.11¾	.42⅛	.39	.31	.32⅜

Fine Ohio fleece, January, 1895, 17 cents; scoured, 38 cents.

Column 9 shows the clean cost in London of a class of wool most nearly corresponding to Ohio scoured fleece in column 2. Currency prices throughout in columns 1 and 2.

COURSE OF PRICES AT PHILADELPHIA FOR SEASON 1897-98, REPORTED BY COATES BROTHERS.

	1897							1898				
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
	Quiet but firm.....	Tariff bill passed July 24th.....	Sales large. Prices advancing.....	Strong and active..	Loss active, but prices higher.....	Speculative buying ceases.....	Moderate demand. Prices firm.....	Prices steady. Demand improved..	More quiet.....	Complications with Spain. Very dull. Prices weakening	War with Spain imminent. No demand; prices nom.	War declared. Markets very dull....
Ohio, Penn., and West Va.												
Fleece Washed.												
XX and above.....	21@23	21@23	23@25	25@27	28@30	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@31	29@30	28@30
X.....	20@21	20@21	21@23	22@23	25@27	26@28	26@28	26@28	27@29	27@29	27@28	27@28
Medium.....	23@24	22@23	24@25	26@27	27@29	29@31	29@31	29@31	30@31	29@31	28@30	28@30
Quarter blood.....	23@24	22@23	24@25	26@27	28@29	28@30	28@30	29@30	30@31	29@31	28@30	28@30
Common.....	23@22	20@22	21@22	23@25	24@26	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@26	24@26
N. Y., Mich., Ind., and Wis.												
Fleece Washed.												
XX.....	19@20	19@20	20@21	21@23	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@26	25@26	25@26
X.....	18@19	18@19	19@20	20@21	23@24	23@24	23@24	24@25	24@25	24@25	24@25	24@25
Medium.....	22@23	21@22	23@24	24@26	26@28	28@30	28@30	28@30	29@30	28@30	27@29	27@29
Quarter blood.....	22@23	21@22	23@24	24@26	27@28	28@29	28@29	28@30	29@30	28@30	27@29	27@29
Common.....	20@21	20@21	20@22	22@24	24@25	24@26	24@26	24@26	25@26	25@26	24@26	23@25
Combing & Delaine Fleece.												
Washed, fine delaine....	22@23	22@23	24@26	25@27	28@30	30@32	30@32	30@32	31@32	31@32	30@31	29@30
" medium.....	24@25	23@24	24@26	26@28	28@30	30@32	30@32	30@32	31@32	31@32	30@31	29@30
" low.....	24@25	23@24	24@26	26@28	28@30	30@31	30@31	30@31	31@22	31@32	29@31	28@30
" coarse.....	22@23	22@23	22@24	24@26	26@28	27@28	27@28	27@28	27@28	27@28	26@27	25@27
Unwashed, medium.....	18@19	18@19	20@22	22@23	23@25	24@25	24@25	24@25	24@25	23@24	22@23	22@23
" quarter blood.	19@20	19@20	21@22	22@23	24@25	24@25	24@25	24@25	24@25	23@24	22@23	22@23
" braid.....	18@19	18@19	19@20	20@22	21@23	21@23	21@23	21@23	21@23	20@22	20@21	20@21
Unwashed, Light & Bright.												
Fine.....	13@15	13@15	14@16	16@18	18@20	19@21	19@21	19@21	19@21	18@20	18@20	18@19
Medium.....	17@18	17@18	18@20	20@22	22@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	22@23	21@22	21@22
Quarter blood.....	18@19	18@19	19@21	20@22	23@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	22@23	21@22	21@22
Coarse.....	17@18	17@18	18@19	18@20	19@21	19@21	19@21	20@22	20@22	20@21	19@20	18@20
Unwashed, Dark Colored.												
Light fine.....	11@12	11@12	12@14	14@16	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	14@16	13@15
Heavy fine.....	10@11	10@11	10@12	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	12@13	11@13
Medium.....	13@15	13@15	14@16	16@18	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	17@19	16@18	16@18
Fine medium.....	13@14	13@14	13@15	15@17	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	15@16	14@16
Coarse.....	13@15	13@15	14@16	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	15@16	14@15
Colorado.												
Medium and fine, choice.	12@15	12@15	14@16	15@17	17@19	17@19	17@19	17@19	17@19	16@18	16@17	15@17
" " heavy.	9@11	9@11	10@12	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	12@14	12@13
Common and qrt'r blood.	12@15	12@15	14@16	15@17	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	16@18	15@17	14@16
Coarse, carpet.....	10@13	10@13	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@15	13@15	13@14
New Mexican.												
Choice improved, light..	13@15	13@15	14@16	15@17	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	17@19	16@17	15@17
Partly improved, " ..	12@14	12@14	12@15	14@16	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	14@16	14@15
Coarse, carpet, " ..	11@13	11@13	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@15	13@15	13@14
Heavy, sandy or burry..	9@11	9@11	10@12	11@13	13@15	13@15	13@15	13@15	13@15	12@14	11@13	10@12
Black.....	10@12	10@12	10@12	12@14	12@15	12@15	12@15	12@15	12@15	12@14	12@14	12@13
Texas.												
Fine, 12 months.....	11@13	11@13	12@14	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	12@14
Medium, 12 months.....	12@14	13@15	14@16	14@16	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	14@16
Coarse, 12 months.....	11@13	11@13	12@13	13@15	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	13@14
Montana and Dakota.												
Unwashed, fine, bright..	11@13	11@13	12@13	13@15	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@15	13@14	12@14
" medium, bright.....	13@15	13@15	14@16	15@17	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	16@18	15@17	15@16
" coarse, bright.....	12@14	12@14	13@14	14@15	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	14@16	14@15
" d'k c'ld, h'vy or short.	9@11	9@11	10@12	12@14	14@15	14@15	14@15	14@15	14@15	13@14	12@14	11@13
Utah and Wyoming.												
Unwashed, light, fine....	11@12	11@12	12@13	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	13@14	12@13
" heavy, fine.....	9@10	9@10	10@11	10@12	12@13	12@13	12@13	12@13	12@13	11@13	11@12	10@12
" fine medium.....	12@14	12@14	12@15	14@15	15@16	15@16	15@16	15@16	15@16	14@15	13@15	13@15
" selected medium.	13@15	13@15	14@16	15@17	17@20	17@20	17@20	17@20	17@20	17@19	17@18	16@18
" low.....	12@13	12@13	12@13	13@15	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@15	13@14	12@14
Canada Washed.												
Choice selected.....	25@28	25@27	26@28	27@29	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	29@31
Quarter blood.....	24@25	24@25	25@26	26@27	28@30	28@30	28@30	28@30	28@30	28@30	28@30	27@29
Coarse.....	22@24	22@24	24@25	25@26	26@28	26@28	26@28	26@28	26@28	26@28	26@28	25@27
Pulled.												
City merino.....	16@19	16@19	17@19	18@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20
City super and lambs....	19@23	19@23	20@24	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30
West'n super and lambs.	17@19	17@19	18@20	22@25	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27

During the past fiscal year the market was largely influenced by the Tariff bill, which although somewhat anticipated, yet was followed by advancing prices and large sales until near the close of 1897, after which markets were more quiet, but fairly firm and steady, until the threatened war with Spain checked trade so that business became very dull and uncertain, with prices largely nominal, although at the close there was more demand and a rather firmer feeling.

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

The following table exhibits the growth of the silk industry from 1850 to 1890, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employés.	Total Wages. Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
1850	67	$678,300	1,743	.....	$1,093,860	$1,809,476
1860	139	2,926,980	5,435	$1,050,224	3,901,777	6,607,771
1870	86	6,231,130	6,649	1,942,236	7,817,559	12,210,662
1880	382	19,125,300	31,337	9,146,705	22,467,701	41,093,045
1890	472	51,007,537	50,913	19,680,318	51,004,425	87,298,454

COMBINED TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The growth of the textile industries of the United States for a period of forty years, as reported by the several censuses, is shown in the following table:

	Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employés.	Total Wages. Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
Combined textiles	1850	3,025	$112,513,947	146,897	.....	$76,715,959	$128,769,971
	1860	3,027	150,080,852	194,082	$40,358,462	112,842,111	214,740,614
	1870	4,790	297,694,243	274,943	86,565,191	353,249,102	520,386,764
	1880	4,018	412,721,496	384,251	105,050,666	302,709,894	532,673,488
	1890	4,114	739,973,661	511,897	175,547,343	421,398,196	721,949,268

New Textile Machinery, 1898.

The following data, compiled from the "Textile World," show new textile machinery compared with previous years:

NEW MILLS CONSTRUCTED.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.		1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Cotton	34	49	66	59	23	52	Silk	19	43	17	10	11	15
Woolen	25	53	31	33	17	33	Miscellaneous	10	14	8	16	23	19
Knitting	46	71	85	80	40	53							
Total								134	230	207	198	114	172

PROJECTED MILLS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.		1898	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894
Cotton	28	15	47	69	28	Silk	1	3	5	3	1
Woolen	8	8	7	10	6	Miscellaneous	1	0	3	1	2
Knitting	12	7	17	18	5						
Total							50	33	79	96	42

PROJECTED MILLS IN 1898, IN NEW ENGLAND, THE SOUTH, AND ELSEWHERE.

	South.	N. E.	Elsewhere.	Total.		South.	N. E.	Elsewhere.	Total.
Cotton	28	0	0	28	Silk	0	0	1	1
Woolen	2	1	5	8	Miscellaneous	0	0	1	1
Knitting	8	0	4	12					
Total						18	4	11	50

SPINDLE GROWTH.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
New England—						
New mills	.....	35,840	240,352	211,662	39,060	182,000
Enlargements	10,000	31,240	4,560	66,156	100,348	132,904
Southern States—						
New mills	158,750	256,780	382,045	493,280	143,572	183,104
Enlargements	159,624	150,094	42,000	152,800	119,709	63,568
Middle and Western States—						
New mills	7,000	4,000	24,000	.....	19,000	32,005
Enlargements	.....	.....	10,000	14,000	.....	9,000
Total	253,374	477,954	702,957	937,898	421,689	601,976

Distribution of Spindle Growth and New Mills in 1898.

New Cotton Mills.

South—	No.	Spindles.	Looms.
Alabama	3	30,000	800
Arkansas	1	3,000	10
Georgia	6	57,500	1,070
North Carolina	8	31,250	600
South Carolina	8	37,000	560
Total	26	158,750	3,040

North—	No.	Spindles.	Looms.
Massachusetts	1	.....	10
Rhode Island	1	.....	...
New Hampshire	1	.....	600
New York	1	5,000	...
Pennsylvania	3	.....	50
Kansas	1	2,000	...
Total	8	7,000	660

New Woolen Mills.

New England (total)	11
Maine	3
Massachusetts	7
Vermont	1
Middle States (total)	8
New York	2
Pennsylvania	4
New Jersey	2
Western States (total)	3
Illinois	1
Michigan	1
Minnesota	1
Southern States (total)	3
South Carolina	1
Virginia	2
Grand total	25

New Knitting Mills.

New England (total)	7
Rhode Island	3
Connecticut	1
Massachusetts	3
Middle States (total)	23
New York	7
New Jersey	1
Pennsylvania	15
Western States (total)	5
Ohio	1
Indiana	1
Minnesota	1
Michigan	2
Southern States (total)	11
North Carolina	3
Georgia	7
Texas	1
Grand total	46

New Silk Mills.

Rhode Island (total)	1
Silks and satins	1
New Jersey (total)	3
Tie silks and ribbons	1
Broad silks and specialties	1
Dress goods	1
New York (total)	2
Yarns	1
Broad silks	1
Pennsylvania (total)	13
Broad silks and ribbons	5
Ribbons and novelties	5
Throwing	2
Satins, armures, etc	1
Grand total	19

New Miscellaneous Mills.

Rhode Island (total)	1
Pyralin and waterproofing	1
Vermont (total)	1
Linen	1
New Jersey (total)	3
Bleachery	1
Dye works	1
Linen	1
New York (total)	2
Linen	1
Haircloth	1
Pennsylvania (total)	1
Dyeing	1
Michigan (total)	1
Flax	1
Missouri (total)	1
Bags	1
Grand total	10

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The following table shows the approximate areas of the coal fields of the United States, with the total product of each for the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Classification of the Coal Fields of the United States.

(From the United States Geological Survey.)

	Area. Square Miles.	1892. Short Tons.	1893. Short Tons.	1894. Short Tons.	1895. Short Tons.	1896. Short Tons.	1897. Short Tons.
Anthracite.							
New England (Rhode Island and Massachusetts)	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	480	52,472,504	53,967,543	51,921,121	57,999,337	54,346,081	52,431,763
Colorado and New Mexico	15	64,963	93,578	71,550	67,179	79,492	69,076
	995	52,537,467	54,061,121	51,992,671	58,066,516	54,425,573	52,500,839
Bituminous.*							
Triassic—							
Virginia	180	37,219	19,878	52,079	57,782	95,670	95,670
North Carolina	2,700	6,679	17,000	16,900	24,900	7,813	21,280
Appalachian—							
Pennsylvania	9,000	46,694,576	44,070,724	39,912,463	50,217,228	49,557,453	54,597,891
Ohio	10,000	13,562,927	13,253,646	11,909,856	13,355,806	12,875,202	12,196,942
Maryland	550	3,419,962	3,716,041	3,501,428	3,915,585	4,143,936	4,442,128
Virginia	2,000	637,986	800,461	1,177,004	1,310,542	1,159,053	1,432,632
West Virginia	16,000	9,788,755	10,708,578	11,627,757	11,387,961	12,876,296	14,248,159
Kentucky	11,180	1,231,110	1,245,785	1,218,072	1,490,057	1,486,016	1,411,897
Tennessee	5,100	2,092,064	1,902,258	2,190,879	2,535,644	2,663,106	2,888,849
Georgia	200	215,498	372,740	354,111	260,998	238,546	195,869
Alabama	8,660	5,529,312	5,136,935	4,397,178	5,693,775	5,748,697	5,898,770
	62,690	83,122,190	81,207,168	76,278,748	90,167,596	90,748,305	97,308,137
Northern—							
Michigan	6,700	77,990	45,979	70,022	112,322	92,882	223,582
Central—							
Indiana	6,450	3,345,174	3,791,851	3,423,921	3,995,892	3,905,779	4,151,169
Kentucky	4,500	1,794,203	1,761,394	1,893,120	1,867,713	1,847,462	2,190,200
Illinois	36,800	17,862,276	19,949,564	17,113,576	17,735,864	19,786,626	20,072,758
	47,750	23,001,653	25,502,809	22,430,617	23,599,469	25,539,867	26,414,127
Western—							
Iowa	18,000	3,918,491	3,972,229	3,967,253	4,156,074	3,954,028	4,611,865
Missouri	26,700	2,733,949	2,897,442	2,245,039	2,372,393	2,331,542	2,665,628
Nebraska	3,200	1,500	.....	.....	.....	3,560	†645
Kansas	17,000	3,007,276	2,652,546	3,388,251	2,926,870	2,884,801	3,054,012
Arkansas	9,100	535,558	574,763	512,626	598,322	675,374	856,190
Indian Territory	20,000	1,192,721	1,252,110	969,606	1,211,185	1,366,646	1,336,380
Texas	4,500	245,690	302,206	420,848	484,959	544,015	639,341
	98,500	11,635,185	11,651,296	11,508,623	11,749,808	11,759,966	13,164,059
Rocky Mountain, etc.—							
Dakota	.....	40,725	49,630	42,015	39,197	78,050	77,246
Montana	.....	564,648	892,309	927,395	1,504,198	1,543,445	1,647,882
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	2,503,839	2,439,311	2,417,468	2,246,911	2,229,624	2,597,886
Utah	.....	361,013	413,205	431,550	471,836	418,627	521,560
Colorado	2,913	3,447,967	4,018,793	2,776,817	3,027,327	3,054,711	3,307,644
New Mexico	.....	659,230	655,112	580,238	709,130	600,523	701,964
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
	.....	7,577,422	8,468,360	7,175,628	7,998,594	7,925,280	8,854,182
Pacific Coast—							
Washington	.....	1,213,427	1,264,877	1,106,470	1,191,410	1,195,504	1,434,112
Oregon	.....	34,661	41,653	47,521	73,685	101,721	101,755
California	.....	85,178	72,608	67,247	75,453	‡93,776	‡103,912
	.....	1,333,266	1,379,168	1,221,238	1,340,548	1,391,001	1,639,779
Total product, including colliery consumption	....	179,829,071	182,852,774	175,741,526	198,117,530	191,986,357	200,221,695

* Including lignite, brown coal, and scattering lots of anthracite.
† Includes Idaho.
‡ Includes Alaska.

Distribution of Coal Product, Prices, Number of Employes, Etc., by States, in 1897.

(From United States Geological Survey.)

States and Territories.	Loaded at Mines for Shipment. Short Tons.	Sold to Local Trade and Used by Employés. Short Tons.	Used at Mines for Steam and Heat. Short Tons.	Made Into Coke. Short Tons.	Total Product. Short Tons.	Total Value.	Average Price Per Ton.	Average Number of Days. Active.	Average Number of Employés.
Alabama	4,543,597	86,790	126,187	1,137,196	5,893,770	$5,192,085	$0.88	233	10,597
Arkansas	827,518	11,588	18,084	.....	856,190	903,993	1.06	161	1,990
California, Alaska	87,642	11,349	4,921	.....	103,912	265,236	2.55	156	381
Colorado	2,649,042	76,699	93,782	542,180	3,361,703	3,947,186	1.17	180	5,852
Georgia	120,398	1,481	5,500	68,490	195,869	140,466	.72	304	469
Idaho, Nebraska	195	450	.....	.....	645	2,150	3.33	91	7
Illinois	16,358,221	3,041,712	669,012	3,813	20,072,758	14,472,529	.72	185	33,788
Indiana	3,630,499	393,012	111,376	16,282	4,151,169	3,472,348	.84	170	8,886
Indian Territory	1,250,066	9,008	47,501	29,745	1,336,380	1,787,358	1.34	176	3,168
Iowa	4,001,311	516,427	71,494	22,633	4,611,865	5,219,503	1.13	201	10,703
Kansas	2,745,101	253,993	54,730	248	3,054,012	3,602,326	1.18	194	6,639
Kentucky	3,088,133	404,099	55,033	54,833	3,602,097	2,823,329	.79	178	7,983
Maryland	4,391,703	27,762	22,663	.....	4,442,128	3,363,996	.76	262	4,719
Michigan	188,636	24,686	10,270	.....	223,592	325,416	1.46	230	537
Missouri	2,384,797	239,686	41,143	.....	2,665,626	2,887,884	1.08	191	6,414
Montana	1,434,858	29,707	18,410	164,907	1,647,882	2,897,408	1.76	252	2,337
New Mexico	689,423	7,844	19,714	.....	716,981	991,611	1.38	208	1,659
North Carolina	21,280	.....	.....	.....	21,280	27,000	1.34	215	51
North Dakota	65,032	10,458	1,756	.....	77,246	83,803	1.08	168	170
Ohio	10,725,047	1,259,290	192,755	19,850	12,196,942	9,535,409	.78	148	26,410
Oregon	85,908	15,409	443	.....	101,755	313,890	3.09	171	254
Pennsylvania	40,419,846	1,658,049	556,604	11,968,392	54,597,891	37,636,347	.69	205	77,599
Tennessee	2,150,179	37,620	39,275	661,775	2,888,849	2,329,534	.81	221	6,337
Texas	621,635	8,357	9,349	.....	639,341	972,323	1.52	220	1,766
Utah	424,770	22,667	9,198	64,925	521,560	618,230	1.19	204	704
Virginia	969,973	29,017	43,087	486,225	1,528,302	1,021,918	.67	213	2,344
Washington	1,347,915	7,149	39,902	39,146	1,434,112	2,777,687	1.94	236	2,739
West Virginia	11,312,408	446,795	58,694	2,430,262	14,248,159	8,987,398	.63	205	20,504
Wyoming	2,435,091	17,845	93,974	50,976	2,597,886	3,136,694	1.21	219	3,137
Total bituminous	118,969,218	8,643,949	2,414,857	17,761,878	147,789,902	$119,740,052	$0.81	196	248,144
Pennsylvania anthracite	46,634,408	1,270,798	4,526,563	.....	52,431,763	79,129,126	1.51	150	149,557
Grand total	165,603,626	9,914,742	6,941,419	17,761,878	200,221,665	$198,869,178	$0.99	179	397,701
Grand total (1896)	159,176,155	9,502,927	7,184,832	16,122,443	191,986,357	196,640,166	1.02	185	386,656
Grand total (1895)	158,380,289	9,655,505	6,677,539	18,404,197	193,117,530	197,799,043	1.02	195	382,879

Annual Production of Coal in the United States since 1880.

(From United States Geological Survey.)

Year.	Bituminous Coal Short Tons.	Bituminous Coal Value.	Pennsylvania Anthracite Short Tons.	Pennsylvania Anthracite Value.	Total Short Tons.	Total Value.
1880	42,831,758	$53,443,718	28,649,811	$42,196,678	71,481,569	$95,640,396
1881	53,961,012	60,224,344	31,920,018	64,125,036	85,881,030	124,349,380
1882	68,164,533	76,076,487	35,121,256	70,556,094	103,285,789	146,632,581
1883	76,755,280	82,237,800	38,456,845	77,257,055	115,212,125	159,494,855
1884	82,578,204	77,417,066	37,156,847	66,351,512	119,735,051	143,768,578
1885	72,621,548	82,347,648	38,335,974	76,671,948	110,957,522	159,019,596
1886	73,707,957	78,481,056	39,035,446	76,119,120	112,743,403	154,600,176
1887	87,887,360	98,004,656	42,068,197	84,552,181	129,975,557	182,556,837
1888	102,039,838	101,860,529	46,619,564	89,020,483	148,659,402	190,881,012
1889	95,685,543	94,504,745	45,544,970	65,721,578	141,229,514	160,226,323
1890	111,320,016	110,420,801	46,468,641	66,383,772	157,788,657	176,804,573
1891	117,901,237	117,188,400	50,665,431	73,944,735	168,566,668	191,133,135
1892	126,856,567	125,124,381	52,472,504	82,442,000	179,329,071	207,566,381
1893	128,385,231	122,751,618	53,967,543	85,687,078	182,352,774	208,438,696
1894	118,820,405	107,653,501	51,921,121	78,488,063	170,741,526	186,141,564
1895	135,118,196	115,779,771	57,999,337	82,019,272	193,117,530	197,799,043
1896	137,640,276	114,891,515	54,346,081	81,748,651	191,986,357	196,640,166
1897	147,789,902	119,740,052	52,431,763	79,129,126	200,221,665	198,869,178

Production of Coal, by States, since 1891.

(For Production of 1897, see page 436.)

States and Territories.	1891. Short Tons.	1892. Short Tons.	1893. Short Tons.	1894. Short Tons.	1895. Short Tons.	1896. Short Tons.
Alabama	4,759,781	5,529,312	5,136,935	4,397,178	5,693,775	5,748,697
Arkansas	542,379	535,558	574,763	512,626	598,322	675,374
California	93,301	85,178	72,603	67,247	*75,453	*93,776
Colorado	3,512,632	3,510,330	4,102,389	2,831,409	3,062,962	3,112,400
Georgia	171,000	215,498	372,740	354,111	†285,898	†246,359
Illinois	15,660,698	17,862,276	19,949,564	17,113,576	17,735,864	19,786,626
Indiana	2,973,474	3,345,174	3,791,851	3,423,921	3,995,892	3,905,779
Indian Territory	1,091,031	1,192,721	1,252,110	969,606	1,211,185	1,366,646
Iowa	3,825,595	3,918,491	3,972,229	3,967,253	4,156,074	3,954,028
Kansas	2,716,705	3,007,276	2,652,546	3,388,251	2,926,370	2,884,801
Kentucky	2,916,069	3,025,313	3,007,179	3,111,192	3,357,770	3,333,478
Maryland	3,820,239	3,419,962	3,716,041	3,501,428	3,915,585	4,143,936
Michigan	80,307	77,990	45,979	70,022	112,322	92,882
Missouri	2,674,606	2,783,949	2,897,442	2,245,039	2,372,393	2,331,542
Montana	541,861	564,648	892,309	927,395	1,504,198	1,543,445
Nebraska	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	462,328	661,380	665,094	597,196	720,654	622,626
North Carolina	20,355	6,679	17,000	16,900	.....	.....
North Dakota	30,000	40,725	49,630	42,015	39,197	78,050
Ohio	12,668,683	13,562,927	13,253,646	11,909,856	13,355,806	12,875,202
Oregon	51,826	34,462	41,688	47,521	73,685	101,721
Pennsylvania—						
Anthracite	50,665,431	52,472,504	53,967,453	51,921,121	57,999,337	54,346,061
Bituminous	42,788,490	46,694,576	44,070,724	39,912,463	50,217,228	49,557,453
Rhode Island	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	2,413,678	2,092,064	1,902,258	2,180,879	2,535,644	2,663,106
Texas	172,100	245,690	302,206	420,848	484,959	544,015
Utah	371,045	361,013	413,205	431,550	471,836	418,627
Virginia	736,399	675,205	820,339	1,229,063	1,368,324	1,254,723
Washington	1,056,249	1,218,427	1,264,877	1,106,470	1,191,410	1,195,504
West Virginia	9,220,665	9,738,755	10,708,578	11,627,757	11,887,961	12,876,296
Wyoming	2,327,841	2,503,839	2,439,311	2,417,463	2,246,911	2,233,184
Total product sold	168,566,669	179,329,071	182,352,774	170,741,526	135,118,193	137,640,276

N. B.—North Dakota includes South Dakota.

* Includes Alaska. † Includes North Carolina.

Imports and Exports of Coal, 1867-1897.

Year Ending	Imports. Anthracite Quantity. Long Tons.	Imports. Anthracite Value.	Imports. Bituminous and Shale Quantity. Long Tons.	Imports. Bituminous and Shale Value.
June 30—				
1867	.....	.....	509,802	$1,412,597
1868	.....	.....	394,021	1,250,513
1869	.....	.....	437,228	1,222,119
1870	.....	.....	415,729	1,103,965
1871	973	$4,177	430,508	1,121,914
1872	390	1,322	485,063	1,279,386
1873	2,221	10,764	460,028	1,548,208
1874	471	3,224	492,063	1,937,274
1875	138	963	436,714	1,791,601
1876	1,428	8,560	400,632	1,592,846
1877	630	2,220	495,816	1,782,941
1878	158	518	572,846	1,929,060
1879	488	721	486,501	1,716,209
1880	8	40	471,818	1,586,312
1881	1,207	2,628	652,963	1,988,199
1882	36	148	795,722	2,141,373
1883	507	1,172	645,924	3,013,555
1884	1,448	4,404	748,995	2,494,228
1885	4,976	15,848	768,477	2,548,432
Dec. 31—				
1886	2,089	4,920	811,657	2,501,153
1887	14,181	42,963	819,242	2,609,311
1888	24,093	68,710	1,085,647	3,728,060
1889	20,652	117,434	1,001,374	3,425,347
1890	15,145	46,695	819,971	2,882,216
1891	37,607	112,722	1,363,313	4,561,105
1892	65,058	197,583	1,143,304	3,744,962
1893	53,768	148,112	*1,082,993	3,623,892
1894	90,068	234,024	†1,242,714	3,785,513
1895	141,337	328,705	‡1,212,023	3,626,023
1896	101,609	237,717	1,211,448	3,453,742
1897	24,534	59,222	a1,276,135	3,424,833

Year Ending	Exports. Anthracite Quantity. Long Tons.	Exports. Anthracite Value.	Exports. Bituminous and Shale Quantity. Long Tons.	Exports. Bituminous and Shale Value.
June 30—				
1867	192,912	$1,333,457	92,189	$512,742
1868	192,291	1,062,745	86,867	433,475
1869	283,783	1,553,115	.....	.....
1870	121,098	803,135	106,820	503,223
1871	134,571	805,169	133,380	564,067
1872	259,567	1,375,342	141,311	586,264
1873	342,180	1,827,822	242,453	1,086,253
1874	401,912	2,236,084	361,490	1,587,666
1875	316,157	1,791,626	203,189	828,943
1876	337,934	1,869,434	230,144	850,711
1877	418,791	1,891,351	321,665	1,024,711
1878	319,477	1,006,843	340,661	1,352,624
1879	386,916	1,427,886	276,000	891,512
1880	392,626	1,362,901	222,634	695,179
1881	462,208	2,091,928	191,038	739,532
1882	553,742	2,589,887	314,320	1,102,898
1883	557,813	2,648,033	463,051	1,593,214
1884	649,040	3,053,550	646,265	1,977,959
1885	588,461	2,586,421	683,481	1,989,541
Dec. 31—				
1886	667,076	2,718,143	544,768	1,440,631
1887	825,486	3,469,166	706,364	2,001,966
1888	969,542	4,325,126	860,462	2,529,472
1889	857,632	3,636,347	965,151	2,783,592
1890	794,335	3,272,697	1,280,930	4,004,995
1891	861,251	3,577,610	1,615,869	5,104,850
1892	851,639	3,722,903	1,645,869	4,999,289
1893	1,333,287	6,241,007	2,324,591	6,009,801
1894	1,440,625	6,359,021	2,195,716	4,970,270
1895 ‡	1,470,710	5,937,130	2,211,983	4,816,847
1896	1,350,000	5,925,506	2,276,202	5,072,818
1897	1,297,282	5,830,633	2,400,744	5,332,858

* Including 14,632 tons of slack or culm, valued at $16,906.
† Including 30,453 tons of slack or culm, valued at $32,267.
‡ Including 18,174 tons of slack or culm, valued at $15,309.
a Including 42,954 tons of slack or culm, valued at $44,962.

The Coal Production of the World.

(Compiled from United States Geological Survey Reports.)

	1880. Short Tons.	1890. Short Tons.	1894. Short Tons.	1895. Short Tons.	1896. Sh't Tons.	1897. Sh't Tons.
United States	71,481,569	157,788,657	170,741,526	193,117,530	191,986,357	200,221,655
Great Britain	164,605,738	203,406,003	210,870,828	212,320,725	218,804,611	226,373,500
Germany	65,177,634	98,179,309	109,010,906	114,524,186	123,906,391	132,713,860
France	21,346,124	28,756,638	30,273,699	30,878,040	32,300,537	.....
Austria-Hungary	16,317,000	30,323,195	34,704,184	35,985,564	37,113,156	.....
Belgium	18,617,585	22,453,471	22,555,857	22,507,371	23,376,726	.....
Russia	8,570,413	6,533,219	9,509,158	10,005,210	10,170,358	.....
Other countries*	3,621,342	16,048,616	18,254,353	19,462,808	20,864,266	.....
Total	364,737,405	563,591,108	610,671,233	644,145,027	663,866,000	.....
Per cent. of United States.	19.60	28.00	27.96	29.98	28.92	.....
New South Wales	1,642,122	3,428,181	4,112,725	4,186,040	4,378,659	4,909,622
Queensland	65,018	378,945	303,190	361,734	415,520	.....
New Zealand	335,913	713,885	805,892	814,240	888,160	.....
Victoria	.....	23,240	196,196	217,472	255,240	.....
Canada	1,424,635	3,117,661	3,903,913	3,512,504	3,743,234	.....
India	†1,117,248	2,433,744	3,158,240	3,962,560	4,309,760	.....
Spain	.....	1,336,328	1,880,853	1,965,729	2,069,996	2,137,219
Italy	158,654	415,500	299,108	336,563	304,369	.....
Sweden	.....	206,132	235,532	246,464	249,052	.....

Distribution of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Trade by Railroads.‡

(In Long Tons.)

Coal Roads.	1893 Ship-ments.	1893 Per Cent.	1894 Ship-ments.	1894 Per Cent.	1895 Ship-ments.	1895 Per Cent.	1896 Ship-ments.	1896 Per Cent.
Reading Railroad	9,022,949	20.94	8,289,088	20.03	9,905,059	21.23	9,019,533	20.89
Central New Jersey	5,503,475	12.77	4,847,886	11.71	5,388,194	11.58	4,999,003	11.58
Lehigh Valley	5,962,852	13.82	6,424,676	15.52	7,360,454	15.82	6,749,128	15.63
Del., Lack. & Western	6,887,123	15.96	5,997,989	14.49	6,129,261	13.17	5,629,533	13.03
Delaware & Hudson	4,361,624	10.12	3,997,059	9.66	4,347,843	9.35	4,142,273	9.52
Pennsylvania Railroad	5,848,242	13.57	4,727,576	11.42	5,025,645	10.80	4,752,120	11.06
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	1,894,701	4.40	1,705,198	4.12	1,746,832	3.76	1,728,972	4.05
Erie	1,369,578	3.18	1,669,827	4.03	1,820,038	3.91	1,718,262	3.98
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,160,766	2.69	1,372,365	3.32	1,424,407	3.07	4,430,659	10.26
Del., Sus. & Schl.	1,088,227	2.53	1,633,369	3.95	1,905,784	4.10		
N. Y., Sus. & W.	.....	....	726,167	1.75	1,492,244	3.21		
Total shipments	43,089,537	....	41,391,200	....	46,545,761	....	.....	.....

Prices of Coal.

AVERAGE PRICES FOR COAL AT THE MINES, BY STATES (SHORT TONS).

(From United States Geological Survey.)

States and Territories.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Alabama	$1.15	$1.11	$1.03	$1.07	$1.05	$0.99	$0.93	$0.90	$0.90	$0.88
Arkansas	1.50	1.42	1.29	1.19	1.24	1.34	1.22	1.25	1.11	1.06
California	4.00	2.36	2.56	2.20	2.46	2.31	2.31	2.33	§2.35	§2.55
Colorado	2.20	1.51	1.40	1.37	1.62	1.24	1.24	1.20	1.16	1.17
Georgia	1.50	1.50	1.04	1.50	.99	.98	.85	.83	.70	.72
Illinois	1.12	.97	.93	.91	.91	.89	.89	.80	.80	.72
Indiana	1.40	1.02	.99	1.08	1.08	1.07	.96	.91	.84	.84
Indian Territory	1.88	1.76	1.82	1.74	1.71	1.79	1.59	1.43	1.40	1.84
Iowa	1.30	1.33	1.24	1.27	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.20	1.17	1.13
Kansas	1.50	1.48	1.30	1.31	1.31½	1.27	1.23	1.20	1.15	1.13
Kentucky	1.20	.99	.92	.93	.92	.86	.88	.86	.78	.79
Maryland	.95	.86	.86	.81	.89	.88	.77	.81	.80	.76
Michigan	1.66	1.71	1.99	1.66	1.56	1.79	1.47	1.60	1.62	1.46
Missouri	2.21	1.36	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.17	1.12	1.08	1.08
Montana	3.50	2.42	2.42	2.27	2.36	1.99	2.04	1.89	1.48	1.76

* This includes the countries named following, in addition to other countries not enumerated.
† 1881.
‡ From "Engineering and Mining Journal."
§ Includes Alaska.

Prices of Coal—Continued.

States and Territories.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	$3.15	....	....	....
New Mexico	$3.00	$1.79	$1.84	$1.68	$1.62	$1.47	1.57	$1.49	$1.49	$1.38
North Carolina	....	....	1.74	1.93	1.44	1.50	1.76	1.66	1.50	1.34
North Dakota	3.50	1.43	1.40	1.40	.96	1.13	1.12	1.07	1.09	1.08
Ohio	.93	.93	.94	.94	.94	.92	.83	.79	.79	.78
Oregon	3.00	....	2.89	3.00	4.29	3.57	3.87	3.36	2.90	3.09
Pennsylvania bituminous	.95	.77	.84	.87	.84	.80	.74	.72	.71	.69
Tennessee	1.10	1.21	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.08	.97	.93	.86	.81
Texas	2.05	2.66	2.53	2.40	2.32	2.28	2.32	1.88	1.65	1.52
Utah	2.10	1.59	1.74	1.80	1.56	1.48	1.40	1.31	1.20	1.19
Virginia	1.00	.93	.75	.83	.86	.84	.76	.63	.68	.67
Washington	3.00	2.32	2.71	2.31	2.28	2.31	2.33	2.16	2.00	1.94
West Virginia	1.10	.82	.84	.80	.80	.77	.75	68	.65	.63
Wyoming	3.00	1.26	1.70	1.53	1.27	1.35	1.31	1.33	†1.37	1.21
Total bituminous	*1.21	1.00	.99	.99	.99	.96	.91	.86	.83	.81
Pennsylvania anthracite	*1.95	1.44	1.43	1.46	1.57	1.59	1.52	1.41	1.50	1.51
General average	*1.42	1.13	1.12	1.13	1 16	1.14	1.09	1.02	1.02	.99

* Exclusive of colliery consumption. † Includes Nebraska.

MANUFACTURE OF COKE.

Statistics of Coke Manufacture, 1880-1897.

(From United States Geological Survey.)

Year.	Establishments.	Ovens built.	Ovens Building.	Coal Used. Short Tons.	Coke Produced. Short Tons.	Total Value of Coke at Ovens.	Value of Coke at Ovens, per Ton.	Yield of Coal in Coke. Per Cent.
1880	186	12,872	1,159	5,237,741	3,398,300	$6,631,267	$1.99	63
1881	197	14,119	1,005	6,546,662	4,113,760	7,725,175	1.88	63
1882	215	16,356	712	7,577,648	4,798,321	8,462,167	1.77	63
1883	231	18,304	407	8,516,670	5,464,721	8,121,607	1.49	64
1884	250	19,557	812	7,951,974	4,873,805	7,242,878	1.49	61
1885	233	20,116	432	8,071,126	5,106,696	7,629,118	1.49	63
1886	222	22,597	4,154	10,688,972	6,845,369	11,153,366	1.63	64
1887	270	26,001	3,584	11,859,752	7,611,705	15,321,116	2.01	64
1888	261	30,059	2,587	12,945,350	8,540,030	12,445,963	1.46	66
1889	252	34,165	2,115	15,960,978	10,258,022	16,630,301	1.62	64
1890	253	37,158	1,547	18,005,209	11,508,021	23,215,302	2.02	64
1891	243	40,245	911	16,344,540	10,352,688	20,396,216	1.97	63
1892	261	42,002	1,896	18,813,337	12,010,829	23,536,141	1.96	64
1893	258	44,201	717	14,917,146	9,477,580	16,523,714	1.74	63
1894	260	44,772	591	*14,337,937	9,196,244	*12,273,569	1.337	64
1895	265	45,565	638	20,848,323	13,333,714	19,234,319	1.44	64
1896	341	46,944	333	18,694,422	11,788,773	21,660,729	1.837	63
1897	336	47,668	575	20,907,319	13,288,984	22,102,514	1.663	63

Coke Product, by States, for 1897.

(Tons of 2,000 pounds.)

State or Territory.	Coke Produced. Short Tons.	Total Value of Coke.	Value of Coke Per Ton.
Alabama	1,443,017	$3,094,461	$2.14
Colorado (*)	342,653	999,216	2.916
Georgia	33,000	42,240	1.28
Illinois	1,549	2,895	1.87
Indiana	2,904	5,795	1.995
Indian Territory	30,364	104,725	3.45
Kansas	6,181	9,272	1.50
Kentucky	32,117	45,454	1.41
Missouri	2,593	3,890	1.50
Montana	67,849	467,481	6.89
New Mexico	1,438	3,232	2.25
Ohio	95,067	$235,784	$2.48
Pennsylvania (†)	8,966,924	13,727,966	1.53
Tennessee	368,769	667,656	1.81
Virginia	354,067	495,864	1.40
Washington	26,189	115,754	4.42
West Virginia	1,472,666	1,933,808	1.31
Wisconsin	17,216	75,000	4.36
Wyoming	24,007	72,021	3.00
Total	13,288,984	$22,102,514	$1.663

*Includes coal used, coke produced, and its value in Utah.
†Includes coal used, coke produced, and its value in New York.

Average Yearly Prices, 1883-1897.

The following table shows the average value per short ton at the ovens of the coke made in the United States in the years from 1883 to 1897, inclusive, by States and Territories:

States and Territories.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Alabama	2.75	$2.50	$2.50	$2.65	$2.39	$2.34	$2.30	$2.41	$2.33	$2.31	$2.27	$2.025	$2.10	$2.07	$2.14
Colorado	4.36	3.45	3.88	3.99	4.00	4.00	3.43	3.90	3.24	3.31	†3.13	†2.85	†2.76	†2.88	†2.92
Georgia	2.20	2.13	2.04	2.17	2.20	2.12	1.57	1.48	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.17	1.28	1.28
Illinois	2.10	1.96	2.68	2.65	2.13	2.84	2.57	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.87
Indiana	....	....	....	2.93	2.81	2.68	3.12	3.28	2.00	2.02	1.58	2.00	1.94	1.99	1.99
Indian Territory	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.50	3.33	2.90	2.70	3.25	3.22	3.47	3.51	3.50	3.41	3.50	3.45
Kansas	1.96	2.02	1.65	1.54	1.91	1.96	1.91	2.37	2.35	2.18	2.18	1.855	2.14	1.81	1.50
Kentucky	2.87	3.94	3.14	2.23	2.18	2.04	2.28	1.80	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.73	1.46	1.55	1.41
Missouri	....	....	....	....	3.50	3.50	1.10	1.51	1.46	1.50	1.65	1.58	1.20	1.65	1.50
Montana	....	12.00	11.72	....	10.00	8.00	8.69	8.71	8.91	9.00	8.00	11.00	7.49	7.08	6.89
New Mexico	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.32	4.89	4.75	0	3.18	4.32	2.01	2.00	2.25
New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.80	....	....	....	....
Ohio	2.57	2.49	2.78	2.69	2.65	2.48	2.50	2.92	1.99	2.18	1.95	2.78	2.40	2.58	2.48
Pennsylvania	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.42	1.84	1.26	1.40	1.91	1.82	1.80	1.52	1.086	1.266	b1.79	b1.53
Tennessee	2.25	1.95	1.31	1.87	2.19	1.27	2.03	1.96	1.93	2.05	1.85	1.64	1.90	1.84	1.81
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.00	4.36	4.50	0	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.50	2.50	1.74	2.22	1.68	1.58	2.18	2.26	1.64	1.32	1.51	1.40
Washington	....	4.75	4.75	5.00	7.00	0	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.03	5.08	3.48	4.27	4.04	4.42
West Virginia	2.19	1.19	1.86	1.94	2.22	1.70	1.76	1.83	1.83	1.76	1.62	1.373	1.34	1.37	1.31
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	3.00	5.75	5.75	5.61	5.50	6.41	4.58	5.25	3.94	4.36
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.00	0	3.50	‡3.50	3.50	3.00	3.00
Average	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.63	2.01	1.46	1.62	2.02	1.97	1.96	1.74	1.337	1.44	1.34	1.66

† Utah included. ‡ Value estimated. b Average value, including New York.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the U. S. Geological Survey.)

CALENDAR YEARS.

PRODUCTS.		1896		1897	
Metallic.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Pig iron, spot value	long tons...	8,623,127	$90,250,000	9,652,680	$95,122,299
Silver, coining value (a)	troy ounces.	58,834,800	76,069,236	58,860,000	69,673,000
Gold, coining value (b)	troy ounces.	2,568,132	53,088,000	2,774,935	57,363,000
Copper (c), value at New York City	pounds.....	453,007,139	48,698,267	491,638,000	54,080,180
Lead (d), value at New York City	short tons...	187,000	10,472,000	208,192	14,885,728
Zinc, value at New York City	short tons...	81,499	6,519,920	99,980	8,498,300
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco	flasks (e).....	30,765	1,075,449	26,648	936,445
Aluminum, value at Pittsburg	pounds.....	1,300,000	520,000	4,000,000	1,500,600
Antimony, value at San Francisco	short tons...	601	84,290	756	109,655
Nickel (f), value at Philadelphia	pounds.....	17,170	4,464	23,707	7,823
Platinum, value (crude), San Francisco	troy ounces.	163	944	150	900
Total value metallic products		.....	$286,782,570	.....	$302,198,502
Non-Metallic—Spot Values.					
Bituminous coal (g)	short tons...	137,640,276	$114,891,515	147,789,902	$119,740,052
Pennsylvania anthracite	long tons....	48,010,616	81,415,785	46,814,074	79,129,126
Building stone		.....	31,846,171	.....	36,070,651
Petroleum	barrels (h)...	60,960,361	58,518,709	60,568,081	40,929,611
Natural gas		.....	12,450,260	.....	13,826,422
Brick clay		.....	9,000,000	.....	8,000,000
Clay (all other than brick)	long tons....	360,000	800,000	.....	1,000,000
Cement	barrels (i)....	9,479,473	6,378,385	10,989,463	8,178,288
Mineral waters	gallons sold.	25,446,312	4,129,862	23,255,911	4,599,106
Phosphate rock	long tons....	948,720	2,868,954	1,039,345	2,673,202
Salt	barrels (j)...	13,850,726	4,040,839	15,973,202	4,920,020
Limestone for iron flux	long tons....	4,120,102	2,060,000	4,247,688	2,124,000
Zinc white	short tons...	20,000	1,400,000	25,000	1,750,000
Gypsum	short tons...	224,139	572,344	288,982	755,864
Borax	pounds.....	13,506,000	675,400	16,000,000	1,080,000
Mineral paints	long tons (k).	48,032	530,455	60,913	795,798
Grindstones		.....	326,826	.....	368,058
Fibrous talc	short tons...	46,089	399,443	57,009	396,936
Asphaltum	short tons...	80,503	577,563	75,945	664,652
Soapstone	short tons...	22,183	354,065	21,923	365,629
Precious stones		.....	97,050	.....	130,675
Pyrites	long tons....	115,483	320,163	143,201	391,541
Corundum and emery	short tons...	2,120	113,246	2,165	106,574
Oilstones, etc.	pounds.....	.....	127,098	.....	149,970
Mica	pounds.....	.....	67,191	83,446	95,226
Barytes (crude)	long tons....	17,068	46,513	26,042	58,295
Bromine	pounds.....	546,580	144,501	847,149	129,094
Fluorspar	short tons...	6,500	52,000	5,062	37,159
Feldspar	long tons....	7,614	30,700	11,175	43,100
Manganese ore	long tons....	9,979	88,812	11,108	95,505
Flint	long tons....	12,274	21,038	11,952	26,227
Monazite	pounds.....	30,000	1,500	44,000	1,980
Graphite	pounds.....	536,618	48,460	1,255,510	54,277
Bauxite	long tons....	18,364	47,338	20,590	57,652
Sulphur	short tons...	5,260	87,200	2,275	45,590
Fullers' earth	short tons...	9,872	59,360	17,113	112,272
Marls	short tons...	60,000	30,000	60,000	30,000
Infusorial earth	short tons...	2,846	16,792	3,833	22,853
Millstones		.....	22,567	.....	25,932
Chromic iron ore	longitons....	786	6,667	None	None
Cobalt oxide	pounds.....	10,700	15,301	19,520	31,232
Magnesite	short tons...	1,500	11,000	1,143	13,671
Asbestos	short tons...	504	6,100	580	6,450
Rutile	pounds.....	100	350	100	350
Total value of non-metallic mineral products		.....	$334,187,373	.....	$329,113,845
Total value metallic products		.....	286,782,570	.....	302,198,502
Estimated value mineral products unspecified (l)		.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
Grand total		.....	$621,969,943	.....	$632,312,347

a $1.2929 per troy ounce.
b $20.6718 per troy ounce.
c Including copper made from imported pyrites.
d The product from domestic ores only.
e Of 76½ avoirdupois pounds net.
f Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte.
g Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania.
h Of 42 gallons.
i Of 300 pounds for natural cement, and 400 pounds for artificial Portland.
j Of 280 pounds net.
k Including metallic paints, ocher, umber, Venetian red, sienna, ground soapstone, ground slate, and mineral black.
l Includes antimony smelted from imported ores. The product of antimony ores in the United States was 86 short tons, valued at $2,845. This would yield about 50 tons of metallic antimony.
m Not reported.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

Comparative Summary, Iron and Steel, 1870, 1880, and 1890.

Iron and Steel Industry, by Geographical Divisions, 1880 and 1890.

(For the above information, consult "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 458 and 459.)

Iron and Steel Works in the United States, 1898.

(From the Report of United States Geological Survey, by James M. Swank.)

In 1897, the iron and steel works in the United States were classified as follows: Blast furnaces, 420; rolling mills and steel works, 504; Bessemer steel works, 45; open-hearth steel works, 99; crucible-steel works, 45; tin-plate works, 69.

Of the 420 furnaces that are mentioned, all but 79 use bituminous coal and coke and anthracite coal, the remainder using charcoal. The annual capacity of the whole number of furnaces, after making due allowance for those that are not likely to run again, was about 18,000,000 long tons in April, 1898. To the whole number of furnaces may be added 4 large new furnaces that are now in a forward state of construction, and these furnaces will add about 500,000 tons to the total annual capacity we have mentioned.

Omitting all forged products, the annual capacity in finished products of the rolling mills in April, 1898, was 17,929,850 long tons, against 14,763,920 tons in January, 1896. The number of puddling furnaces in April, 1898, each double furnace counting as two single furnaces, was 3,889, against 4,408 in January, 1896, a decrease of 519.

Of the whole number of rolling mills mentioned, 51 were prepared to roll standard, girder, light T, and other rails; 66 were equipped to manufacture all kinds of structural material, including bridge rods, building rods, plates for bridge work, structural tubing, etc.; 230 were equipped to manufacture plate, sheet, and skelp iron and steel; 46 were devoted in whole or in part to the manufacture of cut nails and spikes, 9 other works buying their nail plate; 24 made wire rods, and 79 made wire nails.

The total number of completed Bessemer steel works in April, 1898, including 2 Clapp-Griffiths plants and 1 Robert-Bessemer plant, was 45, containing exactly 100 converters. The annual converting capacity of the whole number of Bessemer steel plants in April, 1898, was 10,633,000 tons. No new Bessemer steel plants have been built since 1896.

In April, 1898, there were 99 completed open-hearth still plants, with 283 furnaces built and building, the whole number having an annual capacity of 3,522,250 tons of ingots and direct castings. At the same time there were 45 completed crucible-steel plants, with an annual capacity of 95,000 tons.

The number of pig and scrap iron bloomeries not connected with rolling mills or machine shops in April, 1898, was reduced to 10, of which several were then idle, while in the whole country there were only 2 forges that made blooms directly from the ore. Of all the Southern forges that once made bar iron directly from the ore, only one is left—Helton forge, in North Carolina, and it was not in operation in 1897.

Manufactures of Iron and Steel by Specified Industries.

For statistics of capital, number of establishments, number of employés, total wages, cost of materials, and value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing, see under heading "Manufactures of the United States," page 261, this volume.

Iron Ores.

IRON ORE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT COMPARED.

Year.	Red Hematite.	Brown Hematite.	Magnetite.	Carbonate.	Total.	Imports.	Total Supply.	Lake Superior.
1880.....	2,243,993	1,919,622	2,134,276	823,471	7,120,362	493,408	7,613,770	1,677,814
1890.....	10,527,650	2,559,938	2,570,838	377,617	16,036,043	1,246,830	17,282,873	8,944,031
1891.....	9,327,398	2,757,564	2,317,108	189,108	14,591,178	912,864	15,504,042	7,621,465
1892.....	11,646,619	2,485,101	1,971,965	192,981	16,296,666	805,585	17,103,251	9,069,856
1893.....	8,272,637	1,849,272	1,330,836	134,884	11,587,629	526,951	12,114,580	6,594,620
1894.....	9,347,434	1,472,748	972,219	87,278	11,879,679	168,541	12,048,220	7,682,548
1895.....	12,513,995	2,102,358	1,268,222	73,099	15,957,614	524,153	16,481,767	10,266,978
1896.....	12,576,288	2,126,212	1,211,526	91,423	16,005,449	682,806	16,688,255	10,566,359
1897.....	14,413,318	1,961,954	1,059,479	83,295	17,518,046	489,970	18,008,016	12,205,522

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE BY STATES, WITH TOTAL VALUATION AND AVERAGE VALUE PER TON

	1893. Long Ton.	1894. Long Ton.	1895. Long Ton.	1896. Long Ton.	1897. Long Ton.
Michigan	4,668,324	4,419,074	5,812,444	5,706,736	6,067,463
Minnesota	1,499,927	2,968,463	3,866,453	4,283,880	5,601,429
Alabama	1,742,410	1,493,086	2,199,390	2,041,793	2,098,621
Virginia	*616,965	*600,562	712,241	859,466	711,128
Pennsylvania	697,985	532,087	900,340	747,784	723,742
Wisconsin	439,429	347,501	649,351	607,405	554,155
Tennessee	372,996	292,831	519,796	535,484	604,497
New York	534,122	242,759	307,256	385,477	385,725
New Jersey	356,150	277,483	282,433	264,999	254,235
Colorado	171,670	250,199	240,937	215,819	187,314
Georgia and North Carolina	186,015	174,694	272,014	175,331	204,639
Ohio	68,141	58,493	44,834	58,480	54,417
Montana, N. Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming	†38,716	‡44,438	§47,026	44,596	39,965
Kentucky	36,714	42,548	42,093	30,096	12,464
Massachusetts and Connecticut	40,752	30,259	39,142	27,289	22,573
Maryland	13,830	7,915	981	11,502	11,500
Texas	25,650	15,361	8,371	4,777	13,588
Missouri	77,863	81,926	12,512	4,535	600
Total	11,587,629	11,879,679	15,957,614	16,005,449	17,518,046
Foreign ore imported	526,951	167,307	524,153	682,806	475,000
Total value of ore per ton	$19,265,973	$13,577,325	.....	$22,788,069	$18,953,221
Average value of ore per ton	$1.66	$1.14	$1.14	$1.42	$1.08

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE SHIPMENTS, BY RANGES, 1892 TO 1897.

Ranges—Gross Tons.	1892. Long Tons.	1893. Long Tons.	1894. Long Tons.	1895. Long Tons.	1896. Long Tons.	1897. Long Tons.
Marquette Range, Mich	2,680,194	2,064,827	1,935,379	1,982,080	2,418,846	2,673,785
Menominee Range, Mich. and Wis	2,259,367	1,563,049	1,255,255	1,794,970	1,763,235	1,767,220
Gogebic Range, Mich. and Wis	2,967,678	1,466,815	1,523,451	2,625,475	2,100,398	2,163,088
Vermilion Lake, Minn	1,158,072	815,735	1,055,229	1,027,103	1,200,907	1,381,278
Mesabi Range, Minn	4,245	684,194	1,913,234	2,839,350	3,082,973	4,220,151
Total	9,069,556	6,594,620	7,682,548	10,268,978	10,566,359	12,205,522

The following statement, compiled from the Cleveland "Iron Trade Review," shows the Lake shipments of iron ore in gross tons:

Year.	Marquette.	Escanaba.	Gladstone.	Ashland.	Two Harbors.	**Duluth.	Total Lake.	Rail.	Totals.
1892	1,026,338	4,010,085	115,886	2,223,683	1,165,076	4,245	8,545,313	528,930	9,074,243
1893	1,066,934	2,048,961	203,585	1,117,524	903,329	520,565	5,880,918	178,037	6,058,955
1894	1,424,409	1,657,240	79,109	1,731,703	1,373,344	1,367,286	7,633,091	115,841	7,748,932
1895	1,079,485	2,860,172	109,211	2,350,219	2,651,465	1,598,783	10,233,910	195,127	10,429,037
1896	1,564,813	2,321,931	220,887	1,566,233	1,813,992	1,988,932	9,644,036	290,792	9,934,828
1897	1,945,519	2,302,121	341,014	2,067,637	2,651,465	2,376,064	12,215,645	253,993	12,469,638
1898	2,245,973	2,808,513	335,956	2,391,088	2,693,245	2,630,610	13,650,788	300,000	13,950,788

IMPORTS OF IRON ORE, 1879 TO 1898, CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.
1879	284,141	1884	437,820	1889	853,573	1894	168,541
1880	493,406	1885	390,786	1890	1,246,830	1895	524,153
1881	782,897	1886	1,039,438	1891	912,856	1896	682,806
1882	589,655	1887	1,194,301	1892	806,585	1897	475,000
1883	490,875	1888	587,470	1893	526,951	1898	180,009

Number of Furnaces in Blast.

The following table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the close of each year since 1873:

Year.	Furnaces.	Year.	Furnaces.	Year.	Furnaces.	Year.	Furnaces.	Year.	Furnaces.
1873	410	1878	265	1883	307	1888	332	1893	137
1874	365	1879	388	1884	236	1889	344	1894	185
1875	298	1880	446	1885	276	1890	311	1895	242
1876	236	1881	455	1886	331	1891	313	1896	159
1877	270	1882	417	1887	339	1892	253	1897	191
				1898	202				

* Including West Virginia.
† Including Idaho and omitting Wyoming.
‡ Including Nevada and omitting Wyoming.
§ Including Nevada and Idaho.
** Superior shipments are included in Duluth.

The following table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the close of each year since 1892, classified according to fuel:

Fuel Used.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Bituminous coal and coke	141	84	127	163	105	146	152
Anthracite and anthracite and coke	72	34	34	56	32	29	30
Charcoal	40	19	24	23	22	16	20
Total	253	137	185	242	159	191	202

Iron and Steel.

Production of Pig Iron, in Long Tons, Classified by Fuel.

Fuel Used—Gross Tons.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Bituminous, chiefly coke	5,390,184	5,520,224	7,950,068	7,166,471	8,464,692	10,273,911
Anthracite and coke	1,297,646	794,667	1,214,297	1,064,745	911,628	1,203,273
Anthracite alone	49,883	120,075	56,602	111,667	21,149	
Charcoal	386,789	222,422	225,341	310,244	255,211	296,750
Total	7,124,502	6,657,388	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,680	11,773,934

Total Production of Pig Iron, 1810 to 1898.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1810	53,908	1870	1,665,179	1888	6,489,738	1894	6,657,388
1820	20,000	1875	2,023,733	1889	7,603,642	1895	9,446,308
1830	165,000	1880	3,835,191	1890	9,202,703	1896	8,623,127
1840	286,903	1885	4,044,526	1891	8,279,870	1897	9,652,680
1850	563,755	1886	5,683,329	1892	9,157,000	1898	11,773,934
1860	821,223	1887	6,417,148	1893	7,124,502		

Production of Pig Iron, by States.

The following table shows the production of pig iron, by States, in the order of their prominence

(Compiled from the reports of the American Iron and Steel Association.)

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Pennsylvania	4,415,329	4,193,805	3,643,022	3,370,152	4,701,163	4,024,166	4,631,634	5,537,832
Ohio	1,240,330	1,221,913	875,265	900,029	1,463,789	1,196,326	1,372,889	1,986,358
Illinois	701,107	949,450	405,261	604,795	1,006,091	925,239	1,117,239	1,365,898
Alabama	816,911	915,296	726,888	592,392	854,667	922,170	947,831	1,033,676
Virginia	292,778	342,847	302,856	298,086	346,589	386,277	307,610	283,274
Tennessee	267,625	300,081	207,915	212,773	248,129	248,338	272,130	263,439
New York	329,806	310,395	191,115	175,185	181,702	206,045	243,304	228,011
Wisconsin	219,854	174,961	131,772	91,595	148,400	158,484	163,909	172,781
West Virginia	129,438	154,793	81,591	80,781	141,968	108,569	132,907	192,699
Michigan	230,768	184,421	117,538	95,171	91,222	149,511	132,578	147,640
Kentucky	47,860	56,548	47,501	33,854	63,780	70,660	35,899	100,724
Colorado	21,061	31,441	45,555	73,669	58,508	45,104	6,582	.....
New Jersey	158,740	87,975	74,305	63,273	55,502	59,163	95,696	100,681
Georgia	29,185	9,950	39,675	40,268	31,034	15,593	17,092	13,762
Missouri	89,777	57,020	32,300	6,522	27,518	12,548	23,883	141,010
Maryland	147,820	99,131	151,173	5,600	10,916	79,472	193,702	190,974
Connecticut	20,135	17,107	12,478	7,416	5,615	10,187	8,336	6,336
Massachusetts	4,938	7,946	7,853	156	4,710	1,873	3,284	3,661
Texas	9,700	8,613	6,257	4,671	4,682	1,221	6,175	5,178
N'rth Carolina	2,840	2,908	2,843	.....	323	2,151	.....	.....
Oregon	10,987	7,628	4,739	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	14,641	7,700	5,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	14,071	10,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,201,630	9,157,000	7,124,502	6,657,388	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,680	.....

Consumption and Stock of Pig Iron.

(Estimated by J. M. Swank.)

Pig Iron—Gross Tons.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Domestic production	7,124,502	6,657,388	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,680
Imported	54,394	15,582	53,232	56,272	19,212
Stocks on hand January 1	535,616	707,318	661,328	506,132	847,686
Total supply	7,714,512	7,380,288	10,160,868	9,185,531	10,519,578
Deduct stocks December 31	707,318	661,328	506,132	847,686	874,978
Also exports	24,587	24,482	26,164	62,071	262,686
Approximate consumption	6,982,607	6,694,478	9,628,572	8,275,774	9,381,914

For earlier years the consumption has been:

Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.
1875	2,000,000	1881	4,982,565	1887	6,808,386	1893	6,962,607
1876	1,900,000	1882	4,963,278	1888	6,674,380	1894	6,694,478
1877	2,150,000	1883	4,834,740	1889	7,755,093	1895	9,628,572
1878	2,500,000	1884	4,229,280	1890	8,943,338	1896	8,275,774
1879	3,482,534	1885	4,348,844	1891	8,366,728	1897	9,381,914
1880	3,990,415	1886	6,191,354	1892	9,306,315		

THE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE STEEL.

(In Long Tons.)

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Bessemer	3,688,871	4,168,435	3,215,686	3,571,313	4,909,128	3,919,906	5,475,315
Open-hearth	513,232	669,889	737,890	784,936	1,137,182	1,298,700	1,068,671
Crucible	71,175	84,709	63,613	51,702	67,666	60,689	69,959
Miscellaneous	3,793	4,548	2,806	4,081	858	2,394	3,012
Total	4,277,071	4,927,581	4,019,995	4,412,032	6,114,834	5,281,689	7,156,957

PRODUCTION OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM 1860 TO 1897.

The following table, taken from the report of the American Iron and Steel Association, shows the progress of the iron and steel industries in the United States, and also the growth of the pig iron industry of Great Britain.

Calendar Year.	Total Shipments of Lake Superior Iron Ore. Gross Tons.	Production of Pig Iron in the United States. Gross Tons.	Production of All Kinds of Steel in the United States. Gross Tons.	Production of Iron and Steel Rails in the United States. Gross Tons.	Production of Pig Iron in Great Britain. Gross Tons.
1860	114,401	821,223	11,838	183,070	3,826,752
1861	49,909	653,164	.....	169,480	3,712,390
1862	124,169	703,270	.....	190,993	3,943,469
1863	203,055	846,075	8,075	246,221	4,510,040
1864	243,127	1,014,282	9,258	299,437	4,767,951
1865	236,208	831,770	13,627	318,118	4,825,254
1866	278,796	1,205,663	16,940	384,623	4,523,897
1867	473,567	1,305,023	19,643	412,596	4,761,023
1868	491,449	1,431,250	26,786	452,423	4,970,206
1869	617,444	1,711,287	31,250	529,988	5,445,757
1870	830,940	1,665,179	68,750	553,571	5,963,515
1871	779,607	1,706,793	73,214	692,619	6,627,179
1872	900,901	2,548,713	142,954	892,857	6,741,929
1873	1,162,458	2,560,963	198,796	794,712	6,566,451
1874	919,557	2,401,262	215,727	651,262	5,991,408
1875	891,257	2,023,733	389,799	707,600	6,365,462
1876	992,764	1,868,961	533,191	785,383	6,555,997
1877	1,015,087	2,066,504	569,618	682,776	6,608,664
1878	1,111,110	2,301,215	731,977	788,112	6,381,061
1879	1,375,691	2,741,853	935,273	993,993	5,995,337
1880	1,908,745	3,835,191	1,247,335	1,305,212	7,749,233
1881	2,306,505	4,144,254	1,588,314	1,646,518	8,144,449
1882	2,965,412	4,623,323	1,736,692	1,507,851	8,586,680
1883	2,353,288	4,595,510	1,673,535	1,214,905	8,529,300
1884	2,518,692	4,097,808	1,550,879	1,022,188	7,811,727
1885	2,466,372	4,044,526	1,711,920	976,978	7,415,469
1886	3,568,022	5,683,329	2,562,503	1,600,537	7,009,754
1887	4,730,577	6,417,148	3,339,071	2,139,640	7,559,518
1888	5,063,693	6,489,738	2,899,440	1,403,700	7,998,969
1889	7,292,754	7,603,642	3,385,732	1,522,204	8,322,824
1890	9,012,379	9,202,703	4,277,071	1,885,307	7,904,214
1891	7,062,233	8,279,870	3,904,240	1,307,176	7,406,064
1892	9,069,556	9,157,000	4,927,581	1,551,844	6,709,255
1893	6,060,492	7,124,502	4,019,995	1,136,458	6,976,990
1894	7,748,932	6,657,388	4,412,032	1,021,772	7,427,342
1895	10,438,268	9,446,308	6,114,834	1,306,135	7,703,459
1896	9,916,035	8,623,127	5,281,689	1,122,010	8,659,681
1897	12,463,793	9,652,680	7,156,957	1,647,892	8,789,455

General Summary of Trade, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Production of, in Gross Tons,—	1895.	1896.	1897.
Pig iron	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,680
Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese, included in pig iron	171,724	181,940	173,695
Bar, hoop, skelp, and structural iron and steel	3,005,765	2,731,392	3,081,760
Iron and steel structural shapes, included above	517,920	495,571	583,790
Iron and steel wire rods	791,130	623,986	970,736
Plate and sheet iron and steel, except nail plate	991,459	965,776	1,207,286
Iron and steel cut nails and cut spikes ... Kegs of 100 lbs.	2,129,894	1,615,870	2,106,799
Iron and steel wire nails ... Kegs of 100 lbs.	5,841,408	4,719,860	8,997,245
All rolled iron and steel, including cut nails and excluding rails	4,883,439	4,396,831	5,353,836
All rolled iron and steel, including both cut nails and rails	6,189,574	5,515,841	7,001,728
Bessemer steel rails	1,299,628	1,116,958	1,644,520
Open-hearth steel rails	697	705	500
Iron rails	5,810	4,347	2,872
Rails, total	1,306,135	1,122,010	1,647,892
Street rails, included above	163,109	145,210	122,244
Bessemer steel	4,909,128	3,919,906	5,475,315
Open-hearth steel	1,137,182	1,298,700	1,606,671
Crucible steel	67,666	60,689	69,959
Blister and patented steel	858	2,394	3,012
All kinds of crude steel	6,114,834	5,281,689	7,156,957
Ore, pig, and scrap blooms for sale	7,225	7,840	8,614
Tin-plates for year ended June 30 ... Lbs.	193,801,073	307,228,621	446,982,063
Value of imports of iron and steel	$25,772,136	$19,506,587	$13,836,204
Value of exports of iron and steel	$35,062,838	$48,670,218	$62,737,250
Production of iron ore	15,957,614	16,005,449	17,518,046
Imports of iron ore	524,153	682,806	489,970
Total consumption of iron ore	17,253,000	15,525,000	17,375,000
Shipments of anthracite coal from the mines in Pennsylvania	46,511,477	43,177,485	41,637,864
Imports of anthracite and bituminous coal	1,364,016	1,349,557	1,301,561
Exports of anthracite and bituminous coal	3,682,693	3,626,202	3,698,031
Iron and steel ships built in the fiscal year ended June 30	43	60	68

Imports and Exports of Iron and Steel, 1895, 1896, and 1897.*

Exports, Calendar Years.*

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Pig iron	$371,297	$943,022	$3,269,010
Bar iron	147,798	168,680	150,897
Band, hoop, scroll iron	8,169	12,303	44,754
Steel ingots, bars, rods	117,250	281,569	1,066,063
Cut nails & spikes	339,825	458,758	670,709
Horseshoe & wire nails	239,610	362,291	550,654
Iron plates & sh'ts.	32,170	48,905	175,799
Steel plates & sh'ts.	60,889	96,568	173,567
Iron rails	139,470	18,581	95,520
Steel rails	222,661	1,712,716	2,949,901
Wire	1,375,195	1,788,095	2,353,829
Car-wheels	113,195	103,607	136,852
Fire-engines	2,145	15,290	1,169
Locomotives	2,110,244	2,980,278	3,055,842
Stationary eng'ns.	192,985	265,882	359,698
Castings, n. e. s.	751,664	952,382	862,208
Cutlery	170,166	187,805	164,250
Firearms	$845,110	$733,663	$661,366
Builders' hardw'e.	2,766,532	3,787,680	4,027,757
Machinery	12,115,118	18,311,726	22,122,888
Printing presses & parts of	217,678	530,658	743,221
Saws and tools	2,012,000	2,352,572	2,377,325
Scales & balances	387,710	377,466	368,831
Sewing machines & parts of	2,988,006	3,051,168	3,193,136
Boilers and parts of engines	436,091	614,788	695,267
Stoves and parts of.	289,462	304,123	360,847
Other iron & steel manufactures	6,619,123	8,209,642	12,105,870
Total	$35,071,563	$48,670,218	$62,737,250
Agricult'r'l implements, addition'l.	$5,319,885	$4,648,729	$5,302,807

Imports, Calendar Years.*

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Pig iron, spiegel, & ferro-silicon	$1,337,978	$1,207,890	$484,655
Scrap iron & scrap steel	103,523	130,012	12,433
Bar iron	772,822	686,733	614,323
Iron and steel rails.	27,076	207,648	15,939
Cotton ties	102,309	235,830	3,686
Hoop, band, & scr'l iron or steel	2,925	5,664	2,873
Steel ingots, bil'ts, blooms, slabs, etc.	1,610,889	1,657,805	1,523,410
Sheet, plate, & taggers iron or steel.	727,638	328,421	170,385
Tin plates	11,482,380	6,140,161	4,366,828
Wire rods, of iron or steel	1,090,707	811,224	772,950
Wire & wire rope, of iron or steel	$716,901	$492,961	$344,855
Anvils	70,901	55,444	43,450
Chains	87,097	81,566	37,047
Cutlery	2,092,088	1,855,964	1,855,375
Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats.	61,083	55,540	39,908
Firearms	623,760	616,809	682,104
Machinery	2,199,518	2,321,986	1,370,985
Needles	314,416	289,809	387,375
All other	2,291,510	2,325,080	1,207,673
Total	$25,772,136	$19,506,587	$13,836,204

* For fiscal years ending June 30, 1897 and 1898, see under "Commerce of the United States."

Prices of Iron and Steel.

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL.

(By J. M. Swank.)

Year.	No. 1 Anthracite Foundry Pig Iron, at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron, at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron, Lake Ore, at Pittsburg.	Bessemer Pig Iron, at Pittsburg.	Steel Billets, at Mills, at Pittsburg.	Steel Rails, at Mills, in Pennsylvania.	Iron Rails, at Mills, in Pennsylvania.	Best Refined Bar Iron, from Store, at Philadelphia.	Best Refined Bar Iron, at Pittsburg.
1867	$44.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	$166.00	$83.13	$87.08	.....
1868	39.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.50	78.88	85.63	.....
1869	40.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	132.25	77.25	81.66	....
1870	33.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	106.75	72.25	78.96	.....
1871	35.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.50	70.38	78.54	.....
1872	43.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.00	85.13	97.63	.....
1873	43.75	.....	$35.80	....	.....	120.50	76.67	86.43	.....
1874	30.25	.....	27.16	.....	.....	94.25	58.75	67.95	.....
1875	25.50	.....	23.67	.....	.....	68.75	47.75	60.85	.....
1876	22.25	.....	21.74	.....	.....	59.25	41.25	52.68	.....
1877	18.88	.....	20.60	.....	.....	45.50	35.25	45.55	.....
1878	17.63	.....	18.09	.....	.....	42.25	33.75	44.24	.....
1879	21.50	.....	22.15	.....	.....	48.25	41.25	51.85	.....
1880	28.50	.....	27.98	.....	.....	67.50	49.25	60.38	.....
1881	25.12	.....	22.94	.....	.....	61.13	47.13	58.05	.....
1882	25.75	$22.60	23.84	.....	.....	48.50	45.50	61.41	$54.51
1883	22.38	19.33	19.04	.....	.....	37.75	.....	50.30	44.24
1884	19.88	17.71	17.17	. ...	.....	30.75	.....	44.05	38.45
1885	18.00	15.58	15.27	.....	.....	28.50	.....	40.32	36.59
1886	18.71	16.40	16.58	$18.96	.....	34.50	.....	43.12	38.06
1887	20.92	17.79	19.02	21.37	$32.55	37.08	.....	49.37	43.59
1888	18.88	16.21	15.99	17.38	28.78	29.83	.....	44.99	39.67
1889	17.75	15.48	15.37	18.00	29.45	29.25	.....	43.40	38.30
1890	18.40	15.82	15.78	18.85	30.32	31.75	.....	45.92	41.25
1891	17.52	14.52	14.06	15.95	25.32	29.92	.....	42.56	38.38
1892	15.75	13.54	12.81	14.37	23.63	30.00	.....	41.81	36.79
1893	14.52	12.73	11.77	12.87	20.44	28.12	.....	38.08	33.53
1894	12.66	10.73	9.75	11.38	16.58	24.00	.....	29.96	26.86
1895	13.10	11.49	10.94	12.72	18.48	24.33	.....	32.29	28.09
1896	12.95	11.09	10.39	12.14	18.83	28.00	.....	31.36	27.22
1897	12.10	10.48	9.03	10.13	15.08	18.75	.....	29.34	24.64

Average Monthly Prices of Iron and Steel in Pennsylvania, 1898 to 1898.

(By J. M. Swank.)

MONTHS.	Old Iron T Rails, at Philadelphia.	No. 1 Anthracite Foundry Pig Iron, at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron, Lake Ore, at Pittsburg.	Bessemer Pig Iron, at Pittsburg.	Steel Rails at Mills, in Pennsylvania.	Steel Billets at Mills at Pittsburg.	Best Refined Bar Iron, from Store, Philadelphia.	Best Refined Bar Iron, at Pittsb'g.
1898—January.....	$12.50	$12.00	$10.37	$9.00	$10.00	$18.00	$15.00	1.40c.	1.15c.
February....	12.50	11.87	10.25	8.97	10.06	18.00	15.12	1.35c.	1.15c.
March.....	12.50	11.75	10.25	9.06	10.37	18.00	15.37	1.35c.	1.05c.
April.....	12.44	11.75	10.25	9.22	10.35	18.00	15.30	1.25c.	1.05c.
May.....	12.00	11.65	10.25	9.12	10.41	18.00	14.94	1.25c.	1.05c.
June.....	12.00	11.44	10.25	9.14	10.42	17.50	14.75	1.25c.	1.05c.
July.....	12.00	11.25	10.25	9.11	10.31	17.00	14.75	1.25c.	1.05c.
August.....	12.05	11.30	10.25	9.19	10.35	17.50	15.62	1.25c.	1.05c.
September..	12.50	11.50	10.19	9.36	10.45	17.50	16.00	1.25c.	1.08c.
October.....	12.50	11.70	10.00	9.33	10.40	17.50	15.80	1.25c.	1.10c.
November..	12.70	11.75	10.00	9.24	10.22	17.00	15.12	1.25c.	1.04c.
December...	12.94	11.97	10.41	9.46	10.64	17.50	15.90	1.25c.	1.00c.
1897—January.....	14.00	12.75	11.06	9.66	10.77	25.00	15.90	1.40c.	1.22c.
February....	13.87	12.75	11.00	9.54	10.72	20.00	15.50	1.40c.	1.20c.
March.....	12.60	12.60	10.65	9.41	10.57	19.00	15.62	1.40c.	1.20c.
April.....	11.62	12.12	10.50	8.85	9.91	19.00	14.65	1.25c.	1.14c.
May.....	11.50	11.87	10.25	8.70	9.52	19.00	13.96	1.25c.	1.04c.
June.....	11.50	11.75	10.10	8.36	9.74	19.00	14.12	1.25c.	.99c.
July.....	11.50	11.75	10.19	8.36	9.39	19.00	14.00	1.25c.	.95c.
August.....	11.55	11.75	10.05	8.29	9.54	19.00	14.29	1.25c.	.99c.
September..	12.25	11.87	10.50	8.85	10.04	19.00	15.50	1.25c.	1.07c.
October.....	13.69	12.00	10.50	9.75	10.70	19.00	16.55	1.35c.	1.15c.
November..	13.15	12.00	10.50	9.56	10.52	19.00	15.87	1.35c.	1.15c.
December...	12.67	12.00	10.50	9.00	10.09	19.00	15.00	1.35c.	1.15c.
1896—January....	14.25	13.56	11.55	10.90	11.81	28.00	16.60	1.45c.	1.25c.
February...	14.75	13 50	11.50	11.00	12.95	28.00	17.69	1.40c.	1.25c.
March.....	15.00	13.45	11.30	10.92	12.25	28.00	17.19	1.35c.	1.2 c.
April.....	14.87	13.25	11.19	10.85	13.32	28.00	19.80	1.40c.	1.20c.
May.....	14.43	12.83	11.00	10.79	12.83	28.00	19.55	1.40c.	1.20c.
June.....	14.00	12.75	11.00	10.62	12.47	28.00	19.42	1.40c.	1.20c.
July.....	14.00	12.75	10.90	10.37	12.12	28.00	19.50	1.40c.	1.20c.
August.....	14.00	12.75	10.75	9.63	10.91	28.00	19.22	1.40c.	1.20c.
September..	13.50	12.50	10.75	9.50	11.31	28.00	19.41	1.40c.	1.20c.
October.....	12.75	12.56	10.81	9.87	11.71	28.00	19.73	1.40c.	1.20c.
November..	13.94	12.81	11.12	10.34	12.46	28.00	19.89	1.40c.	1.22c.
December...	14.50	12.75	11.25	9.94	11.54	28.00	18.00	1,40c.	1.25c.
1895—January.....	11.75	12.08	10.50	9.17	10.06	22.00	14.79	1.20c.	1.10c.
February...	11.75	12.00	10.50	9.09	10.15	22.00	15.01	1.20c.	1.10c.
March.....	12.00	12.06	10.50	8.99	10.28	22.00	14.94	1.25c.	1.10c.
April.....	12.00	12.00	10.50	9.27	10.69	22.00	15.42	1.30c.	1.10c.
May.....	12.25	12.06	10.45	9.81	11.15	22.00	16.25	1.35c.	1.12c.
June.....	13.75	12.50	11.12	10.55	12.39	22.00	18.85	1.35c.	1 22c.
July.....	15.30	13.80	12.05	11.45	14.14	24.00	21.06	1.60c.	1.32c.
August.....	16.12	13.75	12.31	11.97	15.02	24.00	22.05	1.70c.	1.36c.
September..	16.50	14.20	12.70	13.37	17.19	28.00	24.35	1.70c.	1.44c.
October.....	16.20	14.50	12.87	13.12	15.77	28.00	22.19	1.60c.	1.42c.
November...	16.50	14.44	12.44	12.65	13.94	28.00	19.90	1.60c.	1.40c.
December...	15.00	13.85	11.90	11.85	11.87	28.00	17.00	1.45c.	1.37c.
1894—January.....	13 00	13.37	11.56	9.88	10.90	24.00	16.10	1.55c.	1.30c.
February....	12.62	13.00	11.37	9.72	10.75	24.00	15.94	1.50c.	1.25c.
March.....	12.50	13.00	11.00	9.61	10.56	24.00	15.46	1.45c.	1.20c.
April.....	12.12	12.60	10.75	9 47	10.49	24.00	15.69	1.40c.	1.20c.
May.....	12.00	12.50	10.50	9.55	12.44	24.00	17.75	1.30c.	1.25c.
June.....	11.62	12.50	10.56	9.78	13.15	24.00	18.60	1.30c.	1.25c.
July.....	11.30	12.50	10.50	9.94	12.60	24.00	17.75	1.30c.	1.20c.
August.....	11.50	12.50	10.50	10.00	12.12	24.00	17.75	1.30c.	1.17c.
September..	11.50	12.50	10.50	10.02	11.58	24.00	17.30	1.25c.	1.17c.
October.....	11.50	12.50	10.50	9.84	11.02	24.00	16.00	1.25c.	1.15c.
November...	11.75	12.50	10.50	9.72	10.66	24.00	15.49	1.20c.	1.15c.
December...	12.00	12.50	10.50	9.47	10.31	24.00	15.11	1.25c.	1.10c.
1893—January.....	18.00	14.80	13.10	12.30	13.59	29.00	21.75	1.80c.	1.59c.
February....	18.50	14.75	13.00	12.25	13.51	29.00	21.56	1.80c.	1.56c.
March.....	18.00	14.69	13.00	12.25	13.75	29.00	22.34	1.75c.	1.57c.
April.....	18.00	14 58	13.00	12.25	13.86	29.00	22.73	1.75c.	1.55c.
May.....	17.50	14.85	13.00	12.25	13.51	29.00	21.69	1.75c.	1.55c.
June.....	16.62	15.00	13.00	12.25	13.50	29.00	21.87	1.75c.	1.52c.
July.....	16.00	15.00	13.00	12.00	13.21	29.00	21.37	1.70c.	1.52c.
August.....	16.12	14.50	12.94	12.00	13.08	29.00	20.62	1.70c.	1.50c.
September...	15.62	14.33	12.58	11.69	12.19	29.00	19.19	1.65c.	1.50c.
October.....	14.80	14.20	12.25	10.87	11.60	27.50	17.94	1.60c.	1.40c.
November...	14.00	13.75	12.00	10.66	11.46	25.00	17.31	1.60c.	1.35c.
December....	14.00	13.75	11.94	10.44	11.17	24.00	16.87	1.55c.	1.35c.

Tin and Terne Plates.

The following statistics relating to the production of tin and terne plates in the United States are compiled from an official report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The production for the fiscal years 1896 and 1897, according to weight and kind of plates, was as follows:

PRODUCTION.

	1896			1897		
	Lighter than 63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet. Pounds.	63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet and Heavier. Pounds.	Total Pounds.	Lighter than 63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet. Pounds.	63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet and Heavier. Pounds.	Total Pounds.
Tin-plates.....	182,045,569	30,543,612	212,589,181	307,965,826	47,381,844	355,347,670
Terne-plates.....	82,874,323	11,765,117	94,639,440	84,131,032	7,503,361	91,634,393
Total.....	264,919,892	42,308,729	307,228,621	392,096,858	54,885,205	446,982,063

CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN PLATES.

Of the fifty firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates, only one used foreign-made plates during a portion of one quarter, the amount being 57,208 pounds, out of a total production by the firm for that quarter of 213,687 pounds.

Of the fifty-three firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, fifty used wholly American rolled sheets and three used both American and foreign, with an aggregate output of 15,503,154 pounds. Of this amount, 4,226,523 pounds, or about 27 per cent. of the output, was made from foreign-rolled sheets.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	Tin-plates, Lbs. Net			Terne-plates, Lbs. Net		
	Lighter than 63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Feet.	63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Ft. & Heavier.	Total.	Lighter than 63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Feet.	63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Ft. & Heavier.	Total.
Second fiscal y'r under Law of Oct. 1, 1890. Period from—						
July 1, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,337,036	274,331	3,611,367	6,375,958	465,400	7,341,358
Oct. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1892.....	5,274,434	864,305	6,138,739	12,684,646	933,106	13,617,752
Jan. 1, 1893, to March 31, 1893.....	14,333,875	910,699	15,244,574	13,803,461	518,364	14,321,825
April 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893.....	19,425,336	1,323,091	20,748,427	18,115,741	679,419	18,795,160
Total.....	42,370,681	3,372,426	45,743,107	51,479,806	2,596,289	54,076,095
Third fiscal y'r under Law of Oct. 1, 1890.						
July 1, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1893.....	13,158,982	702,181	13,861,163	12,807,230	477,087	13,284,317
Oct. 1, 1893, to Dec. 31, 1893.....	14,048,471	633,574	14,682,045	12,252,823	416,373	12,669,196
Jan. 1, 1894, to March 31, 1894.....	24,815,641	1,497,920	26,313,561	11,486,747	460,103	11,946,850
April 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894.....	25,397,731	1,355,265	26,752,996	19,046,617	666,722	19,713,339
Total.....	77,420,825	4,188,940	81,609,765	55,593,417	2,020,285	57,613,702
First fiscal y'r under Law of Aug. 28, 1894.						
July 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1894.....	27,267,025	2,918,659	30,185,684	15,932,495	2,227,454	18,159,949
Oct. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894.....	15,065,370	3,905,796	18,971,166	12,647,045	1,652,819	14,299,864
Jan. 1, 1895, to March 31, 1895.....	22,938,252	5,361,202	28,299,454	13,683,645	2,628,042	16,311,687
April 1, 1895, to June 30, 1895.....	37,985,496	4,886,149	42,871,645	20,671,031	4,030,593	24,701,624
Total.....	103,256,143	17,071,806	120,327,949	62,934,216	10,538,908	73,473,124
Second fiscal y'r under Law of Aug. 28, '94.						
July 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1895.....	41,861,846	4,239,198	46,101,044	21,990,412	2,832,873	24,823,285
Oct. 1, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1895.....	40,006,811	8,648,953	48,655,764	19,687,699	3,159,193	22,846,892
Jan. 1, 1896, to March 31, 1896.....	46,604,697	7,302,709	53,907,406	16,082,087	2,725,884	18,807,971
April 1, 1896, to June 30, 1896.....	53,572,215	10,352,752	63,924,967	25,174,125	2,987,167	28,161,292
Total.....	182,045,569	30,543,612	212,589,181	82,874,323	11,765,117	94,639,440
Third fiscal y'r under Law of Aug. 28, '94.						
July 1, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1896.....	67,130,925	8,778,354	75,909,279	20,841,390	2,127,317	22,968,707
Oct. 1, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1896.....	64,195,397	12,214,736	76,410,133	17,545,744	1,574,299	19,120,043
Jan. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1897.....	76,945,606	11,987,416	88,933,022	20,867,595	1,887,909	22,755,504
April 1, 1897, to June 30, 1897.....	99,693,898	14,401,338	114,095,236	24,876,303	1,913,836	26,790,139
Total.....	307,965,826	47,481,844	355,347,670	84,131,032	7,503,361	91,634,393

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1895. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	1897. Pounds.
Total imports during fiscal year ended June 30.....	513,963,401	385,070,372	244,407,601
Total exports, same period.....	126,777,800	137,659,779	139,246,130
Net imports.....	387,185,601	247,470,593	105,161,471
Total domestic production.....	193,801,073	307,228,621	446,982,063
Approximate consumption in United States.....	580,986,674	554,639,214	552,143,534
Average annual capacity of mills completed June 30.....	450,000,000	560,000,000	600,000,000
Same, of mills completed and in process of construction June 30.	570,000,000	585,000,000	650,000,000

IRON TRADE OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

(Compiled from the Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, written by J. M. Swank.)

Great Britain.

Year.	Production, Iron Ore. Long Tons.	Imports, Iron Ore. Long Tons.	Production, Pig Iron. Long Tons.	Exports, Pig Iron. Long Tons.	Production, Bess. Steel. Long Tons.	Prod., Open-hearth Steel. Long Tons.	*Total, Steel. Long T'ns.
1880	18,026,050	3,060,331	7,749,233	1,632,343	1,044,882	251,000	1,375,282
1885	15,417,982	3,313,488	7,415,469	960,961	1,304,127	583,918	1,968,045
1890	13,780,767	4,964,459	7,904,214	1,145,268	2,014,843	1,564,200	3,679,043
1891	12,777,689	3,642,711	7,406,064	840,055	1,642,005	1,514,538	3,256,543
1892	11,312,675	4,233,811	6,709,255	767,053	1,500,810	1,418,830	3,019,640
1893	11,203,476	4,525,477	6,976,990	840,294	1,498,454	1,456,309	3,049,763
1894	12,367,308	4,875,689	7,427,342	830,985	1,595,384	1,575,318	3,210,702
1895	12,615,414	4,887,158	7,703,459	866,568	1,595,225	1,754,737	3,389,962
1896	13,700,764	5,438,307	8,659,681	1,060,165	1,815,842	2,317,555	4,233,397
1897	13,787,878	5,968,680	8,789,455	1,201,104	1,884,155	2,601,806	4,485,961

Year.	*Exports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.	Prod., Bess. Steel Rails. Long Tons.	Imports. Iron & Steel. Long Tons.	Year.	†Exports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.	Prod., Bess. Steel Rails. Long Tons.	Imports. Iron & Steel. Long Tons.
1880	3,792,993	732,910	281,329	1893	2,856,574	579,386	297,773
1885	3,130,682	706,563	307,939	1894	2,649,998	598,530	292,908
1890	4,001,430	1,019,606	323,840	1895	2,835,541	604,338	311,486
1891	3,240,146	662,676	314,941	1896	3,550,398	817,476	330,770
1892	2,739,279	535,836	301,357	1897	3,691,065	921,131	361,300

France.

Year.	Production, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Imports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Exports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Production, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Exports, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Production, Bess. and Op.-h'th St'l. Metric Tons.	‡Finished Steel. Mt.-T'ns.
1880	2,874,263	1,169,000	115,000	1,725,298	14,326	360,000	388,894
1885	2,318,104	1,420,000	90,000	1,630,648	5,823	528,000	553,839
1890	3,471,718	1,610,000	285,000	1,962,196	171,162	547,000	581,998
1891	3,579,286	1,438,000	299,000	1,897,387	98,058	605,000	638,530
1892	3,706,748	1,684,000	305,000	2,057,258	120,754	651,000	682,527
1893	3,517,438	1,630,000	302,000	2,008,096	104,547	639,000	664,033
1894	3,772,101	1,638,000	248,000	2,069,714	117,990	646,000	674,190
1895	3,679,767	1,651,000	237,000	2,003,868	161,307	691,000	714,528
1896	4,063,390	1,862,000	233,000	2,339,537	195,308	1,180,743	893 508
1897	.....	2,138,000	.....	2,472,143	.....	1,281,595	959,254

Year.	Production, Steel Rails. Metric Tons.	Total Exp'ts, Iron & Steel. Metric Tons.	Year.	Production, Steel Rails. Metric Tons.	Total Exp'ts, Iron & Steel. Metric Tons.
1880	280,000	22,532	1893	207,000	146,944
1885	356,000	29,815	1894	183,000	166,957
1890	176,000	278,259	1895	152,000	210,886
1891	212,000	150,144	1896	.....	288,075
1892	230,000	159,799			

Germany.

Year.	§Production, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	§Production, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Imports, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Exports, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Production, Steel. Metric Tons.	Production, Steel Rails. Met. Tons.
1880	7,238,640	2,729,098	238,572	318,879	660,591	407,731
1885	9,157,869	3,687,484	223,466	276,764	1,202,090	423,389
1890	11,406,132	4,658,450	405,627	181,850	2,222,099	559,746
1891	10,657,521	4,641,217	250,670	212,708	2,562,549	596,209
1892	11,539,133	4,937,461	215,725	177,768	2,756,217	535,494
1893	11,457,533	4,986,003	227,176	171,629	3,163,442	483,228
1894	12,392,065	5,380,038	211,848	232,370	3,641,624	568,819
1895	12,349,600	5,464,501	199,558	220,103	3,962,775	498,855
1896	14,162,315	6,372,575	337,181	192,915	4,793,226	.....
1897	15,448,212	6,879,541	.....	.....	5,119,300	.....

The imports of iron ore into Germany and Luxemburg in 1896 were 2,586,705 tons, and exports 2,642,384 tons.

* Includes crucible and other steel.
† Includes pig iron, and iron and steel rolled into finished forms.
‡ Includes steel rails.
§ Including Luxemburg.

Belgium.

Year.	Production, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Imports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Exports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Production, Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Imports, Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	*Production, Steel. Met. Tons.	Production, Steel Rails. Met. Tons.
1880....	253,499	.....	.....	608,084	.....	102,772	†87,042
1885....	187,118	‡1,451,806	‡176,530	712,876	‡141,462	125,461	76,744
1890....	172,291	1,644,422	171,654	787,836	245,956	201,817	122,370
1891....	202,204	1,534,276	192,127	684,126	183,542	206,305	131,601
1892....	209,943	1,679,443	225,650	753,268	149,563	208,281	125,648
1893....	238,788	1,684,679	171,120	745,264	158,660	224,922	104,496
1894....	311,222	1,942,883	258,529	818,597	227,428	341,318	113,661
1895....	312,637	1,857,623	328,427	829,234	225,665	367,947	122,357
1896....	307,061	2,069,676	389,235	959,414	324,389	498,765	.....
1897....	.....	.....	.....	1,034,732	.....	.....	.....

Austria-Hungary.

Year.	Production: Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Production: Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Production: Steel. Met. Tons.
1880.....	1,142,576	464,284	.....
1885.....	1,582,760	714,784	299,191
1890.....	2,153,789	965,380	499,600
1891.....	2,106,811	921,846	540,030
1892.....	1,913,831	940,646	590,080
1893.....	2,086,360	982,247	650,740
1894.....	2,115,222	1,072,357	705,650
1895.....	2,340,173	1,127,673	744,547
1896.....	2,718,295	1,217,782	880,696

Sweden.

Year.	Production: Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Production: Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Total, Steel. Met. Tons.
1880.....	775,344	405,713	39,281
1885.....	873,362	464,737	80,550
1890.....	941,241	456,103	169,286
1891.....	987,405	490,913	172,774
1892.....	1,293,583	485,664	160,471
1893.....	1,483,762	453,421	167,509
1894.....	1,927,212	462,809	168,740
1895.....	1,904,662	462,930	197,830
1896.....	2,039,019	494,418	257,649
1897.....	2,087,166	538,197	275,128

Spain.

Year.	Production: Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Production: Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Production: Total, Steel. Met. Tons.
1880.....	3,565,338	85,939	350
1885.....	3,933,298	159,225	487
1890.....	6,065,113	179,782	73,651
1891.....	5,122,784	278,460	70,258
1892.....	5,041,317	211,436	51,864
1893.....	5,419,070	234,563	77,808
1894.....	5,352,353	223,798	90,934
1895.....	5,762,582	206,452	73,254
1896.....	6,808,000	246,326	104,577
1897.....	7,468,500	297,100	101,800

Russia.

Year.	Production: Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Production: Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Production: Crd'e St'l. M. T'ns.	Production: St'l R'ls. M. Tons.
1880.....	1,023,705	448,411	307,305	206,642
1885.....	1,093,740	527,536	192,899	95,550
1890.....	1,796,130	926,471	378,431	166,156
1891.....	1,988,508	1,004,861	433,486	166,503
1892.....	2,044,178	1,071,800	514,984	185,585
1893.....	2,195,380	1,148,923	690,796	227,047
1894.....	2,484,938	1,332,489	703,958	242,510
1895.....	2,924,963	1,452,385	769,900	.....
1896.....	.....	1,612,069	625,000	.....
1897.....	.....	1,868,671	831,000	.....

The World's Total Iron and Steel Production.

Year.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Steel. Tons.	Year.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Steel. Tons.
1880.....	17,950,000	4,274,000	1893.....	24,813,000	12,750,000
1885.....	19,100,000	6,147,000	1894.....	25,600,000	14,089,000
1890.....	27,157,000	12,231,000	1895.....	28,871,000	16,449,000
1891.....	25,718,000	11,891,000	1896.....	31,099,831	17,581,131
1892.....	26,474,000	12,998,000	1897.....	33,520,005	20,407,222

* Finished steel only, including steel rails. † 1881. ‡ 1887.

CEREAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Acreage, Production, and Value of Principal Farm Crops in the United States (Calendar Years).

(From Government Statistics.)

Year.	Corn Area. Acres.	Corn Production. Bushels.	Corn Value.	Wheat Area. Acres.	Wheat Production. Bushels.	Wheat Value.
1870	38,646,977	1,094,255,000	$540,520,456	18,992,591	235,884,700	$222,766,969
1875	44,841,371	1,321,069,000	484,674,804	26,381,512	292,136,000	261,396,926
1880	62,317,842	1,717,434,543	679,714,499	37,966,717	498,549,868	474,201,850
1885	73,130,150	1,936,176,000	635,674,630	34,189,246	357,112,000	275,320,390
1890	71,970,763	1,489,970,000	754,433,451	36,087,154	399,262,000	334,773,678
1891	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	836,439,228	39,916,897	611,780,000	513,472,711
1892	70,626,658	1,628,464,000	642,146,630	38,554,430	515,949,000	322,111,881
1893	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	591,625,627	34,629,418	396,131,725	213,171,381
1894	62,582,269	1,212,770,052	554,719,162	34,882,436	460,267,416	225,902,025
1895	82,075,830	2,151,138,580	544,985,534	34,047,332	467,102,947	287,938,998
1896	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	491,006,967	34,618,646	427,684,346	310,602,539
1897	80,095,051	1,902,967,933	501,072,952	39,465,066	530,149,168	428,547,121
1898	77,721,781	1,924,184,660	552,023,428	44,055,278	675,148,705	392,770,320

Year.	Oats Acres.	Oats Bushels.	Oats Value.	Rye Acres.	Rye Bushels.	Rye Value.
1870	8,792,395	247,277,400	$96,443,637	1,176,137	15,473,600	$11,326,967
1875	11,915,075	354,317,500	113,441,491	1,359,788	17,722,100	11,894,223
1880	16,187,977	417,885,380	150,243,565	1,767,619	24,540,829	18,564,560
1885	22,783,630	629,409,000	179,631,860	2,129,301	21,756,000	12,504,820
1890	26,431,369	523,621,000	222,048,486	2,141,853	25,807,472	16,229,992
1891	25,581,861	738,394,000	232,312,267	2,176,466	31,751,868	24,589,217
1892	27,063,835	661,035,000	209,253,611	2,163,657	27,978,824	15,160,056
1893	27,273,033	638,854,850	187,576,092	2,068,485	26,555,446	13,612,222
1894	27,023,553	662,036,928	214,816,920	1,944,780	26,727,615	13,395,476
1895	27,878,406	824,443,537	163,655,068	1,890,345	27,210,070	11,964,826
1896	27,565,985	707,346,404	132,485,083	1,831,201	24,369,047	9,960,769
1897	25,730,375	698,767,809	147,974,719	1,708,561	27,363,324	12,239,647
1898	25,777,110	730,905,643	186,405,364	1,643,207	25,657,522	11,875,350

Year.	Barley Acres.	Barley Bushels.	Barley Value.	Buckwheat Acres.	Buckwheat Bushels.	Buckwheat Value.
1870	1,108,924	26,295,400	$20,792,213	536,992	9,841,500	$6,937,471
1875	1,789,902	36,908,600	27,367,522	575,530	10,082,100	6,254,564
1880	1,843,329	45,165,346	30,090,742	822,802	14,617,535	8,682,488
1885	2,729,359	58,360,000	32,867,696	914,394	12,626,000	7,057,363
1890	3,135,302	67,168,344	42,140,502	844,579	12,432,881	7,132,872
1891	3,352,579	86,839,153	45,470,342	849,964	12,760,932	7,271,506
1892	3,400,361	80,096,762	38,026,062	861,451	12,143,185	6,295,643
1893	3,220,371	69,869,495	28,729,386	815,614	12,122,311	7,074,450
1894	3,170,602	61,400,465	27,134,127	789,282	12,668,200	7,040,238
1895	3,299,973	87,072,744	29,312,413	763,277	15,341,399	6,936,325
1896	2,950,539	69,695,223	22,491,241	754,898	14,089,783	5,522,339
1897	2,719,116	66,685,127	25,142,139	717,836	14,997,451	6,319,188
1898	2,583,125	55,792,257	23,064,359	678,832	11,721,927	5,271,462

Year.	Potatoes Acres.	Potatoes Bushels.	Potatoes Value.	Hay Acres.	Hay Tons.	Hay Value.
1870	1,325,119	114,775,000	$74,621,019	19,861,805	24,525,000	$305,743,224
1875	1,510,041	166,877,000	57,357,515	23,507,964	27,873,600	300,377,839
1880	1,842,510	167,659,570	81,062,214	25,863,955	31,925,233	371,811,084
1885	2,265,823	175,029,000	78,153,403	39,849,701	44,731,550	389,752,873
1890	2,651,579	148,078,945	112,205,235	50,712,513	60,197,589	473,569,972
1891	2,714,770	254,426,971	91,024,521	51,044,490	60,817,771	494,113,616
1892	2,547,962	156,654,819	103,567,520	50,853,061	59,823,735	490,427,798
1893	2,605,186	183,034,203	108,661,801	49,613,469	65,766,158	570,882,872
1894	2,737,973	170,787,338	91,526,787	48,821,272	54,874,408	468,578,321
1895	2,954,952	297,237,370	78,984,901	44,206,453	47,078,541	396,185,615
1896	2,767,465	252,234,540	72,182,350	43,259,756	59,282,158	388,145,614
1897	2,534,577	164,015,964	89,643,059	42,426,770	60,664,876	401,390,726
1898	2,557,729	192,306,338	79,574,772	42,780,827	66,376,920	396,060,647

Year.	Tobacco Acres.	Tobacco Pounds.	Tobacco Value.	Cotton Acres.	Cotton Bales.	Cotton Value.
1870	330,668	250,628,000	$24,010,018	9,985,000	4,352,317	$292,703,086
1875	559,049	379,347,000	26,453,881	11,635,000	4,632,313	233,109,945
1880	602,516	446,296,889	36,414,615	15,475,300	5,708,942	280,266,242
1885	752,520	562,736,000	43,265,598	18,300,865	6,575,300	269,989,812
1890	722,198	522,215,116	43,100,532	20,809,053	8,652,597	369,568,858
1891	742,945	556,877,039	47,492,584	20,714,937	9,035,379	326,513,298
1892	725,195	498,621,686	46,728,959	18,067,924	6,700,365	262,252,286
1893	702,952	483,023,963	39,155,442	19,525,000	7,493,000	274,479,687
1894	523,103	406,678,685	27,760,739	23,687,950	9,476,435	287,120,818
1895	633,950	491,544,000	35,574,220	20,184,368	7,161,094	260,338,096
1896	594,749	403,004,320	24,258,070	23,273,209	8,532,705	291,811,564
1897	.....	.....	.....	24,319,584	11,095,676	319,491,412

Monthly Exports of Wheat and Flour from the United States

FOR THE CROP YEARS JULY 1 TO JUNE 30.

Wheat (Bushels).

Month.	1889-90.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
July	3,241,395	7,928,452	12,444,729	5,557,970	4,271,483	6,062,104	4,012,698
August	6,835,063	13,368,730	14,515,810	8,546,649	4,244,085	6,693,036	14,354,431
September	3,893,272	10,863,142	11,296,307	6,555,223	5,014,183	11,111,328	20,619,747
October	4,296;054	12,740,199	6,929,312	7,608,767	6,067,469	12,103,571	16,739,493
November	4,218,411	11,536,933	6,261,391	6,260,569	6,732,097	10,290,958	16,819,082
December	6,099,599	9,775,197	6,021,564	7,048,094	5,929,937	9,124,006	13,196,858
January	3,905,675	8,762,438	5,979,885	6,763,484	6,456,373	5,838,114	10,102,163
February	4,800,470	8,475,422	4,010,056	4,601,428	4,980,233	3,771,368	7,080,186
March	4,842,732	7,150,491	6,565,818	6,425,973	3,490,913	2,889,078	8,858,092
April	4,538,153	6,564,043	5,078,346	5,337,929	2,941,593	2,547,107	11,085,215
May	4,394,036	9,333,325	5,891,730	6,862,222	4,139,440	4,969,594	12,231,302
June	3,322,937	10,622,737	3,450,282	4,534,446	6,362,274	4,161,756	13,191,992
Total	54,887,767	117,121,109	88,415,230	76,102,704	60,650,080	79,562,020	146,623,250
Flour to wheat	55,042,700	74,791,526	75,867,898	68,710,014	65,793,888	65,562,952	68,548,711
Grand total, bush.	109,430,467	191,912,635	164,283,128	144,812,718	126,443,968	145,124,972	215,171,961

Flour (Barrels).

Month.	1889-90.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
July	860,037	1,207,045	1,501,539	1,193,321	906,574	1,365,767	1,178,929
August	1,063,257	1,369,889	1,893,098	1,523,852	1,126,692	1,465,914	1,022,880
September	955,306	1,618,522	1,693,217	1,331,907	1,399,508	1,479,377	1,199,192
October	1,126,107	1,766,080	1,472,705	1,561,109	1,456,725	1,482,511	1,152,239
November	931,234	1,402,262	1,249,828	1,256,215	1,080,412	1,272,916	1,285,136
December	1,228,423	1,699,643	1,153,318	1,294,158	1,450,520	1,588,918	1,843,841
January	909,262	1,169,195	1,366,297	1,219,307	1,572,887	1,295,949	1,501,788
February	1,016,954	1,060,724	1,164,017	999,270	1,488,401	975,224	1,368,533
March	1,163,316	1,437,408	1,335,757	1,119,774	1,129,833	1,114,637	1,480,314
April	1,194,525	1,254,767	1,390,266	1,248,260	1,062,273	830,631	1,206,058
May	997,911	1,325,349	1,414,667	1,427,606	931,523	845,498	1,096,368
June	785,379	1,229,455	1,224,854	1,094,113	1,015,516	852,208	1,018,667
Total, bbls	12,231,711	16,620,339	16,859,533	15,268,892	14,620,864	14,569,545	15,233,047

Exports of Indian Corn from the United States (Calendar Years).

Month.	1890. Bushels.	1893. Bushels.	1894. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1898. Bushels.
January	8,501,283	3,159,947	8,701,831	3,782,419	14,667,816	16,319,917	18,608,381
February	13,527,210	3,613,583	5,884,040	2,838,532	12,981,294	22,360,346	18,586,997
March	13,877,589	3,849,889	7,031,898	3,390,284	9,530,815	25,352,174	18,655,215
April	13,898,215	4,240,531	7,370,607	4,063,579	7,454,883	18,987,577	23,165,842
May	10,329,115	5,608,400	3,790,459	4,414,455	8,213,444	11,460,112	28,147,902
June	8,021,942	4,960,090	2,894,533	2,988,520	6,686,238	10,009,695	16,922,173
July	6,817,713	5,910,930	1,046,613	3,909,514	5,763,509	12,885,881	10,881,709
August	2,885,758	7,166,494	846,745	4,890,533	11,816,285	14,779,681	12,387,916
September	3,512,624	3,846,862	437,288	5,615,526	13,460,200	17,370,645	11,855,759
October	2,580,021	3,765,929	701,223	7,518,671	13,386,735	7,986,233	12,573,853
November	1,273,992	3,644,712	736,075	7,777,287	12,939,197	13,676,080	15,268,446
December	1,621,758	5,376,551	2,425,404	10,747,318	15,060,619	18,439,229	20,109,949
Total, bush	86,817,220	55,143,918	41,806,711	61,956,638	131,960,530	189,127,570	205,394,289
Total, corn & meal, bu.	88,227,136	56,182,362	42,836,135	63,012,502	133,164,646	192,000,874	209,210,851

Exports of Flour, Wheat, and Corn from the United States, with Values, from 1877 to 1898.

Fiscal Years July 1 to June 30.	FLOUR Barrels.	FLOUR Aggregate Value.	FLOUR Av. Val'e. Per Barrel.	WHEAT Bushels.	WHEAT Aggregate Value.	WHEAT Av. Val. Per Bushel.	CORN Bushels.	CORN Aggregate Value.	CORN Av. Val. Per Bush.
1877 78..	3,947,333	$25,095,721	$6 35.7	72,404,961	$96,872,016	$1 33.8	85,461,098	$48,033,358	$0.56.2
1878-79..	5,629,714	29,567,713	5 25.2	122,353,936	130,701,079	1 06.8	86,296,252	40,655,120	47.1
1879-80..	6,011,419	35,333,197	5 87.7	153,252,795	190,546,305	1 24.3	98,169,877	53,298,247	54.3
1880-81..	7,945,786	45,047,257	5 66.2	150,565,477	167,698,485	1 11.3	91,908,175	50,702,669	55.1
1881-82..	5,915,686	36,375,055	6 14.8	95,271,802	112,929,718	1 18.5	43,184,915	28,845,830	66.7
1882-83..	9,205,664	54,824,459	5 95.6	106,385,828	119,879,341	1 12.6	40,586,825	27,756,082	68.3
1883-84..	9,152,260	51,139,696	5 58.7	70,349,012	75,026,678	1 06.6	45,247,490	27,848,044	61.1
1884-85..	10,648,145	52,146,336	4 89.8	84,653,714	72,983,097	86.2	51,824,416	28,008,863	54.0
1885-86..	8,179,241	38,442,955	4 70.0	57,759,209	50,262,715	87.0	63,655,433	31,730,922	49.8
1886-87..	11,518,449	51,950,082	4 51.0	101,971,949	90,716,481	89.0	40,307,252	19,347,361	47.9
1887-88..	11,963,574	54,777,710	4 57.9	65,789,261	56,241,468	85.3	24,278,417	13,355,950	55.0
1888-89..	9,374,803	45,296,485	4 83.2	46,414,129	41,652,701	89.7	69,592,929	32,982,277	47.4
1889-90..	12,231,711	57,036,168	4 66.3	54,387,767	45,275,906	83.2	101,973,717	42,658,015	41.8
1890-91..	11,344,304	54,705,616	4 82.2	55,131,948	51,420,272	93.3	30,768,213	17,652,687	57.4
1891-92..	15,196,769	75,362,283	4 95.9	157,280,351	161,399,132	1 02.6	75,451,849	41,590,460	55.1
1892-93..	16,620,339	75,493,347	4 54.2	117,121,109	93,534,970	79.9	46,034,904	24,587,511	53.4
1893-94..	16,859,533	69,271,760	4 10.9	88,415,230	59,407,041	67.2	65,324,841	30,211,154	46.2
1894-95..	15,268,892	51,651,928	3 37.0	76,102,704	43,805,663	57.5	27,691,137	14,650,767	52.9
1895-96..	14,620,864	52,025,217	3 55.8	60,650,080	39,709,868	63.8	99,992,835	37,836,862	37.8
1896-97..	14,521,811	55,759,519	3 83.7	79,375,872	59,782,665	75.3	175,998,684	53,618,736	30.5
1897-98..	15,233,047	68,618,790	4 50.5	146,623,250	144,272,849	98.0	206,567,282	73,502,232	35.5

Exports of Breadstuffs for Calendar Years.

Exports of Wheat, All Ports, Bushels.

	Calendar Year 1898.	Calendar Year 1897.
Baltimore	18,542,034	15,304,069
Boston and Charlestown	12,288,150	9,502,108
Newport News	2,937,312	1,465,465
New York	49,909,158	25,085,806
Norfolk and Portsmouth	700,791	987,691
Philadelphia	5,660,284	4,801,006
Galveston	11,288,278	7,345,636
New Orleans	12,795,543	10,356,248
Puget Sound	6,179,635	4,958,192
San Francisco	6,419,933	15,076,819
Willamette	12,825,701	7,554,782
Duluth	1,688,572	1,231,469
Superior	3,326,870	2,250,732
Other customs districts	3,491,133	2,634,094
Total	148,053,394	108,644,977

Exports of Breadstuffs, Value, All Ports.

	Calendar Year 1898.	Calendar Year 1897.
Baltimore	$49,802,578	$40,908,107
Boston and Charlestown	26,540,850	19,216,562
Newport News	19,021,692	14,419,993
New York	98,951,183	69,995,486
Norfolk and Portsmouth	4,163,202	5,535,146
Philadelphia	25,609,134	16,253,312
Galveston	12,159,329	8,269,951
New Orleans	20,601,999	19,326,855
Puget Sound	7,019,361	6,035,708
San Francisco	9,951,318	21,051,315
Willamette	12,330,820	8,028,419
Duluth	2,236,751	2,152,646
Superior	5,382,169	2,945,980
Other ports	14,986,971	8,396,628
Total	$308,757,363	$243,121,108

Exports of Oats, All Ports, Bushels.

	Calendar Year 1898.	Calendar Year 1897.
Baltimore	4,859,686	5,270,096
Boston and Charlestown	8,324,673	4,582,337
Newport News	3,088,737	2,655,900
New York	23,864,946	34,714,008
Mobile	4,830	3,058
Philadelphia	5,772,574	2,432,357
New Orleans	1,662,956	1,294,518
Puget Sound	77,398	72,154
San Francisco	80,911	84,382
Willamette	2,023	5,822
Superior	733,043	2,063
Other customs districts	1,462,140	1,149,537
Total	49,883,912	52,263,174

Exports of Corn, All Ports, Bushels.

	Calendar Year 1898.	Calendar Year 1897.
Baltimore	45,096,477	43,048,008
Boston and Charlestown	11,542,828	9,424,644
Newport News	16,115,375	16,762,589
New York	39,632,273	33,206,509
Norfolk and Portsmouth	9,383,325	12,427,373
Philadelphia	29,851,346	25,140,487
Galveston	5,565,600	4,073,021
New Orleans	20,735,569	27,714,472
Puget Sound	54,566	38,879
San Francisco	55,800	136,313
Superior	928,867	955
Mobile	1,612,870	1,736,254
Other customs districts	24,695,989	14,497,401
Total	205,394,289	188,083,471

Acreage, Production, and Value of Corn and Wheat in 1897, by States.

State or Territory.	Corn Acres.	Corn Bushels.	Corn Value.	Wheat Acres.	Wheat Bushels.	Wheat Value.
Maine	9,903	366,411	$172,213	1,494	24,651	$26,130
New Hampshire	24,064	818,176	368,179	511	8,176	8,994
Vermont	45,237	1,583,295	680,817	3,518	59,806	62,196
Massachusetts	39,486	1,283,295	603,149	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	8,494	263,314	142,190	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	45,258	1,425,627	698,557	150	3,000	3,000
New York	494,682	15,335,142	6,134,057	344,608	7,374,611	6,637,150
New Jersey	271,283	8,545,414	3,247,257	116,464	2,154,584	2,003,763
Pennsylvania	1,246,281	44,866,116	15,254,479	1,434,498	28,259,611	25,716,246
Delaware	219,773	6,373,417	1,912,025	57,187	1,229,526	1,155,749
Maryland	616,774	20,353,542	6,106,063	639,430	12,277,056	11,417,662
Virginia	1,752,898	31,552,164	11,989,822	704,322	8,451,864	7,775,715
North Carolina	2,409,505	31,323,565	13,469,133	521,210	4,169,680	3,919,499
South Carolina	1,700,881	15,307,929	7,500,885	87,095	757,726	894,117
Georgia	2,924,824	32,173,064	15,443,071	173,824	1,633,946	1,682,964
Florida	476,372	3,810,976	2,096,037	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	2,543,694	30,524,328	14,041,191	30,286	302,860	305,889
Mississippi	2,092,824	30,345,948	13,655,677	1,237	12,370	12,246
Louisiana	1,269,149	21,575,533	9,708,990	.....	.....	.....
Texas	3,901,359	72,175,142	29,591,808	444,826	7,028,251	6,255,143
Arkansas	2,223,785	35,580,560	14,232,224	169,821	1,783,120	1,497,821
Tennessee	3,062,028	63,672,588	22,922,132	897,540	10,052,448	9,549,826
West Virginia	694,053	17,004,298	6,801,719	439,062	5,883,431	5,236,125
Kentucky	2,803,728	64,485,744	22,570,010	903,187	12,283,343	10,962,754
Ohio	2,835,864	92,165,580	23,041,395	2,251,428	38,049,133	33,483,237
Michigan	990,511	31,201,096	8,424,296	1,519,240	23,700,144	20,619,125
Indiana	3,660,844	109,825,320	23,063,317	2,513,477	32,675,201	29,080,929
Illinois	7,167,018	232,928,085	48,914,898	1,465,570	11,578,006	10,304,423
Wisconsin	1,019,551	33,645,183	8,411,296	615,262	7,690,775	6,460,251
Minnesota	993,880	25,840,880	6,201,811	4,607,008	59,891,104	46,116,150
Iowa	7,589,281	220,089,149	37,415,155	1,011,778	13,153,114	9,864,836
Missouri	6,612,457	171,923,882	41,261,732	1,567,162	14,104,458	11,988,789
Kansas	9,024,596	162,442,728	35,737,400	3,096,655	47,998,152	35,518,632
Nebraska	8,042,283	241,268,490	41,015,643	1,898,286	27,452,647	18,942,326
South Dakota	993,987	23,855,688	5,009,694	2,680,156	21,441,248	14,794,461
North Dakota	25,060	426,020	136,326	2,752,772	28,353,552	20,981,628
Montana	1,065	19,170	12,460	69,792	2,268,240	1,542,403
Wyoming	2,359	28,308	14,154	19,083	477,075	333,952
Colorado	176,525	3,353,975	1,274,510	213,231	5,117,544	3,582,281
New Mexico	24,503	661,581	383,717	178,452	4,282,848	3,212,136
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	20,599	370,782	274,379
Utah	8,477	186,494	102,572	151,940	3,190,740	2,169,703
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	34,298	833,441	750,097
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	123,076	2,707,672	1,895,370
Washington	6,477	116,586	64,122	856,368	20,124,648	13,684,761
Oregon	13,258	331,450	175,668	1,067,943	18,155,031	13,071,622
California	60,720	1,912,680	1,071,101	3,239,402	32,394,020	26,887,037
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	546,818	10,389,542	7,896,052
Total	80,095,051	1,902,967,933	$501,072,952	39,465,066	530,149,168	$428,547,121

Weekly Visible Supply of Grain, United States and Canada, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

(From Reports of the New York Produce Exchange.)

		Corn 1898. Bushels.	Corn 1897. Bushels.	Corn 1896. Bushels.	Wheat 1896. Bushels.	Wheat 1897. Bushels.	Wheat 1896. Bushels.
Jan.	1	38,421,000	19,852,000	5,840,000	38,816,000	54,651,000	69,848,000
	8	39,518,000	20,526,000	6,181,000	38,863,000	53,872,000	68,945,000
	15	41,134,000	21,522,000	7,674,000	37,848,000	52,459,000	67,998,000
	22	41,789,000	21,718,000	10,430,000	37,158,000	51,295,000	67,523,000
	29	40,581,000	21,938,000	11,976,000	36,602,000	49,591,000	66,734,000
Feb.	5	39,508,000	23,332,000	12,174,000	36,022,000	47,885,000	66,119,000
	12	38,572,000	24,394,000	11,960,000	35,634,000	46,658,000	65,927,000
	19	39,908,000	26,418,000	11,516,000	35,432,000	45,215,000	65,010,000
	26	40,870,000	26,408,000	13,088,000	34,088,000	43,797,000	64,089,000
March	5	41,471,000	26,377,000	14,050,000	33,012,000	42,768,000	62,536,000
	12	42,652,000	26,795,000	14,898,000	32,415,000	41,449,000	62,123,000
	19	43,388,000	26,077,000	15,852,000	31,417,000	40,430,000	61,348,000
	26	43,402,000	25,152,000	16,530,000	30,061,000	39,023,000	61,048,000
April	2	42,647,000	25,318,000	16,989,000	30,223,000	38,612,000	60,322,000
	9	40,100,000	24,967,000	16,846,000	30,129,000	37,706,000	59,330,000
	16	34,917,000	24,108,000	17,170,000	29,155,000	36,979,000	58,483,000
	23	31,649,000	21,715,000	15,156,000	25,914,000	36,201,000	58,030,000
	30	27,044,000	16,997,000	11,319,000	23,263,000	34,412,000	55,519,000
May	7	24,998,000	15,061,000	10,337,000	22,528,000	31,862,000	54,000,000
	14	22,460,000	13,868,000	9,153,000	21,986,000	29,737,000	53,146,000
	21	19,504,000	11,475,000	7,990,000	23,085,000	28,296,000	51,298,000
	28	20,115,000	12,217,000	8,905,000	23,672,000	26,889,000	50,340,000

		Corn			Wheat		
		1898. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1898. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.
June	4	21,159,000	14,000,000	9,867,000	22,587,000	24,450,000	50,147,000
	11	21,862,000	16,621,000	9,406,000	19,081,000	22,686,000	49,486,000
	18	22,172,000	17,367,000	9,370,000	19,088,000	20,673,000	48,819,000
	25	22,424,000	16,913,000	8,760,000	17,225,000	18,793,000	47,860,000
July	2	22,574,000	15,977,000	9,100,000	14,700,000	17,583,000	47,198,000
	9	22,855,000	15,425,000	9,188,000	12,516,000	16,609,000	47,220,000
	16	19,983,000	15,130,000	8,666,000	10,461,000	15,324,000	46,743,000
	23	18,679,000	16,179,000	8,810,000	9,382,000	16,031,000	47,142,000
	30	17,575,000	15,696,000	10,752,000	9,093,000	17,814,000	46,754,000
Aug.	6	17,920,000	16,511,000	12,218,000	8,254,000	17,650,000	46,429,000
	13	16,017,000	18,507,000	13,750,000	6,897,000	17,226,000	45,876,000
	20	16,123,000	21,956,000	14,100,000	5,850,000	16,729,000	45,189,000
	27	16,530,000	27,873,000	13,984,000	5,927,000	15,473,000	45,574,000
Sept.	3	16,854,000	31,220,000	13,781,000	7,147,000	14,817,000	46,495,000
	10	17,360,000	33,604,000	13,007,000	8,407,000	15,766,000	47,602,000
	17	19,249,000	33,737,000	13,621,000	10,188,000	17,140,000	49,656,000
	24	19,652,000	35,649,000	13,218,000	9,308,000	20,045,000	48,715,000
Oct.	1	21,406,000	37,048,000	13,877,000	11,263,000	21,104,000	50,116,000
	8	22,202,000	37,704,000	14,468,000	12,210,000	22,794,000	52,434,000
	15	24,562,000	40,498,000	17,175,000	14,598,000	23,933,000	54,808,000
	22	24,633,000	44,772,000	17,856,000	14,848,000	24,622,000	57,285,000
	29	24,808,000	45,998,000	19,340,000	15,476,000	26,974,000	58,679,000
Nov.	5	23,797,000	45,108,000	19,294,000	17,000,000	29,062,000	59,923,000
	12	23,529,000	43,440,000	18,195,000	19,124,000	31,973,000	60,958,000
	19	23,239,000	43,342,000	18,150,000	21,392,000	32,708,000	59,971,000
	26	22,263,000	42,058,000	18,228,000	23,369,000	33,656,000	58,914,000
Dec.	3	20,369,000	40,950,000	17,406,000	24,098,000	34,836,000	56,312,000
	10	17,847,000	40,681,000	17,461,000	26,738,000	34,744,000	54,284,000
	17	18,153,000	38,539,000	18,073,000	30,559,000	35,565,000	55,163,000
	24	18,700,000	38,149,000	18,893,000	28,783,000	36,619,000	54,433,000

		Rye			Oats			Barley		
		1898. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1898. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1898. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.
Jan.	1	4,055,000	3,067,000	1,553,000	12,244,000	14,089,000	6,537,000	4,441,000	4,408,000	3,750,000
	8	4,100,000	3,160,000	1,532,000	14,772,000	13,686,000	6,369,000	4,070,000	4,076,000	3,731,000
	15	4,151,000	3,443,000	1,554,000	15,063,000	13,621,000	6,615,000	3,582,000	3,877,000	3,426,000
	22	4,002,000	3,665,000	1,549,000	14,540,000	13,153,000	6,253,000	3,161,000	3,602,000	3,136,000
	29	3,840,000	3,825,000	1,520,000	15,112,000	13,172,000	6,443,000	3,028,000	3,458,000	2,799,000
Feb.	5	3,596,000	3,864,000	1,554,000	14,766,000	13,324,000	6,540,000	2,673,000	3,321,000	2,562,000
	12	3,948,000	3,910,000	1,553,000	14,013,000	13,494,000	6,956,000	2,668,000	3,382,000	2,295,000
	19	3,634,000	3,877,000	1,541,000	13,362,000	13,565,000	6,918,000	2,314,000	3,396,000	2,130,000
	26	3,660,000	3,582,000	1,507,000	13,473,000	13,897,000	7,001,000	2,165,000	3,315,000	1,927,000
Mar.	5	3,576,000	3,574,000	1,487,000	13,184,000	13,723,000	7,227,000	1,891,000	3,213,000	1,697,000
	12	3,409,000	3,616,000	1,467,000	12,866,000	13,528,000	7,410,000	1,650,000	3,135,000	1,533,000
	19	3,291,000	3,648,000	1,518,000	12,317,000	13,797,000	8,164,000	1,506,000	3,068,000	1,336,000
	26	3,265,000	3,705,000	1,488,000	11,636,000	13,796,000	8,526,000	1,517,000	3,165,000	1,195,000
Apl.	2	3,203,000	3,652,000	1,523,000	12,045,000	13,616,000	9,020,000	1,173,000	2,812,000	1,140,000
	9	3,511,000	3,642,000	1,509,000	13,540,000	13,287,000	9,341,000	1,137,000	2,705,000	1,099,000
	16	3,076,000	3,630,000	1,518,000	12,746,000	13,657,000	9,483,000	1,095,000	3,298,000	1,037,000
	23	2,860,000	3,526,000	1,510,000	11,775,000	13,711,000	9,737,000	894,000	3,073,000	1,229,000
	30	2,830,000	3,195,000	1,424,000	11,218,000	11,722,000	8,240,000	851,000	2,294,000	1,139,000
May	7	1,886,000	3,153,000	1,555,000	9,534,000	10,895,000	7,852,000	616,000	1,589,000	1,112,000
	14	1,427,000	3,091,000	1,550,000	8,704,000	9,876,000	7,890,000	583,000	1,467,000	808,000
	21	1,478,000	2,898,000	1,526,000	8,114,000	8,889,000	7,615,000	539,000	1,524,000	941,000
	28	1,420,000	2,621,000	1,434,000	7,197,000	8,969,000	8,303,000	563,000	1,414,000	857,000
June	4	1,282,000	2,343,000	1,547,000	7,869,000	9,429,000	8,315,000	583,000	1,357,000	802,000
	11	1,178,000	2,361,000	1,590,000	7,118,000	9,756,000	8,430,000	497,000	1,517,000	878,000
	18	1,039,000	2,342,000	1,521,000	7,092,000	9,092,000	8,396,000	523,000	1,143,000	957,000
	25	1,017,000	2,292,000	1,547,000	7,600,000	9,035,000	8,716,000	366,000	1,202,000	729,000
July	2	922,000	2,250,000	1,462,000	6,186,000	8,218,000	8,548,000	330,000	1,157,000	813,000
	9	878,000	2,097,000	1,445,000	5,940,000	6,949,000	8,228,000	374,000	801,000	768,000
	16	460,385	2,048,000	1,656,000	5,577,000	7,003,000	7,107,000	385,000	1,008,000	748,000
	23	481,005	1,771,000	1,557,000	4,272,000	6,651,000	6,537,000	345,000	954,000	740,000
	30	305,000	1,772,000	1,598,000	3,440,000	6,528,000	7,116,000	343,000	825,000	718,000
Aug.	6	437,000	1,642,000	1,626,000	3,352,000	6,551,000	6,945,000	298,000	831,000	639,000
	13	449,000	1,536,000	1,596,000	3,081,000	6,680,000	7,279,000	243,000	862,000	612,000
	20	401,000	1,675,000	1,676,000	2,910,000	8,005,000	6,907,000	245,000	812,000	708,000
	27	432,000	1,816,000	1,699,000	3,298,000	9,270,000	6,735,000	297,000	1,046,000	740,000
Sept.	3	658,000	2,289,000	1,769,000	4,239,000	9,543,000	7,274,000	250,000	1,306,000	1,108,000
	10	599,000	2,349,000	1,777,000	4,277,000	9,701,000	8,078,000	438,000	1,330,000	1,152,000
	17	625,000	2,425,000	1,963,000	4,701,000	10,752,000	8,460,000	660,000	1,394,000	1,338,000
	24	746,000	2,526,000	1,967,000	4,754,000	10,850,000	8,951,000	1,156,000	1,644,000	1,510,000
Oct.	1	771,000	2,868,000	2,007,000	5,447,000	10,719,000	9,084,000	1,619,000	2,279,000	2,205,000
	8	718,000	2,948,000	2,032,000	5,469,000	13,382,000	9,533,000	2,319,000	2,772,000	2,920,000
	15	1,308,000	3,160,000	2,350,000	6,080,000	14,884,000	10,035,000	2,750,000	3,407,000	3,411,000
	22	1,339,000	3,251,000	2,505,000	6,164,000	15,868,000	10,901,000	3,204,000	3,672,000	4,416,000
	29	1,128,000	3,442,000	2,544,000	6,373,000	15,364,000	11,751,000	3,267,000	3,817,000	5,907,000
Nov.	5	970,000	3,818,000	2,670,000	5,976,000	15,390,000	12,443,000	3,192,000	4,115,000	5,942,000
	12	1,021,000	3,797,000	2,708,000	5,499,000	14,288,000	12,759,000	3,341,000	4,324,000	6,250,000
	19	1,021,000	3,565,000	2,657,000	5,756,000	15,517,000	12,208,000	3,784,000	4,613,000	6,146,000
	26	1,139,000	3,603,000	2,550,000	5,586,000	15,261,000	12,474,000	3,898,000	5,891,000	5,357,000
Dec.	3	1,022,000	3,553,000	2,404,000	5,546,000	15,467,000	12,297,000	3,838,000	4,750,000	4,834,000
	10	1,228,000	3,681,000	2,582,000	5,361,000	14,351,000	11,359,000	4,002,000	4,889,000	5,493,000
	17	1,126,000	3,645,000	2,831,000	6,009,000	14,383,000	12,434,000	4,169,000	4,605,000	5,130,000
	24	1,311,000	3,710,000	2,996,000	5,947,000	12,772,000	13,476,000	4,144,000	4,789,000	4,875,000

Receipts of Domestic Produce at New York for Years 1893 to 1898.

(From the Report of the New York Produce Exchange.)

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Flour.....bbls..	3,957,274	3,710,400	3,477,007	2,099,102	3,341,150	3,070,292
Flour.....sks..	5,926,509	5,643,489	4,097,840	4,487,046	5,294,594	5,872,817
Wheat.....bush..	48,777,985	30,775,426	28,922,427	28,264,697	38,445,250	59,989,427
Corn.....bush..	19,436,610	19,999,411	25,744,978	29,162,950	39,636,895	42,752,363
Oats.....bush..	29,597,902	26,657,514	25,207,100	42,907,750	54,624,126	41,265,625
Barley.....bush..	3,806,195	3,806,051	3,494,208	11,772,300	10,218,512	4,919,150
Malt.....bush..	4,062,900	4,379,100	3,921,700	3,828,700	4,090,500	3,725,450
Rye.....bush..	556,178	250,645	161,035	4,390,250	7,059,350	7,881,360
Buckwheat.....bush..	272,225	314,843	892,110	2,021,210	2,025,887	2,389,175
Peas.....bush..	572,680	517,150	480,500	381,162	436,362	581,198
B. E. peas.....bags..	4,684	7,890	7,097	4,353	3,141	1,355
Beans.....bbls..	98,357	93,263	134,678	211,046	309,026	202,672
Oatmeal.....bbls..	92,331	78,917	82,845	120,714	161,968	194,839
Cornmeal.....bbls..	488,749	490,654	489,409	437,677	505,940	533,866
Buckwheat flour.....sks..	65,236	53,508	64,223	62,729	48,294	54,719
Hominy.....pkgs..	26,469	19,867	19,283	24,217	49,763	122,339
Hominy chop.....tons..	866	458	380	287	.....	513
Feed.....tons..	15,906	12,624	16,297	25,814	95,983	78,295
Grass seed.....bags..	189,274	174,866	130,636	130,317	137,234	175,944
Flax seed.....bush..	3,866,100	325,400	1,309,020	6,222,183	2,508,359	3,223,500
Hops.....bales..	159,166	144,852	155,513	129,341	97,471	157,486
Whiskey.....bbls..	94,923	94,039	48,799	52,639	56,363	62,355
Highwines.....bbls..	69,648	71,572	67,043	70,429	72,234	85,056
Alcohol.....bbls..	4,233	3,047	4,415	7,745	2,088	16,271
Beef.....tcs..	8,511	9,777	6,850	8,817	6,267	4,703
Beef.....bbls..	35,408	39,093	32,489	27,986	25,271	21,937
Beef.....cs..	452,676	472,085	556,715	469,405	374,012	370,681
Beef hams.....bbls..	11,668	13,215	6,946	1,983	2,981	2,020
Pork.....bbls..	133,130	177,359	166,109	135,940	135,402	129,867
Cut meats.....tcs..	83,413	101,198	113,411	94,355	113,367	40,863
Cut meats.....bxs..	319,893	447,903	498,723	384,603	658,106	614,748
Soap stock.....pkgs..	7,573	3,417	8,720	5,762	4,858	8,927
Tongues.....bbls..	8,921	7,395	11,437	6,346	10,878	3,197
Lard.....tcs..	326,693	506,469	553,001	466,411	561,870	750,077
Lard.....kegs..	487,775	672,904	734,225	638,987	1,328,928	1,401,547
Lard.....cs..	76,347	148,591	318,003	209,137	124,260	96,892
Stearine.....tcs..	6,691	2,480	3,716	5,551	18,363	9,244
Stearine.....bbls..	3,592	1,961	766	5,086	1,405	100
Tallow.....hhds and cs..	1,828	930	1,242	2,515	1,201	997
Tallow.....tcs and bbls..	92,548	69,209	49,567	84,941	58,505	57,007
Grease.....hhds and cks..	1,057	1,407	658	195	355	436
Grease.....tcs and bbls..	35,983	25,926	23,370	52,280	49,190	62,783
Lard oil.....bbls..	5,796	10,361	6,172	4,283	5,153	6,522
Lubricating oil.....bbls..	48,493	56,134	37,374	55,687	12,995	18,364
Cottonseed oil.....bbls..	207,299	263,426	261,159	241,007	261,406	284,018
Oilcake.....pkgs..	408,313	290,175	354,167	323,788	437,146	302,483
Butter.....pkgs..	1,637,252	1,714,412	1,839,245	2,189,333	2,100,443	1,952,315
Butterine.....pkgs..	52,008	56,006	48,334	48,551	43,718	45,588
Cheese.....bxs..	1,525,399	1,614,324	1,284,851	1,219,908	1,520,339	1,175,714
Eggs.....pkgs..	2,113,180	2,323,511	2,243,349	2,633,962	2,719,987	2,542,090
Oleo stock.....pkgs..	112,491	122,473	120,878	119,534	128,592	144,392

Receipts of Flour and Grain at New York, Monthly, During 1898.

1898.	Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	C. Meal. Barrels.
January.. ..	604,510	1,457,875	1,646,775	3,289,200	554,775	545,025	50,198	46,047
February..	472,001	1,190,475	1,800,825	2,050,800	234,000	368,125	31,900	29,532
March.....	628,899	2,541,027	2,157,675	2,057,000	328,575	492,375	39,050	34,831
April.....	510,571	3,894,350	7,732,695	4,485,600	1,221,225	366,600	24,750	39,877
May.....	584,541	8,952,150	5,098,275	5,439,000	1,574,300	311,025	48,950	40,747
June.....	473,786	7,602,575	3,650,743	4,535,000	514,875	175,575	47,300	36,426
July.....	375,506	1,906,650	2,578,675	3,887,400	487,950	41,450	30,250	35,335
August.....	617,394	3,433,750	4,082,500	3,044,900	475,025	113,350	24,200	51,254
September.	713,524	6,104,325	3,870,175	3,840,200	643,500	159,575	53,350	54,843
October....	739,823	6,988,375	2,932,950	3,708,400	787,800	546,475	106,400	48,747
November.	834,799	8,677,725	3,722,500	3,182,925	369,525	1,248,075	79,750	45,382
December..	709,807	7,240,150	3,478,575	1,750,200	689,810	651,500	45,100	40,288
Total, 1898..	7,265,161	59,989,427	42,752,363	41,265,625	7,881,360	4,919,150	581,198	503,309
" 1897..	7,123,002	38,445,250	39,636,895	54,624,126	7,059,350	10,218,512	436,362	505,940
" 1896..	6,304,135	28,264,697	29,162,950	42,907,750	4,390,250	11,772,300	381,162	437,677
" 1895..	6,404,066	28,922,427	25,744,978	25,207,100	161,035	3,494,208	480,500	489,409
" 1894..	7,741,464	30,775,426	19,999,411	26,657,514	250,645	3,806,051	517,150	490,654
" 1893..	8,190,495	48,777,985	19,436,610	29,597,902	556,178	3,806,195	572 680	488,749

Also, in 1898—Malt, 3,725,450 bushels; buckwheat, 2,389,175 bushels.

Exports of Flour and Grain from New York, Monthly, During 1898.

1898.	Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	C. Meal Barrels.
January....	466,060	2,561,199	2,510,577	1,476,343	654,639	570,647	34,721	18,358
February..	470,544	988,904	2,414,171	2,138,475	594,871	410,705	35,282	31,234
March.....	490,048	1,997,502	2,648,515	2,288,048	783,350	418,472	29,055	32,190
April.....	407,858	3,064,156	3,663,178	1,848,508	498,857	166,999	23,285	14,153
May.....	332,933	5,129,765	6,876,772	5,209,449	2,026,838	363,515	18,815	18,090
June.....	451,778	10,773,462	4,357,732	3,849,465	894,633	73,762	83,363	24,706
July.....	235,309	3,526,093	2,116,661	2,702,344	579,542	.....	33,576	19,363
August.....	381,467	4,103,281	3,988,962	1,718,239	341,891	2,212	46,143	36,501
September.	323,024	4,793,835	2,849,495	1,185,431	551,206	16,666	37,586	36,592
October....	400,627	5,211,653	2,399,067	1,230,874	658,580	74,973	87,083	34,585
November..	565,127	6,135,222	2,829,858	793,844	425,576	158,169	80,040	47,592
December..	483,891	6,314,934	2,721,627	143,806	407,562	242,036	41,171	27,029
Total, 1898..	5,008,666	54,600,006	39,376,615	24,584,886	8,417,445	2,498,156	550,130	340,393
" 1897..	4,858,670	33,840,506	33,202,496	35,374,061	5,974,708	8,760,221	369,151	269,013
" 1896..	4,643,550	21,766,950	18,801,794	16,453,018	3,685,234	8,087,677	325,992	163,595
" 1895..	4,399,350	24,239,799	19,584,847	1,497,587	.....	128,650	290,242	147,631
" 1894..	5,987,478	25,142,294	10,585,771	382,805	20,925	23,619	365,013	158,238
" 1893..	6,032,903	38,047,932	12,802,039	5,197,007	439,459	257,944	473,796	159,149

Exports of buckwheat during 1898, 1,711,131 bushels.

Annual Exports of Flour and Grain from New York (Calendar Years).

The following statistics are largely taken from compilations by J. C. Brown, Statistician, New York Produce Exchange:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Flour, bbls.....	5,633,236	6,032,903	5,987,478	4,399,350	4,643,550	4,858,670	5,008,666
Corn meal, bbls.....	159,598	159,149	158,238	147,631	163,595	269,013	340,393
Wheat, bush.....	49,789,408	38,047,932	25,142,294	24,239,799	21,766,950	33,840,506	54,600,006
Corn, bush.....	18,279,578	12,802,039	10,585,771	19,584,847	18,801,794	33,202,496	39,376,615
Oats, bush.....	3,742,812	5,197,007	382,805	1,497,587	16,453,018	35,374,061	24,584,886
Barley, bush.....	738,059	257,944	23,619	118,650	8,087,677	8,760,221	2,498,156
Rye, bush.....	3,261,508	439,459	20,925	.....	3,685,234	5,974,708	8,417,445
Peas, bush.....	686,845	473,796	365,013	290,242	325,992	369,151	550,130
Total grain, bush.....	76,498,205	57,218,177	36,520,427	45,731,125	69,120,665	117,521,143	129,177,110
Flour to bush.....	25,574,562	27,148,063	26,943,651	19,797,075	20,895,975	21,864,015	22,538,997
Corn meal to bush.....	638,392	636,596	632,952	590,524	654,380	1,076,052	1,531,768
Grand total, bush.....	102,711,159	85,002,826	64,097,030	66,118,724	90,671,020	140,461,210	24,070,765

Yearly Receipts of Flour, Wheat, and Corn at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Flour.

	1893. Barrels.	1894. Barrels.	1895. Barrels.	1896. Barrels.	1897. Barrels.	1898. Barrels.
New York.....	8,190,495	7,729,901	6,340,818	6,304,135	7,123,002	7,265,461
Boston.....	3,261,143	3,348,595	2,640,868	2,384,719	2,270,431	2,556,245
Philadelphia.....	3,072,649	3,062,293	2,619,606	3,320,148	3,452,921	3,771,764
Baltimore.....	3,791,842	5,004,489	3,892,252	4,104,986	*3,398,333	3,828,776
Total four ports.....	18,316,129	19,175,278	15,493,544	16,113,988	16,244,687	17,421,946

Wheat.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York.....	48,777,985	30,775,426	28,898,377	28,264,697	38,445,250	59,989,427
Boston.....	6,737,809	6,864,588	7,143,949	13,427,724	10,967,958	13,568,460
Philadelphia.....	5,282,621	5,529,906	2,114,559	5,910,920	6,558,798	6,068,358
Baltimore.....	14,787,027	8,870,563	4,840,902	7,592,041	17,896,008	20,209,316
Total four ports.....	75,585,442	52,050,483	42,997,787	55,195,382	73,868,014	99,835,562

Corn.

New York.....	19,456,610	19,982,778	25,557,778	29,162,950	39,636,895	42,752,363
Boston.....	9,617,909	7,184,517	8,990,498	9,805,873	11,817,529	13,110,262
Philadelphia.....	6,480,761	4,446,495	4,838,004	11,043,128	25,454,441	30,962,790
Baltimore.....	9,440,288	9,588,655	11,689,381	27,724,535	44,514,388	47,527,356
Total four ports.....	44,975,568	41,202,443	51,015,661	77,736,486	121,423,253	134,352,671

* Baltimore's flour "receipts" include city milling—368,091 bbls. in 1897.

Wheat Crop of the World, 1893 to 1897.

Countries.	1893. Bushels.	1894. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.
United States	396,132,000	460,267,000	467,103,000	427,684,000	530,149,000
Canada	42,650,000	44,583,000	57,460,000	40,809,000	56,597,000
Mexico	6,731,000	8,570,000	10,035,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Total North America	445,513,000	513,420,000	534,598,000	478,493,000	598,746,000
Chili	19,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	12,000,000	10,500,000
Argentina	57,000,000	80,000,000	60,000,000	48,000,000	32,000,000
Uruguay	5,703,000	8,915,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	3,600,000
Total South America	81,703,000	104,915,000	85,000,000	66,000,000	46,100,000
Great Britain	50,800,000	61,038,000	38,348,000	58,851,000	53,327,000
Ireland	1,666,000	1,532,000	1,109,000	1,191,000	1,200,000
Norway	275,000	275,000	260,000	300,000	300,000
Sweden	3,893,000	4,362,000	3,705,000	4,704,000	4,572,000
Denmark	4,661,000	4,162,000	3,467,000	3,689,000	3,700,000
Netherlands	4,971,000	4,166,000	4,282,000	5,400,000	4,400,000
Belgium	17,305,000	17,618,000	18,730,000	19,200,000	19,000,000
France	279,754,000	344,184,000	339,599,000	340,271,000	251,298,000
Spain	95,266,000	105,600,000	81,218,000	69,772,000	86,647,000
Portugal	5,500,000	9,000,000	7,000,000	5,600,000	9,000,000
Italy	135,228,000	121,595,000	118,162,000	145,233,000	86,919,000
Switzerland	3,300,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,300,000
Germany	110,040,000	110,681,000	108,160,000	110,539,000	107,800,000
Austria	43,660,000	48,190,000	41,767,000	39,160,000	35,187,000
Hungary	158,425,000	141,855,000	158,012,000	149,954,000	89,912,000
Croatia-Slavonia	8,223,000	8,786,000	8,661,000	9,614,000	6,271,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,000,000
Total Austria-Hungary	212,308,000	200,831,000	210,440,000	200,778,000	133,370,000
Roumania	60,745,000	43,587,000	68,502,000	71,194,000	36,448,000
Bulgaria	35,987,000	30,600,000	37,000,000	48,275,000	30,739,000
Servia	8,726,000	7,500,000	9,400,000	9,300,000	6,000,000
Montenegro	250,000	250,000	220,000	220,000	200,000
Turkey in Europe	20,000,000	20,000,000	21,500,000	24,000,000	17,800,000
Greece	6,500,000	5,500,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	3,000,000
Russia in Europe	461,898,000	418,242,000	376,886,000	365,145,000	286,338,000
Total Europe	1,519,063,000	1,515,223,000	1,451,988,000	1,498,262,000	1,146,358,000
Russia in Asia	76,130,000	88,421,000	85,361,000	88,990,000	93,922,000
Turkey in Asia	48,000,000	45,000,000	46,000,000	44,000,000	48,000,000
Cyprus	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Persia	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
British India	268,539,000	252,784,000	234,379,000	181,997,000	176,668,000
Japan	16,847,000	20,308,000	20,341,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Total Asia	431,516,000	430,513,000	410,281,000	355,387,000	358,990,000
Algeria	20,907,000	28,900,000	24,400,000	17,600,000	16,000,000
Tunis	4,000,000	10,700,000	7,500,000	5,600,000	6,000,000
Egypt	10,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Cape Colony	4,014,000	3,195,000	2,542,000	2,257,000	2,200,000
Total Africa	38,921,000	54,795,000	48,442,000	37,457,000	36,200,000
West Australia	443,000	537,000	176,000	194,000	252,000
South Australia	9,531,000	14,047,000	8,027,000	6,116,000	2,898,000
Queensland	477,000	426,000	562,000	128,000	620,000
New South Wales	7,032,000	6,708,000	7,263,000	5,359,000	9,132,000
Victoria	15,282,000	15,736,000	11,807,000	5,848,000	7,299,000
Tasmania	1,051,000	860,000	899,000	1,202,000	1,327,000
New Zealand	8,642,000	5,046,000	3,727,000	7,059,000	6,113,000
Total Australasia	42,458,000	43,360,000	32,461,000	25,906,000	27,636,000
Recapitulation by Continents:					
North America	445,513,000	513,420,000	534,598,000	478,493,000	598,746,000
South America	81,703,000	104,915,000	85,000,000	66,000,000	46,100,000
Europe	1,519,063,000	1,515,223,000	1,451,988,000	1,498,262,000	1,146,358,000
Asia	431,516,000	430,513,000	410,281,000	355,387,000	358,990,000
Africa	38,921,000	54,795,000	48,442,000	37,457,000	36,200,000
Australasia	42,458,000	43,360,000	32,461,000	25,906,000	27,636,000
Grand total	2,559,174,000	2,662,226,000	2,562,770,000	2,456,505,000	2,214,030,000

Average Dates of Occurrence of the First Killing Frost in the Principal Corn-Producing States for 25 Years.

States.	Average Date of First Killing Frost.	States.	Average Date of First Killing Frost.
Northern Minnesota	Sept. 18	West Virginia	Oct. 23
South Dakota	Sept. 22	Pennsylvania	Oct. 24
Southern Minnesota	Sept. 26	Maryland	Oct. 25
Nebraska	Sept. 28	Tennessee	do.
Michigan	Sept. 29	Virginia	Oct. 31
Wisconsin	Oct. 5	North Carolina	Nov. 1
Iowa	Oct. 6	Arkansas	do.
Kansas	Oct. 14	Alabama	Nov. 7
Illinois	Oct. 15	Mississippi	Nov. 9
New York	Oct. 16	South Carolina	Nov. 12
Ohio	do.	Georgia	Nov. 14
Indiana	Oct. 17	Louisiana	Nov. 23
Missouri	Oct. 20	Eastern Texas	Nov. 25
Kentucky	Oct. 21		

Crop Conditions in 1898, Monthly.

(From Crop Circulars, United States Department of Agriculture.)

April and May.

The April and May conditions of winter wheat, in the States of principal production, from 1894 to 1898, inclusive, are as follows:

States and Territories.	1894		1895		1896		1897		1898	
	April.	May	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.
New York	99	95	92	95	96	85	90	98	92	100
New Jersey	98	95	92	91	61	71	100	98	99	97
Pennsylvania	98	90	92	98	64	64	96	96	92	96
Delaware	95	95	85	..	82	98	98	100	98	95
Maryland	91	98	89	98	67	77	100	102	98	101
Virginia	86	84	89	95	61	71	96	99	101	110
North Carolina	75	75	85	89	84	90	98	98	97	99
South Carolina	72	72	80	89	90	90	95	98	97	106
Georgia	81	76	69	70	94	96	99	98	103	105
Texas	84	82	57	55	96	98	99	98	86	86
Arkansas	95	94	82	86	86	89	98	98	98	101
Tennessee	66	70	81	90	83	98	90	98	95	95
West Virginia	96	98	85	85	60	63	99	100	89	94
Kentucky	88	81	88	92	70	77	89	92	97	102
Ohio	90	90	86	85	56	55	88	82	80	82
Michigan	88	83	78	78	82	90	85	81	92	95
Indiana	90	90	88	87	77	85	65	61	85	87
Illinois	87	89	87	90	81	90	40	37	75	86
Missouri	88	88	89	90	75	81	60	54	81	88
Kansas	72	75	53	48	88	96	80	78	101	105
Oregon	95	95	86	102	99	100	87	95	102	105
California	87	52	94	97	91	100	99	97	62	26
General average	86.7	81.4	81.4	82.9	77.1	83.7	81.4	80.2	86.7	86.5

Winter Rye: Condition.—The average condition of winter rye is 94.5. The averages in the States of principal production are as follows: Pennsylvania, 97; New York and Michigan, each 96; Kansas, 99; New Jersey, 95, and Illinois, 89.

Cotton: Acreage.—The percentages in the principal cotton-growing States and Territories are as follows: Alabama, 97; South Carolina and Mississippi, each 96; Louisiana, 94; North Carolina and Georgia, each 93; Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, each 92; Tennessee, 85; Oklahoma, 98; Indian Territory, 88.

JUNE.

Average Condition of Growing Crops, June 1, 1898.

States and Territories.	Wheat			Rye		Oats		Barley		Clover		Cotton		Rice	
	Winter: Average Condition June 1	Spring. Acreage Sown this Spring Compared with Last	Spring. Average Condition June 1	Acreage Compared with Last Year	Average Condition June 1	Acreage Compared with Last Year	Average Condition June 1	Acreage Compared with Last Year	Average Condition June 1	Acreage Compared with Last Year	Average Condition June 1	Acreage Compared with Last Year	Average Condition June 1	Acreage Compared with Last Year	Average Condition June 1
Maine	...	121	103	99	100	105	103	99	101	110	110	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	101	101	99	98	101	100	98	98	102	106	...	...	...	...
Vermont	...	110	100	101	101	102	102	101	102	103	107	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	95	100	99	99	99	90	98	102	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	99	97	102	99	102	104	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	200	100	99	102	95	95	...	...	101	108	...	...	...	...
New York	98	...	...	95	96	95	96	90	95	108	103	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	97	...	...	98	99	98	91	...	...	101	96	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	96	...	...	98	99	103	96	99	98	101	99	...	...	...	...
Delaware	86	...	...	...	...	94	97	...	...	101	104	...	...	...	...
Maryland	98	...	...	95	98	97	97	...	...	103	95	...	...	...	...
Virginia	104	...	...	99	101	98	96	...	...	102	97	92	86	...	...
North Carolina	93	...	...	106	98	99	94	...	...	97	91	98	86	115	92
South Carolina	105	...	...	97	95	99	92	...	...	101	74	92	85	105	90
Georgia	102	...	...	101	98	110	90	...	...	106	90	94	89	102	95
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	92	73	...	...	95	90	89	76	98	81
Alabama	102	...	...	99	97	106	84	...	...	102	90	96	89	107	85
Mississippi	102	...	...	...	...	109	98	...	...	113	104	96	91	90	88
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	99	92	...	...	101	99	93	89	105	70
Texas	92	...	...	106	90	109	87	101	89	112	102	92	89	...	...
Arkansas	96	...	...	99	98	102	101	...	...	94	96	93	96	...	...
Tennessee	93	...	...	89	91	94	90	98	96	89	88	90	90	...	...
West Virginia	98	...	...	99	101	95	96	...	...	96	96	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	99	...	...	97	95	97	93	85	96	96	97	...	...	...	..
Ohio	87	...	...	92	92	96	96	92	94	91	91	...	...	...	...
Michigan	97	97	94	93	96	96	95	88	94	101	95	...	...	...	...
Indiana	95	...	...	90	94	98	98	88	95	96	96	...	...	...	...
Illinois	84	122	88	91	94	95	96	98	99	90	92	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	99	124	100	99	100	98	100	92	100	122	104	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	102	108	100	98	96	98	100	89	98	116	98	...	...	...	...
Iowa	97	122	102	89	96	96	103	92	102	104	100	...	...	...	...
Missouri	96	...	...	85	96	93	93	99	97	98	96	82	96	...	...
Kansas	104	92	100	99	103	101	94	105	103	106	102	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	105	110	105	99	105	105	104	94	104	106	106	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	...	108	103	107	99	97	103	99	103	106	101	...	...	..	...
North Dakota	...	111	104	99	103	99	100	96	100	102	100	...	...	...	...
Montana	...	101	98	...	...	99	100	101	95	117	99	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	110	109	...	...	97	107	...	...	109	104	...	...	...	...
Colorado	...	115	108	101	101	98	103	96	105	108	101	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	104	98	...	...	96	94	95	95	99	99	...	...	...	...
Arizona	...	118	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	100	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	116	114	98	103	102	110	95	100	98	104	...	...	...	...
Nevada	...	107	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	107	...	...	...	...
Idaho	...	108	100	...	...	102	98	102	98	98	99	...	...	...	...
Washington	103	120	97	96	100	98	97	99	97	99	96	...	...	...	...
Oregon	107	105	101	104	96	102	101	95	96	104	100	...	...	...	...
California	83	98	18	99	44	103	70	99	82	104	88	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	82	..	...
Indian Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	80	...	...
General average	90.8	110	100.9	96.5	97.1	98.4	98.0	94.7	78.8	...	...	98.2	89.0	...	..

JULY.

Table Showing Acreage and Condition of Growing Crops July 1, 1898.

States and Territories.	Corn: Acreage Compared with Last Year	Corn: Average Condition July 1	Winter Wheat: Average Condition July 1	Spring Wheat: Average Condition July 1	Wheat still on Hand July 1 of the Crop of 1897	Oats: Average Condition July 1	Barley: Average Condition July 1	Rye: Winter Rye: Average Condition July 1	Rye: Spring Rye: Average Condition July 1	Potatoes (Irish.): Acreage Compared with Last Year	Potatoes (Irish.): Average Condition July 1	Tobacco: Acreage Compared with Last Year	Tobacco: Average Condition July 1	Cotton: Average Condition July 1	Clover: Average Condition July 1
	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
Maine.....	110	91	..	95	0.0	104	102	..	100	110	104	..	..	..	120
N. H.....	99	94	..	100	7.9	103	97	..	98	109	103	..	105	..	110
Vermont.	102	97	..	105	6.0	103	103	..	100	108	103	..	105	..	112
Mass.....	99	90	..	..	..	94	99	..	98	109	94	111	90	..	110
R. I.....	91	90	..	..	..	93	94	..	..	112	99	..	..	..	107
Conn.....	99	91	..	100	0.0	85	..	100	..	105	91	95	97	..	106
N. Y.....	96	92	99	..	3.6	97	94	96	..	101	96	100	100	..	103
N. J.....	93	83	92	..	2.1	60	..	93	..	110	90	..	..	..	80
Penn.....	98	89	87	..	4.3	83	91	98	..	102	90	95	90	..	92
Del.....	95	89	74	..	2.5	70	..	..	..	102	90	..	..	..	96
Md.....	95	87	96	..	2.5	86	..	96	..	102	91	100	91	..	89
Virginia .	100	93	95	..	3.3	90	..	95	..	103	90	104	93	93	90
N. C.....	101	95	93	..	4.7	88	..	95	..	99	90	94	90	87	85
S. C.....	108	88	102	..	0.4	95	..	98	..	101	84	100	87	90	52
Georgia..	101	80	103	..	1.0	80	..	98	..	110	88	98	90	90	70
Florida...	99	79	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	140	66	88	87	83	..
Alabama.	104	91	106	..	2.3	80	..	94	..	99	77	..	76	91	82
Miss.....	106	100	104	..	0.0	94	..	..	..	96	97	..	100	94	102
Louisiana	104	101	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	101	82	100	90	90	100
Texas....	108	103	78	..	3.1	78	94	79	..	102	94	113	96	92	98
Arkansas.	102	99	73	..	5.5	80	..	99	..	110	90	..	105	93	102
Tenn.....	97	96	90	..	3.5	84	94	91	..	94	82	115	95	92	80
W. Va....	101	90	86	..	7.7	90	..	90	..	99	96	..	100	..	96
Ky.....	98	95	93	..	3.9	87	90	94	..	97	74	108	86	..	98
Ohio.....	98	90	89	..	3.5	93	92	91	..	98	88	107	92	..	85
Michigan.	99	94	98	94	3.2	90	93	94	..	102	95	..	..	..	93
Indiana...	98	94	94	..	2.9	96	96	92	..	97	90	..	70	..	92
Illinois....	93	83	66	93	3.0	89	99	91	..	97	90	..	88	..	95
Wis.....	99	99	95	94	3.7	98	96	..	96	103	97	100	98	..	105
Minn.....	96	95	95	91	2.3	97	96	..	90	102	100	..	88	..	100
Iowa.....	96	100	94	97	3.9	96	98	..	98	102	103	..	100	..	104
Missouri..	90	78	68	..	4.3	75	92	89	..	98	90	..	98	87	80
Kansas...	92	83	89	94	2.4	89	98	99	..	97	94	..	..	..	103
Nebr.....	94	90	100	102	3.7	103	103	..	96	107	102	..	..	..	105
S. Dak....	101	98	..	89	1.7	92	90	..	97	102	100	..	..	..	70
N.Dak....	97	90	..	92	0.4	95	99	..	97	101	96	.	..	..	100
Montana.	150	105	..	100	4.2	106	108	..	..	101	97	..	..	..	106
Wyo.....	105	90	..	104	4.3	106	..	..	..	114	95	..	..	..	107
Colorado.	98	91	..	102	1.7	101	100	..	92	104	100	..	..	..	99
N. Mex...	99	100	..	101	0.7	100	97	..	..	101	106	..	100	..	104
Arizona..	..	..	..	102	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Utah.....	95	90	..	106	3.0	104	103	..	100	98	100	..	..	..	102
Nevada...	..	..	..	101	3.2	..	..	..	..	101	108	..	..	..	88
Idaho....	..	..	..	108	0.0	102	115	..	..	110	100	..	..	..	99
Wash.....	88	99	114	102	4.8	108	102	..	100	95	100	..	..	..	101
Oregon...	103	94	107	105	4.9	107	98	90	..	94	103	..	..	..	101
California	75	69	40	31	7.2	66	60	44	..	95	90	..	.	..	92
Okla.....	..	..	90	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	.
Ind. Ter..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..
U. S...	97.0	90.5	85.7	95.0	3.36	92.8	85.7	93.8	96.9	101.3	95.5	..	..	91.2	..

AUGUST.

Table Showing Condition, by States and Territories, of the Various Crops Reported on August 1, 1898.

States and Territories.	Corn: Average Condition	Spring Wheat: Average Condition	Spring Rye: Average Condition	Oats: Average Condition	Oats: Percentage of 1897 Crop on Hand	Barley: Average Condition	Buckwheat: Acreage Compared with Last Year	Buckwheat: Average Condition	Potatoes (Irish): Average Condition	Hay: Acreage Compared with Last Year	Hay: Timothy: Average Condition	Hay: Clover: Production Compared with a Full Crop	Hay: Clover: Quality, 100 standing for High Quality	Cotton: Average Condition	Rice: * Average Condition
Maine	93	100	100	101	7	101	99	99	120	103	108	117	105	..	..
New Hampshire	96	101	102	98	6	96	104	80	98	102	105	113	107	..	..
Vermont	97	102	98	104	4	102	98	99	100	102	113	110	103	..	..
Massachusetts	96	...	96	93	3	98	95	98	96	103	107	110	101	..	..
Rhode Island	96	...	...	94	1	95	...	...	99	108	106	102	100	..	..
Connecticut	94	100	...	89	1	...	98	100	87	102	107	104	100	..	..
New York	89	...	...	86	5	89	94	86	81	103	105	109	101	..	..
New Jersey	88	...	...	59	7	...	93	91	71	101	93	81	98	..	..
Pennsylvania	82	...	...	76	10	92	99	87	72	99	97	93	97	..	..
Delaware	91	...	...	75	3	...	98	98	75	99	91	91	103	..	..
Maryland	72	...	...	73	4	...	102	97	69	102	90	90	88	..	..
Virginia	95	...	...	86	3	...	99	98	81	99	91	86	90	94	..
North Carolina	98	...	...	88	6	...	109	93	90	99	92	85	92	90	..
South Carolina	96	...	...	91	5	...	...	...	91	108	69	98	100	89	90
Georgia	94	...	...	80	2	...	...	...	70	92	80	80	88	91	99
Florida	84	...	...	76	10	...	...	...	75	98	90	80	90	87	89
Alabama	103	...	...	84	8	...	...	...	69	98	92	82	87	95	..
Mississippi	104	...	...	80	7	...	...	...	85	102	100	96	91	88	89
Louisiana	108	...	...	96	1	...	...	...	88	107	100	101	90	90	..
Texas	104	...	...	82	5	84	...	...	87	103	96	96	92	91	106
Arkansas	99	...	...	77	2	...	...	...	86	98	94	92	93	93	107
Tennessee	98	...	...	84	2	94	95	99	75	98	86	79	86	97	97
West Virginia	96	...	...	83	3	...	96	98	87	101	93	87	90	..	..
Kentucky	97	...	...	82	6	77	...	...	80	97	91	88	91	..	..
Ohio	89	...	...	87	5	89	92	86	71	97	92	78	89	..	..
Michigan	83	89	...	88	5	90	78	74	76	101	83	75	93	..	..
Indiana	86	...	...	86	6	91	90	84	77	98	93	89	92	..	..
Illinois	72	76	...	66	9	93	94	86	79	101	102	90	96	..	..
Wisconsin	96	91	93	93	8	87	86	80	88	103	99	104	95	..	..
Minnesota	102	101	98	96	8	94	86	94	84	101	98	95	95	..	..
Iowa	92	94	88	88	6	93	82	87	84	101	104	102	100	..	..
Missouri	86	...	...	67	7	92	99	99	89	101	102	92	91	90	..
Kansas	69	87	...	68	4	88	...	...	86	102	101	101	95	..	..
Nebraska	85	97	97	97	6	95	97	85	92	105	101	99	102	..	..
South Dakota	98	92	92	98	5	90	...	...	92	102	99	92	98	..	..
North Dakota	91	95	90	92	2	91	...	...	91	97	93	101	100	..	..
Montana	88	94	...	96	3	101	...	...	84	106	95	102	97	..	..
Wyoming	101	97	...	93	4	...	...	...	98	108	101	97	100	..	..
Colorado	95	98	96	98	5	97	...	...	91	102	101	99	94	..	..
New Mexico	98	101	...	99	5	98	...	...	97	104	101	94	89	..	..
Arizona	...	98	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	98	100	101	100	..	..
Utah	97	115	101	110	5	103	...	...	97	103	108	101	100	..	..
Nevada	...	94	...	...	..	...	...	...	86	107	91	104	99	..	..
Idaho	...	112	...	108	2	102	...	...	110	110	106	108	104	..	..
Washington	96	96	94	100	5	101	...	...	100	103	99	97	97	..	..
Oregon	93	103	...	102	5	101	98	100	98	107	103	101	101	..	..
California	67	66	...	75	3	50	...	...	78	86	92	96	98	..	..
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	98	..
Indian Territory	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	94	..
Average	87.0	96.5	93.7	84.2	6.4	79.3	94.5	87.2	83.9	100.8	99.3	97.0	97.0	91.2	..

* From State agents' reports exclusively.

SEPTEMBER.

Average Condition of Crops September 1, 1898, by States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Corn: Average Condition Sept. 1.	Wheat: Average Condition when Harvested	Rye: Average Condition when Harvested	Oats: Average Condition when Harvested	Barley: Average Condition when Harvested	Buckwheat: Average Condition September 1	Potatoes (Irish): Average Condition September 1	Potatoes (Sweet): Average Condition September 1*	Cotton: Average Condition September 1	Rice: Average Condition September 1*	Tobacco: Average Condition September 1*	Clover Seed. Acreage Compared with Last Year*	Clover Seed. Condition of the Crop*
Maine	97	85	99	98	98	106	97	..	..	..	..	108	102
New Hampshire	99	101	100	94	92	98	88	..	..	..	..	106	113
Vermont	98	95	98	97	98	94	81	..	..	..	..	100	98
Massachusetts	97	..	97	88	91	98	86	..	..	..	103	..	..
Rhode Island	98	..	..	77	94	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	97	85	95	68	..	97	90	..	..	..	94	..	..
New York	91	98	93	78	86	89	76	..	..	..	96	87	81
New Jersey	97	86	90	52	..	93	62	96	..	..	..	80	75
Pennsylvania	88	83	89	70	92	85	64	60	..	..	77	65	40
Delaware	96	61	..	61	..	90	70	87	..	..	..	84	77
Maryland	84	70	77	69	..	88	66	82	..	..	80	100	89
Virginia	96	94	92	79	..	95	82	83	91	..	95	90	81
North Carolina	94	96	93	83	..	87	82	91	84	97	90	95	88
South Carolina	93	102	90	88	..	..	69	91	81	100	..	84	99
Georgia	95	98	92	81	..	..	73	82	80	88	..	103	90
Florida	81	..	..	68	..	..	60	..	73	84	..	..	..
Alabama	100	102	90	82	..	..	76	92	80	96	91	..	..
Mississippi	103	93	..	90	..	..	78	100	78	86	..	..	..
Louisiana	102	..	..	98	..	..	87	96	76	101	..	..	103
Texas	100	83	80	75	88	..	84	89	75	100	..	109	102
Arkansas	100	84	88	76	..	..	85	98	89	..	94	94	81
Tennessee	100	91	91	75	93	96	75	97	95	..	98	87	76
West Virginia	102	92	93	77	..	100	80	..	..	..	99	..	..
Kentucky	101	95	87	80	88	..	77	91	..	..	89	80	83
Ohio	92	86	89	83	86	88	68	83	..	..	93	70	50
Michigan	80	102	90	87	87	79	77	..	..	..	..	59	53
Indiana	95	90	88	81	93	93	74	86	..	..	84	81	63
Illinois	80	60	79	68	90	88	71	88	..	..	88	92	86
Wisconsin	96	94	93	91	91	93	84	100	..	..	96	103	85
Minnesota	94	96	96	94	93	85	81	..	..	..	..	93	96
Iowa	82	90	86	81	92	85	76	83	..	..	..	91	76
Missouri	89	62	75	53	84	90	81	90	94	..	94	90	84
Kansas	60	79	85	58	85	..	75	85	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	62	94	91	84	86	88	76	100	..	..	..	101	100
South Dakota	92	88	89	89	86	..	85	..	..	..	..	108	101
North Dakota	85	92	84	91	93	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	76	93	..	98	96	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	66	90	..	92	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	83	92	92	94	93	..	85	95	..	..	..	102	94
New Mexico	96	99	..	98	91	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	92	116	97	102	102	..	90	..	..	..	..	98	98
Nevada	..	92	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	..	103	..	98	92	..	100	100	..	..	..	110	100
Washington	91	97	97	93	96	..	85	100	..	..	..	103	97
Oregon	90	88	92	87	91	100	88	..	..	..	..	101	96
California	60	57	67	66	52	.	75	80	..	..	..	100	100
Oklahoma	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..
Indian Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
United States	84.1	86.7	89.4	79.0	79.2	88.8	77.7	..	79.8	..	..	..	..

* From State agents' reports exclusively.

OCTOBER.

Average Yield per Acre and Average Condition of Crops, by States and Territories, October 1, 1898

States and Territories.	Oats: Average Yield per Acre in 1898	Barley: Average Yield per Acre in 1898	Rye: Average Yield per Acre in 1898	Corn: Average Condition October 1	Buckwheat: Average Condition October 1	Cotton: Average Condition October 1	Tobacco: Average Condition October 1*	Potatoes (Irish): Average Condition October 1	Potatoes (Sweet): Average Condition October 1*	Hops: Yield per Acre	Rice: Average Condition October 1*
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Lbs.	P. c
Maine	36.0	27.0	18.0	97	102	..	..	88	..	....	..
New Hampshire	33.0	28.5	17.5	102	90	..	..	82	..	....	..
Vermont	38.0	30.0	19.1	100	92	..	..	76	..	....	..
Massachusetts	32.0	24.5	16.7	95	90	..	102	77	..	....	..
Rhode Island	27.0	28.0	....	96	..	..	..	84	..	....	..
Connecticut	28.2	....	18.0	97	95	..	97	91	..	....	..
New York	27.5	25.2	17.5	92	74	..	100	68	..	650	..
New Jersey	19.6	....	15.5	94	85	..	..	60	99	....	..
Pennsylvania	23.3	19.4	16.1	90	72	..	58	56	60	....	..
Delaware	22.0	....	....	91	70	..	..	55	84	....	..
Maryland	19.5	....	14.5	80	76	..	70	58	83	....	..
Virginia	16.1	....	11.2	95	94	84	88	76	91	....	..
North Carolina	14.3	....	9.1	90	108	76	82	80	84	....	101
South Carolina	17.2	....	8.5	89	..	79	..	66	86	....	95
Georgia	16.6	....	8.0	84	..	75	..	70	90	....	78
Florida	15.4	....	....	82	..	66	..	72	.	....	..
Alabama	16.8	....	11.1	95	..	76	87	71	96	....	95
Mississippi	18.5	....	....	97	..	72	..	77	102	....	..
Louisiana	18.1	....	....	98	..	67	84	88	97	....	94
Texas	29.7	20.0	12.0	97	..	73	..	75	79	....	85
Arkansas	22.8	....	11.4	90	..	84	91	81	92	....	..
Tennessee	18.7	18.0	10.5	96	96	93	97	72	96	....	..
West Virginia	19.5	....	11.2	96	95	..	..	74	..	....	..
Kentucky	22.4	16.0	13.0	101	..	..	98	76	87	....	..
Ohio	30.9	28.7	17.4	92	82	..	92	61	80	....	..
Michigan	32.8	25.2	15.3	82	73	..	..	71	..	....	..
Indiana	29.2	23.4	15.5	91	85	..	88	71	86	....	..
Illinois	26.6	27.3	14.8	84	75	..	96	65	89	....	..
Wisconsin	36.1	29.1	15.3	98	76	..	98	82	..	400	..
Minnesota	36.3	28.4	20.5	86	68	..	..	78	..	....	..
Iowa	32.0	26.0	19.0	80	78	..	..	70	80	....	..
Missouri	17.0	20.0	13.1	89	81	98	91	77	90	....	..
Kansas	19.0	24.1	15.6	58	..	..	..	75	90	....	..
Nebraska	32.1	27.1	18.8	57	70	..	..	69	100	....	..
South Dakota	26.8	23.0	16.6	82	..	..	..	79	..	....	..
North Dakota	30.7	26.4	15.0	70	..	..	..	84	..	....	..
Montana	40.6	36.0	....	64	..	..	..	100	..	....	..
Wyoming	31.2	....	....	88	..	..	..	85	..	....	..
Colorado	35.8	30.5	18.0	69	..	..	..	80	36	....	..
New Mexico	38.8	33.8	....	90	..	..	..	91	..	....	..
Arizona	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Utah	39.7	37.0	19.5	95	..	..	..	94	..	....	..
Nevada	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	72	..	....	..
Idaho	43.6	35.0	....	..	..	..	.	115	..	....	..
Washington	41.9	39.8	18.0	75	..	..	..	80	..	1,250	..
Oregon	27.0	29.1	14.4	82	78	..	..	78	..	1,150	..
California	33.0	10.5	9.0	58	..	..	..	70	80	1,000	..
Oklahoma	....	....	....	..	..	75	..	..	..	....	..
Indian Territory	....	....	....	..	..	76	..	..	..	....	..
Total	27.8	21.6	15.6	82.0	76.2	75.4	..	72.5	..	....	..

* From State agents' reports exclusively.

NOVEMBER.

Preliminary Estimate of Average Yield Per Acre and Average Quality of Certain Crops, November 1 1898, by States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Corn: Average Yield per Acre in 1898 (Shelled)	Corn: Average Quality	Potatoes (Irish.): Average Yield per Acre in 1898	Potatoes (Irish.): Average Quality	Potatoes (Sweet.): Average Yield per Acre in 1898	Potatoes (Sweet.): Average Quality	Tobacco: Average Yield per Acre in 1898	Tobacco: Average Quality	Hay: Average Yield per Acre in 1898	Hay: Average Quality	Buckwheat: Average Yield per Acre in 1898	Buckwheat: Average Quality	Cotton: Indicated Yield per Acre (Lint)
	Bu.	P. c.	Bu.	P. c.	Bu.	P. c.	Lbs.	P. c.	Tons.	P. c.	Bu.	P. c.	Lbs.
Maine	40	98	130	110	..	..	..	..	1.20	122	26.5	98	..
New Hampshire	41	101	90	90	...	..	..	..	1.25	99	20.0	99	..
Vermont	38	100	105	80	..	..	..	..	1.45	100	21.4	92	..
Massachusetts	39	93	97	85	..	..	1,750	105	1.42	94	20.0	80	..
Rhode Island	34	98	123	99	..	..	..	..	1.18	98	..	..	..
Connecticut	37	98	100	97	..	..	1,250	99	1.31	98	19.0	97	..
New York	35	91	74	73	110	100	1,200	96	1.40	94	16.8	81	..
New Jersey	35	94	75	80	140	99	..	..	1.42	97	21.0	92	..
Pennsylvania	32	89	54	74	95	90	975	80	1.45	98	17.2	84	..
Delaware	25	96	49	70	120	96	..	..	1.38	90	16.5	78	..
Maryland	28	92	58	80	110	95	700	90	1.20	97	12.2	97	..
Virginia	22	90	68	82	95	96	650	82	1.32	82	17.3	92	144
North Carolina	14	84	67	85	95	90	550	77	1.70	90	19.5	86	227
South Carolina	10	88	65	72	80	88	..	..	1.60	96	..	..	245
Georgia	9	75	54	88	105	98	..	..	1.75	82	..	..	183
Florida	9	80	64	89	95	87	..	..	1.60	90	..	..	117
Alabama	15	90	74	86	90	93	400	84	1.90	94	..	..	195
Mississippi	18	96	74	80	100	99	..	..	1.90	95	..	..	229
Louisiana	21	92	78	90	105	90	..	..	2.10	94	..	..	272
Texas	25	96	78	81	100	84	..	..	1.50	91	..	..	212
Arkansas	23	91	74	82	105	97	600	92	1.54	90	..	..	290
Tennessee	25	88	52	68	90	95	620	90	1.50	88	18.0	88	181
West Virginia	20	88	62	88	105	97	750	95	1.54	86	20.5	96	..
Kentucky	31	89	64	80	100	97	825	91	1.45	84	..	..	..
Ohio	36	86	61	77	95	98	875	95	1.39	96	20.0	87	..
Michigan	34	82	79	88	..	..	..	..	1.36	95	14.2	95	..
Indiana	36	83	71	84	95	90	730	86	1.45	96	18.4	88	..
Illinois	30	75	70	80	100	96	770	92	1.56	100	14.0	90	..
Wisconsin	35	94	98	91	..	..	1,165	99	1.50	97	15.5	92	..
Minnesota	32	90	85	100	..	..	..	..	1.80	96	15.0	76	..
Iowa	32	85	80	87	75	89	..	..	1.75	95	16.0	84	..
Missouri	26	80	66	82	95	95	800	91	1.60	92	15.8	83	206
Kansas	19	74	70	89	105	93	..	..	1.46	96	..	..	..
Nebraska	21	75	65	85	85	92	..	..	1.60	96	12.8	90	..
South Dakota	28	91	72	88	..	..	..	..	1.38	94	..	..	..
North Dakota	19	73	87	90	..	..	..	..	1.50	93	..	..	..
Montana	28	75	104	90	..	..	..	..	1.45	103	..	..	..
Wyoming	16	85	120	97	..	..	..	..	1.96	96	..	..	..
Colorado	18	84	77	81	80	85	..	..	2.20	97	..	..	..
New Mexico	21	92	58	90	..	..	..	..	3.75	99	..	..	..
Arizona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.50	97	..	..	..
Utah	21	88	135	82	..	..	..	..	3.25	105	..	..	..
Nevada	..	..	155	92	..	..	..	..	2.60	102	..	..	..
Idaho	..	..	120	86	..	..	..	..	3.75	93	..	..	..
Washington	12	95	90	91	..	..	..	..	1.75	100	..	..	..
Oregon	24	89	82	88	..	..	..	..	1.90	96	14.0	95	..
California	26	86	95	92	110	98	..	..	1.60	88	..	..	..
Oklahoma	..	..	..	..	155	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	249
Indian Territory	..	..	..	..	65	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	325
United States	24.4	82.7	75.2	84.7	..	..	..	..	1.55	95.3	17.3	85.2	219

WALL STREET IN 1898.

(From the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.)

Transactions in Securities.

The remarkable activity on the Stock Exchange during the year is clearly indicated by the record of total sales of securities, which shows an increase comparing with 1897 of 22,507,061 shares of listed stocks and of 13,710,975 shares unlisted, while the total sales of State and railroad bonds indicate an increase, par value, of $318,311,000. Transactions in bonds broke all records for the Exchange. Following is the report of the Stock Exchange's business as prepared by Mr. John C Burns, its cashier:

	1897		1898	
	Listed Stocks. Shares.	Unlisted Stocks. Shares.	Listed Stocks. Shares.	Unlisted Stocks. Shares.
January.....	2,620,839	691,606	7,475,206	1,838,969
February...	1,897,042	932,515	6,494,129	2,123,051
March.....	4,095,793	951,290	7,161,991	2,862,770
April.....	2,853,207	751,542	4,809,272	1,691,013
May.....	2,841,167	512,526	7,672,436	1,540,965
June.....	5,159,658	1,224,754	6,804,639	2,116,817
July.....	5,448,966	1,499,852	3,497,156	1,268,451
August.....	10,152,900	1,200,913	9,834,286	2,166,780
September..	11,432,547	1,665,502	6,983,162	2,966,072
October.....	6,937,631	1,191,014	5,298,254	2,576,930
November..	4,234,764	1,602,006	8,582,173	2,750,347
December...	5,644,093	1,715,007	11,626,207	3,746,907
Totals...	63,309,850	13,988,497	85,816,911	27,649,472

	Government Bonds. 1897.	Government Bonds. 1898.	Unlisted Bonds. 1897.	Unlisted Bonds. 1898.
January...	$1,281,000	$750,900	$1,607,500	$61,000
February.	2,288,500	847,500	295,000	15,617,500
March....	1,196,900	907,000	173,000	4,075,500
April.....	679,430	1,121,300	27,000	7,000
May.....	1,025,850	397,000	3,500	.....
June.....	926,300	360,000	547,000	107,000
July.....	524,200	1,507,500	501,000	38,000
August....	483,650	4,759,800	191,000	2,000
September	998,900	4,433,800	117,000	2,223,500
October...	506,700	4,124,800	13,000	2,380,000
November	382,450	2,688,630	.....	9,801,000
December.	390,150	2,230,980	5,000	11,933,000
Totals.	$10,134,030	$24,129,210	$3,480,000	$46,245,500

	State and Railroad Bonds. 1897.	State and Railroad Bonds. 1898.
January.....	$36,856,500	$92,885,700
February.....	38,052,500	77,102,300
March.....	34,147,000	45,171,200
April.....	22,227,300	26,225,300
May.....	24,272,050	53,654,100
June.....	44,898,100	67,729,900
July.....	52,581,500	71,008,500
August.....	74,631,050	92,013,100
September.....	67,297,800	46,802,000
October.....	39,278,200	63,418,500
November.....	33,813,550	94,988,000
December.....	61,287,450	115,655,000
Totals.....	$529,343,000	$847,654,000

The totals for a series of years compare as follows:

	Stocks. Shares.	State and R. R. Bonds.	Governments.
1898.....	113,466,383	$847,654,000	$24,129,210
1897.....	77,248,347	529,343,000	10,134,030
1896.....	54,490,043	352,815,850	27,121,550
1895.....	66,440,576	495,904,950	7,046,250
1894.....	49,275,736	352,741,950	4,296,300
1893.....	77,984,965	299,372,327	2,021,450
1892.....	86,850,930	501,398,200	1,662,400
1891.....	72,725,864	389,906,700	1,539,900
1890.....	59,441,301	374,342,120	2,891,050
1889.....	61,133,161	394,151,406	4,287,050

Highest and Lowest Prices of Stocks and Bonds.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The following table shows the highest, lowest, and closing prices, during 1898, of all stocks dealt in on the New York Exchange this year, with individual sales for the year:

Sales.		High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
100	Alton & Terre Haute ..	63	63	63
486,456	American Spirits.....	15⅝	6½	13⅝
133,186	American Spirits pr....	41¾	16	37½
210,054	Am. Steel & Wire Co...	50	25⅛	48½
95,877	Am. S. & W. Co. pr.....	118½	82	116⅛
190	American Coal.....	120	114⅞	114⅞
506,186	Am. Cotton Oil Co.....	39¾	15½	35½
87,936	Am. Cotton Oil Co. pr.	96⅝	66	89
1,877	American Dist. Tel. Co.	35	22	33½
150,317	American Malting Co..	38	24	34
101,049	American Malt. Co. pr.	88	76½	86
13,416,634	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.....	146⅞	107½	126⅛
69,477	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pr...	116	103	112½
9,659	American Tel. & C. Co.	98¼	89	98¼
6,698,511	American Tobacco Co.	153¾	83¾	143¼
43,791	American Tob. Co. pr..	135½	112¼	131
5,806	Ann Arbor.....	15	11	14
31,491	Ann Arbor pr.....	40¼	34	39
108,931	Atchison, Top. & S. F..	19⅝	10¼	18⅞
4,437,425	At., Top. & S. F. pr	52½	22⅞	52½
566,904	Balt. & O., all asst. pd..	*72¾	12⅝	*69½
145,472	Balt. & O., w. i.....	58½	31	55½
119,568	Balt. & O. pr., w. i.....	79¼	68	77½
100,049	Balt. & O.S.W. pr., new.	9⅞	4½	9¼
636,970	Bay State Gas.....	9½	2⅝	8
100	Beech Creek.....	100	100	100
4,161,913	Brooklyn Rap. Transit.	78⅝	35	77½
54,315	Brooklyn U. Gas Co....	140¼	106	138
5,851	Brooklyn Elevated	28½	24¼	24¼
63,559	Brunswick Co.....	14	7½	13¾
7,185	Buffalo, Roch. & P.....	34	25	32
6,913	Buffalo, Roch. & P. pr..	76½	62	74
5,444,956	Burlington & Quincy..	125¼	85⅞	125
135	B. & N. Y. Air Line pr.	106¾	106¾	106¾
300	Cap. City Traction.....	70	62	70
111,517	Canada Pacific.....	90½	72	85¾
225,832	Canada Southern	58	44½	55½
429,273	Central Pacific.....	44½	11	43⅞
104,978	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	17¼	25¼
43,218	Chicago & Alton.....	172	150½	170
108,669	Chicago & E. Illinois...	66	49	61½
45,388	Chicago & E. Ill. pr....	113½	102	112½
35,467	Chicago, Indiana & L...	11	7	8
42,484	Chicago, Ind. & L. pr.	38½	23	32
1,304,928	Chicago Great Western	18	9½	16⅝
66,447	Chicago Gt. West. pr. A.	54	28	52
29,155	Chicago Gt. West. pr. B.	32	20	31¼
10,700	Chic. & Gt. West. deb..	85	71¼	83⅞
108,574	Chicago Terminal Tr...	9⅝	4½	8½
155,325	Chicago Term. Tr. pr..	37½	22½	36
1,633	Claflin, H. B., & Co....	96¾	91	96¾
405,103	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel...	19¼	11¼	14¾
98,120	Cleve., Lor. & W. pr....	53½	43	44
460,455	C., C., C. & St. Louis....	47½	25	43⅞
7,643	C., C., C. & St. Louis pr.	97	77½	96
4,700	Col. Coal & I. D. Co....	1¾	¼	1
700	Col. Coal & I. D. Co. pr.	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞
17,763	Col. Midland.....	9	5¼	7⅞
22,465	Col. Midland pr.....	20¾	14	20¾
113,497	Col. Fuel & Iron Co.....	32⅞	17	32
400	Col. Fuel & Iron Co. pr.	77	65	77
75,113	Col., Hock. Val. & T...	8¼	2½	4⅛
13,473	Col., Hock. V. & T. pr..	25	12½	15½
3,599	Col. Southern, w. i.....	8⅜	6¾	7¼
43,121	Col. So. 1st pr., w. i.....	50¾	43⅝	49½
44,756	Col. So. 2d pr., w. i.....	20	14¾	18¾
125	Commercial Cable Co..	180	180	180
100	Con. K. C. S. & R. pr...	99½	99½	99½
900	Consolidated Coal.....	46	40	46
450,964	Consolidated Gas.....	205½	164	195
98,121	Consolidated Ice.....	52	27¼	45¾
14,974	Consolidated Ice pr....	94	83¾	92½
167,231	Delaware & Hudson...	114½	93	107½
50,421	Del., Lack. & West.....	159	140	157
59,265	Denver & Rio Grande..	21½	10	20¾
506,881	Denver & Rio G. pr....	71⅝	40	70⅝
73,013	Des Moines & Ft. D....	23½	8⅞	22⅜
39,901	Detroit Gas.....	67	45	63
1,180	Duluth, So. Sh. & Atl..	3½	2⅝	3½
3,992	Duluth, S. S. & A. pr...	8¾	5	8⅜
9,100	Eastern Elevator Co...	66	61¼	64¼
30,412	Edison Elec. Ill. Co.....	195	119	195
1,775	Edis. E. I. Co. of B'k'n.	122½	106½	122
90,830	Erie.....	16¼	11	14¾
322,202	Erie 1st.....	43⅜	29¼	39¼
20,362	Erie 2d pr.....	21⅝	15½	20
35,986	Evans. & Terre Haute.	41½	22½	41½
11,725	Evans. & Terre H. pr...	72½	40	72
16,258	Express—Adams.....	162½	†100	†108
16,163	Express—American....	150	117½	146
16,697	Express—United States	57¾	38	53¼
3,186	Express—Wells-Fargo..	125	121	125
1,110,758	Federal Steel.....	52	29	52
995,565	Federal Steel pr.....	85¼	69¾	83¾
31,349	Flint & P. Marquette..	18¾	10	17¾
7,748	Flint & P. Mar. pr.....	49	36	43½
5,906	Fort Worth & D. C.....	28	17½	25
4,617	Fort Worth & R. G.....	17½	10	16
436	Fort Wayne.....	175½	175½	175½
100	Fort Wayne Special..	174½	174½	174½
1,201,730	General Elec. Co., new.	97	76	95¾
591,158	General Electric, old...	50½	29¼	48¼
48,569	Glucose Sugar Ref. Co.	72½	65	70⅞
3,203	Glucose Sug. Ref. pr...	109⅝	107½	108¾
109,781	Great Northern pr.....	180	122	144⅜
187,204	Hawaiian C. & S. Co....	61	15¾	58
25,080	Hock. Coal & Iron.....	*9¾	*4½	*9
1,513	Homestake.....	50	43	50
397,402	Illinois Central.....	115⅝	96	114⅞
278	Illinois Cent. L. Lines..	97½	97½	97½
140,717	Illinois Steel.....	‡102	44½	‡102
292,410	Inter. Paper Co.....	67	48	63⅝
76,685	Inter. Paper Co. pr....	95	85	94¼
27,638	Iowa Central.....	11½	7¼	11
34,962	Iowa Central pr.....	42½	25	42¼
3,505	Kanawha & Michigan..	8	5⅞	8
98,692	Kansas & Texas.....	14¼	10	13⅞
554,255	Kansas & Texas pr.....	41	28¾	38
183,798	Kansas City, P. & G ...	25½	15	16¼
3,704	Keokuk & Des Moines..	5½	3	5
2,237	Keokuk & D. M. pr....	18½	15	17
666	Keokuk & Western....	34½	30	30
700	King & Pemb.....	5	2	2
1,604	Knickerb. I. Co. of C...	57	54¾	57
300	Knick. I. Co. of C. pr...	82	81	82
180,549	Laclede Gas.....	54⅜	37½	52½
10,663	Laclede Gas pr.....	96½	85	94
115,541	Lake Erie & Western..	25½	12	21¼
119,638	Lake Erie & West. pr..	83	53	74¼
97,561	Lake Shore.....	215	170¾	201
16,718	Long Island.....	59½	40	55⅝
2,445,544	Louisville & Nashville.	65¼	44	64⅞
4,285,392	Manhattan Consol.....	120¼	90	97¾
720	Manhattan Beach.....	5¼	2	2
917	Maryland Coal pr.....	54	45	54
1,733,900	Metropolitan St.R'way.	194¾	125¼	192
13,751	Mexican Central	7⅛	4½	6⅝
9,216	Mexican National Ctfs.	1½	⅝	⅞
1,441	Mergenthaler L. Co....	145½	140	145
143,989	Michigan Central.....	118	99½	118

* All assessments paid. † Ex. dividend and 100 per cent. in bonds.
‡ Trust receipts stamped.

Sales.		High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
300	Michigan Pen. Car Co..	20	15½	20
225	Michigan P. Car Co, pr.	70	70	70
104,830	Minn. & St. Louis.....	38¾	24	36⅞
9,191	Minn. & St. L. 1st pr..	100	84	100
53,068	Minn. & St. L. 2d pr....	78½	46	74¾
400	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M.	10	6½	10
200	M., St. P. & S. St. M. pr.	21¼	21¼	21¼
236,231	Minnesota Iron.....	*142½	90	*142
1,705,850	Missouri Pacific.....	40¼	22	45⅝
27,630	Mobile & Ohio.....	32½	24	32
3,521	Morris & Essex.....	179	170¼	176
160	Nashville & Chat.....	60	60	60
153,691	National Biscuit Co....	52½	30⅝	52
15,362	National Biscuit Co.pr.	106	94½	104¾
315,327	National Lead Trust...	39⅝	26¼	38¾
34,534	National Lead T. pr....	114½	99	114½
137,835	National Linseed Oil...	21⅞	2½	9¼
250	Nat. Lin. Oil Tr. Ctfs..	9⅞	8½	8½
3,273	Nat. Starch Mfg. Co....	9	3¾	6½
1,269	Nat. S. Mfg. Co. 1st pr..	80	60	65
830	Nat. S. Mfg. Co. 2d pr..	30	12½	12½
5,915	New Central Coal.....	43	40	40
2,899,990	New Jersey Central....	99	84½	97½
1,777,910	New York Central.....	124⅞	105	123¼
20,900	N. Y., Chicago & St. L..	15⅝	11¾	14½
975	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pr.	76	73	76
25,745	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pr..	40¼	28	35½
2,096	N. Y., Lack. & West....	127	121	127
8,748	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	201	184	199¼
178,900	N. Y. Air Brake Co....	120	14	113
7,916	N. Y., Sus. & Western..	15⅛	8	14
51,081	N. Y., Sus. & West. pr..	38	23	28
243	Norfolk Southern.....	65	65	65
24,631	Norfolk & Western	19⅝	11½	19
479,974	Norfolk & Western pr.	63⅞	42½	63¼
313,367	North American Co....	7⅝	4¼	7⅛
4,192,850	Northern Pacific.....	44¼	19	44½
3,270,100	Northern Pacific pr....	79⅞	56	77¾
694,783	Northwest.....	143¼	113¼	142⅝
8,699	Northwest. pr.....	191½	163	188½
814,530	Omaha.....	94	65	93½
2,303	Omaha pr.....	170	149	170
321	Omaha & St. Louis.....	10	7	7
1,224	Ontario Silver.....	6¼	3¼	6¼
463,900	Ontario & Western.....	18⅞	13⅜	18¾
52,845	Oregon Improvement..	31	19	29
75,746	Oregon Navigation....	61½	35½	50¾
31,700	Oregon Nav. pr.....	78	65½	72
94,807	Oregon Short Line.....	43	19⅝	43
45,365	Pacific Coast.....	48½	34½	46½
6,205	Pac. Coast Co. 1st pr...	91	79	84¾
23,605	Pac. Coast Co. 2d pr....	69	57	62½
660,900	Pacific Mail.....	46	21	45⅝
537,900	Pennsylvania Railroad.	123	110¾	122¾
17,590	Peoria, D. & E.....	2¼	⅞	1⅞
2,195	Peoria & Eastern.....	5¼	3½	4
3,447,900	P. G. & C. Co.....	112	86½	110¼
159,070	P., C., C. & St. L.....	63⅞	38⅞	63⅞
56,520	P., C., C. & St. L. pr....	84½	57	84¼
14,727	Pittsburg & West. pr..	12¾	5¾	10
199,380	Pullman Palace C. Co..	216	**132	**158¼

Sales.		High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
2,850	Quicksilver.....	3	1⅝	3
6,180	Quicksilver pr.....	11½	5	11½
533,900	Reading.....	23⅛	15½	23⅛
1,033,900	Reading 1st pr.....	54¼	36	53⅞
268,900	Reading 2d pr.....	29	17¾	27⅝
561	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	185	182	185
7,782	Rio Grande Western...	32	23	25
17,015	Rio Grande West. pr...	69¼	50¼	65½
3,831,900	Rock Island.....	114⅞	80	114
2,811	Rome, W. & Ogd.....	128½	118	128½
30,270	St. Joe & Gr. Island....	8¾	5¼	6
48,133	St. J. & G. I. 1st pr.....	63	45	52
35,303	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 2d pr..	23¼	13	14¾
93,250	St. Louis & San. Fran..	9¼	6	8⅞
81,530	St. L. & S. Fran. 1st pr.	70	52½	67¾
269,479	St. L. & S. Fran. 2d pr..	35	22½	33⅞
61,787	St. Louis Southwest...	7⅝	3¾	7½
192,480	St. L. Southwest. pr....	18	7¾	17½
7,666,801	St. Paul.....	120⅝	83¼	120⅝
56,701	St. Paul pr.....	166½	140	166
26,102	Standard Distilling....	23⅞	19	21
13,600	Standard Distilling pr.	75	66½	73½
120	Standard Gas.....	143½	143½	143½
102,754	Standard R. & Twine..	10⅛	3¼	8¼
16,946	St. Paul & Duluth.....	38½	20½	38¼
5,900	St. Paul & Duluth pr..	100	78	99¼
30,508	St. Paul, M. & M.....	175	123⅔	175
100	Southern Alt. Tel.....	100	100	100
208,440	Southern Pacific.....	35	12	33⅞
319,451	Southern Railroad.....	10¾	7	10½
1,190,700	Southern Railroad pr..	43⅝	23⅝	41⅞
901,690	Tenn. Coal & Iron Co..	38¾	17	36¾
767	Tenn. Coal & I. Co. pr..	105	98	105
622,900	Texas & Pacific.....	20⅛	8⅝	19¼
76,421	Third Avenue Railw'y.	194½	145	170
22,850	Texas & Pac. L. Trust.	12½	5	12½
214	Toledo & Ohio Central.	25	25	25
729	Toledo & Ohio Cen. pr.	48	35	38
25,476	Twin City Rap. Tr.....	36⅝	16½	36½
100	Twin City Rap. Tr. pr..	107½	107½	107½
1,630,400	Union Pacific, new.....	44⅝	16½	42⅞
4,832,041	Union Pacific pr.....	74⅝	45⅞	74½
1,000,312	Union Pacific, old.....	36½	23	26⅝
672,100	Union Pacific, D. & G..	‡13⅝	¾	‡12⅝
217,300	U. S. Leather.....	8⅞	5¼	7½
110,786	U. S. Leather pr.....	75½	53¾	72¾
960,744	United States Rubber.	48½	14¼	44⅝
324,100	United States Rub. pr.	113¼	60	111
63,180	Wabash.....	9⅛	6¼	7¾
544,291	Wabash pr.....	24¼	14¼	22¾
5,800	West. Union Beef Co..	8	6⅝	6⅝
969,989	Western Union Tel....	95⅞	82¼	93¼
100,692	West. Chic. St. R'way..	102⅝	87¼	94½
100	Western Gas.....	86	86	86
200	Westingh'se E. & M. Co.	63¾	63¾	63¾
260,580	Wheeling & L. E	§6⅝	†¾	§6
72,655	Wheeling & L. E. pr...	§30¾	†8	§27¼
14,402	Wisconsin Central.....	3⅞	⅞	2
1,545	Wisconsin Central pr..	8	5	7¼
89,000	Silver Bullion ctfs.....	60⅝	56	59¼

Total sales of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the year were 112,788,349 shares, against 77,602,419 in 1897 and 54,654,096 in 1896.

* Trust receipts stamped.
‡ Second installment paid.
† First installment paid.
§ Fourth installment paid.
** Ex. cash and stock dividend.

Following are the highest, lowest, and closing prices during 1898 of bonds dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange:

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Close.
United States 2s registered	99½	98	99½
United States 4s reg. of 1907	113½	106	112
United States 4s coupon of 1907	114¾	107	113½
United States 4s reg. of 1925	129½	116¾	129
United States 4s coupon of 1925	129¾	117⅝	129¼
United States 5s reg. of 1904	115	109¾	112⅝
United States 5s coupon of 1904	115	109¾	113
United States Cur. 6s of 1899	104	102¾	102½
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup.	107⅝	104	107⅝
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small.	107½	104⅝	107
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	107½	104½	107½
District of Columbia 3-65s	118	115	118

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Alabama, class A	109	108½	108¾
Alabama, class A, small	105	105	105
Alabama, class B	108	105½	108
Alabama, class C	104	98	104
Louisiana con. 4s	106½	100	106½
Louisiana con. 4s, small	100½	98	100½
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	128	128
North Carolina con. 4s	104	101	104
Tennessee set. 3s	98	87	98
Tennessee set. 3s, small	94½	87	93½
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	83½	65	83½
Virginia deferred 6s trust rec.	6½	4½	7½

Railway and Miscellaneous.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Adams Express 4s	105	98½	104¾
Alabama Mid. 1st	93½	91	91
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	118½	110	116¾
Albany & Susquehanna con. 7s	125½	120½	122
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s	109½	102½	108
American Dock & Improve. 5s	116	110	115½
American Spirits 6s	90	64	85½
Ann Arbor 4s	90¼	81	89
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100	85	99⅞
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé ad. 4s	79½	54⅝	79
Atlantic & Danville 5s	102¼	95	102¼
Austin & N. W. 1st 5s	92	81½	92
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. inc. B.	12½	6½	11½
Baltimore & Ohio con. G. 5s, 1988	118½	97	118½
Balt. & Ohio con. G. 5s reg., 1988	116¾	103	116
B. & O. con. 5s, M. & J. P. Co. ctfs.	118¾	97	118¾
B. & O. gold 5s, 1885-1925, reg.	113¼	108½	113¼
Baltimore Belt 1st gold 5s	105	84	105
Baltimore Belt guaranteed 5s	106	101¾	105
Baltimore & Ohio Eng. ctfs.	118	90	118
Balt. & Ohio gold 5s, 1885-1925	118½	80	115
Balt. & Ohio, Parkersb'g Bch. 6s.	118½	100	112
B. & O. S. W. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1990	105	98½	105
B. & O. S. W. 1st con. 4½s, 1993	90	76	90
B'way & 7th Ave. cn. 5s	122⅝	114½	122⅝
Brooklyn City 1st cons. 5s, 1941	117¼	112	117¼
Brooklyn El. 1st Tr. Co. ctfs.	95	79	94¼
B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. 1st con.	106	101¾	105½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	109	91	107½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	109½	116½
Brooklyn Wharf & W'house 5s	100½	84	93
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. 5s	109	104½	109
Bur., Cedar Rapids & N. 5s	109	104¾	106½
B., C. R. & N. cn. 1st & col. tr. 5s.	110¼	100	110¼
Canada Southern 1st 5s	111¼	107¾	111
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111¼	105	111
Central Branch Union Pacific 4s.	92	89	91¼
Central of Georgia con. 5s	93½	84¾	92
Central Georgia 1st inc. 5s	44½	35	40
Central Georgia 2d inc. 5s	15¼	10	12
Central Georgia 3d inc. 5s	8½	4⅜	6¾
Central Ohio reorg. 1st con. 4½s.	108½	99	108½
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	91	73¼	90¾
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	118	111	117¾
Chesapeake & Ohio, series A	120½	118	118½
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	121½	115½	119
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d con. 4s	97	90¼	97
Ches. & Ohio R. & A. 1st con. 4s	107⅝	99	107⅝
Chicago & Alton s. f. 6s	113½	109½	109½
Chicago & East. Ill. 1st con. 6s	134	122	134
Chicago & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s	117½	114½	117½
Chicago & East. Ill. con. 5s	112	101¼	112
Chicago & East. Ill. con. 5s, reg.	106¼	101	103½
Chicago & Erie 1st	115	108	115
Chicago & Ind. Coal 5s	109	100¼	105
Chicago & Western Ind. gold 6s	123½	117½	119¼
Chicago, B. & North. 1st 5s	110½	105	108¾
Chicago, Bur. & Q. conv. 5s	126	104½	126
Chicago, Bur. & Q. con. 7s	118½	113½	117⅞
Chicago, Bur. & Q. s. f. 5s	107	101⅝	101⅝
Chicago, Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	111	104⅞	110¼
Chicago, Bur. & Q. Ia. s. f. 4s	104	98	100½
Chicago, Bur. & Q. N. ext. 4s	105¼	95½	105¼
Chicago, Ind. & Lo. refdg. 6s	107¼	96	107¼
Chicago, Ind. & Lo. refdg. 5s	92	80	92
Chicago, St. L. & N. O. gold 5s	125	115½	125
Chicago, St. L. & N. O. M. div. 4s.	103½	100	100½
Chicago Term. Trans. 4s	95½	79½	95½
Cincinnati, Dayton & Iron 5s	112	107½	110¼
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 4s	102	98¾	101½
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s	74½	68	71¾
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo div. 1st 4s.	91¾	88	91½
C., C., C. & St. L., White W. Val. div. 1st 4s	88½	80	87
C., C., C. & St. L. col. trust 4s	100	90¼	99
C., C., C. & St. L. C. W. & M. 4s	95	89	82⅝
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. cn. 5s	109	100	109
Clev., C., C. & I. con. 7s	140	131¼	137⅝
Clev., C., C. & Ind. s. f. 7s	105½	101¼	101⅞
Clev., C., C. & Ind. gen. cn. 6s	132¾	127¼	132¾
Columbus & Hock. Val. con. 5s	86	70½	80
Columbus & Hock. Val. gen. 6s	61	46	56
Columbus & Ninth Ave. 1st 5s	123¾	116	123¾
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s	87½	79	87½
Col. Mid. 1st 2-3-4s	68¾	56	66⅝
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	77½	65	76½
Consolidated Gas of Chicago 1s	106¾	101	106¾
Dallas & Waco 5s	88½	75	87½
Del. & Hudson, Penn. div. 7s	146	143	146
Delaware, Lack. & West. 7s	128	122	124
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	102¾	89	102¾
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	108	85½	103
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	111¾	108	108¼
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	111	106½	110⅞
Des Moines & Fort D. 1st 4s	96	85	96
Des Moines & Fort D. 1st 2½s	80	69¼	80
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	102	97	102
Detroit, M. & M. L. G. 3½s	24	16	22¾
Detroit City Gas 5s	99¼	90	98
Detroit Gas Co. con. 5s	103	90	94
Duluth & I. R. 1st 5s	107¾	104	108½
Duluth, South Shore & Atl. 5s	113⅛	101	113⅛
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	108	105½	108
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. reo. lien 4-5s.	102¾	96	102¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. 5s	117	112½	117
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	115½	107	115
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. cn. 5s	120	114½	120
Edison Elec. Ill. of N.Y. conv. 5s.	112¾	108	112
Elizabeth, Lex. & Big Sandy 5s	104	97½	103
Equitable G. & F., Chicago 6s	108	102	105½
Erie 1st con. 7s	147¾	138	144
Erie 1st ex. gold 4s	116	112	114½

RAILWAY AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Erie 2d ext. 5s	119⅛	116⅛	119⅛
Erie 3d ext. 4½s	113	108	112
Erie 4th ext. 5s	118¼	113	118¼
Erie general lien 4s	77⅜	66	75⅛
Erie prior lien 4s	94⅛	84¾	94¼
Erie Tel. & Tel 5s	106⅛	91¼	106⅜
Evansville & Indianapolis cn. 6s	103	77⅛	102⅞
Evansville & Terre H. con. 6s	123	112	123
Evansville & Terre H. gen. 5s	101	82	100
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121⅛	110	121⅛
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s	101	85	100
Flint & Pere Marq., Pt. Hur. 5s	102⅝	83	102⅛
Fort Worth & Den. C. 1st 6s	86⅛	65	85⅛
Fort Worth & Rio G. 1st 3-4s	66⅛	54⅛	64
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	60	35	60
Gal., Hous. & Hend. 5s	99⅛	88¾	99
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d 7s	105⅛	100	102
Gal., H. & S. A. M. & P. d. 5s	100¾	92	100¾
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	110¼	96	108
Georgia Pac. 1st 5-6s	125	118	125
Georgia & Ala. 1st pr. gold 5s	106	88	106
Gr. Bay & W. deb. A	50¼	40¼	50
Gr. Bay & W. deb. B	7⅛	3⅛	5⅛
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s	123	119	122
Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	109⅛	105¼	105⅛
Harlem 1st 7s, registered	109⅛	104⅞	106⅛
Houston & Tex. Cen. 1st 5s	113	107⅛	112⅞
Houston & Tex. Cen. con. 6s	112	105	112
Houston & Tex. Cen. gen. 4s	87¼	76¾	87¼
Houston, E. & W. T. 1st 5s	98⅛	88	98¼
Illinois Cen. West. Line 4s	105	101	103
Illinois Cen. 4s 1951	115	109⅛	112¾
Illinois Cen. 4s 1952	105	100	105
Illinois Cen. 4s 1953	103	97⅛	103
Illinois Cen. Louis. div. 3½s	96	92⅝	96
Illinois Cen. St. L. div. 3s	83	78¼	82⅞
Illinois Cen. St. L. 3½s	96	92⅞	96
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st	105	97	104
Int. & Gr. North. 1st 6s	123⅞	116	122¾
Int. & Gr. North. 2ds	93	78	92¾
Int. & Gr. North. 3ds	61¾	44	61
Iowa Cen. 1st 5s	106¼	97	106¼
Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s	110⅛	107	108
Iron Mount. 2d ext. 5s	107⅛	102⅛	106⅛
Iron Mount. gen. con. 5s	105	86	105
Iron Mount. gen. con. std. gtd. 5s	101	86	101
Iron Mount. Ark. Br. ext. 5s	108	102	106
Jefferson R. R. 1st 5s	106	103	103
Kanawha & Mich. 1st 4s	82⅛	76	80
Kansas & Texas 2ds	68	57	67⅛
Kansas & Texas 4s	92¼	82¾	91¼
Kansas & Texas of T. 1st 5s	89⅛	80	88
Kansas City & Pac. 1st 4s	76	70⅛	75
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1sts	81¾	65	68⅝
Kentucky Central 4s	93	85	91
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	110	106	110
Kings Co. Elevated 1st 5s	70¼	40	70¼
Knox. & Ohio 1st 6s	118⅛	112	118⅛
Laclede Gas 5s	107	100	106
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	115	120
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	106	85	106
Lake Shore 3½s coup	107⅛	102	106
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s	110	105⅛	107
Lake Shore reg. 1st 7s	108⅝	105¼	107
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s	120⅛	115¾	116⅛
Lake Shore reg. 2d 7s	119¾	115⅛	115¾
Lake Shore div. 7s	106⅛	102	102¼
Lehigh & W. con. as. 7s	103⅛	97	100
Lehigh & W. B. con. as. 5s	93	85⅛	85⅛
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 1st 4½s	106¾	99	106
Lehigh Val. ter. 5s	113	107	113
Lex. Ave. & Pav. F. 1st 5s	125	117	124
L. R. & M. 1st 5s	34	29	33
Long Dock con. 6s	139	133⅛	139
Long Island Ferry 4½s	97⅛	86¾	97
Long Island con. 5s	124	117	124
Long Island gen. 4s	97¾	85¼	96⅛
Louis. & Mo. River 1st 7s	111	107	107⅛
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	121	116⅛	117¾
Louis. & Nash. uni. 4s	97¾	83	97¾
Louis. & Nash. gold 5s	107	100⅛	107
Louis. & Nash. col. tr. 5s	108¾	101⅛	107⅛
Louis. & Nash. S. & N. Al. gtd. 5s	103⅛	94	103⅛
Louis. & Nash. Ev. H. & N. 1st 6s	118	113	117
Louis. & Nash. N. O. & M. 1st 6s	129	120⅝	129
Louis. & Nash. N. O. & M. 2d 6s	111	106	111
Louis. & Nash., N., F. & S. 1st 5s	104⅛	87⅛	104⅛
Louis. & Nash. Pens. & Atl. 1st 6s	111⅛	96⅛	111⅛
L., N. A. & C. 1st 6s	117	112	116½
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s tr. ctfs	53	32	52
Manhattan Ry. con. 4s	98⅛	90	95¾
Met. Elevated 1st 6s	119⅛	114⅛	119⅛
Met. Elevated 2d 6s	105	101	102
Met. Street Railway gen. 5s	119	108⅛	118¾
Mexican Cent. con. 4s	66⅛	60	65⅛
Mexican Inter. 1st 4s	85	70⅛	85
Mich. Cent. con. 7s	115⅛	110	111⅛
Mich. Cent. con. 5s, 1902	107	102⅛	104⅛
Mich. Cent. col. tr. 3½s	98⅛	91¼	98⅛
Mich. Cent. con. 5s, 1931	127	121	121¼
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s	137⅛	132⅛	137⅛
Mil. & Nor. 1sts, 1910	122⅛	121	121
Mil. & Nor. 1sts, 1913	123	117	123
Mil., L. S. & W. ex. & l. s. f. 5s	120⅛	113⅛	120⅛
Mil., L. S. & W. Ash. div. 6s	138	133	138
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	110	100⅛	109⅛
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	110⅝	93	109⅛
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	113	103⅛	113
Missouri Pacific tr. 5s	92⅝	65⅛	90
Missouri Pacific col. tr. 5s	90	60	89
Missouri, K. & E. 1st 5s	102⅛	93⅛	101
Mobile & O. gen. 4s	84	70	82⅝
Mobile & O. new 6s	125⅛	118⅛	125
Mobile & O., Montg. div. 5s	105	97⅛	105
Morris & Essex con. gtd. 7s	142⅛	136	139
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	144	137¼	143
Morris & Essex 7s of 1871	113⅛	107	109⅛
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	106	100	105
National Starch 6s	109	102	103⅛
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s	133¾	128	133¾
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st con. 5s	107¼	104	107
New Jersey Cent. gen. 5s	116	109⅛	116
New Jersey Cent. gen. 5s reg	114¾	108¼	112
New Jersey Cent. 1st con., 1899	103¼	102¼	102¾
New Jersey Mid. 1st 6s	122	114¾	122
N. Y. & Northern 1st 5s	126	123	123¼
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st 4s	107⅛	100	106⅛
N. Y. C. & H. 1st coup. 7s	119½	113¼	118
N. Y. C. & H. R. deb. 5s	112	106	110
N. Y. C. & H. R. ext. 4s	106⅛	100⅛	103¾
N. Y. C. & H., L. S. col. 3½s	99	94	99
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s	138⅞	136⅝	137
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s c. d. ctfs	173	145	173
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s c. d. small ctfs. deb	173	145	173
N. Y., Ont. & W. con. 5s	109	105⅛	108¼
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	105	96	104⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. 5s	111	99	110
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	98	82	91⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W. 2d 4½s	92⅛	84¾	92⅛
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	127	120	127
Nor. & West. New River 1st 6s	128	118	128
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	90	74¾	89¼
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	119⅛	112	119
Northern Pacific 1st 6s reg	119	112	117
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	116	104	115
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	70	57	69⅛
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	90⅛	102⅛
Northwest general 3½s	103⅛	99	102⅛
Northwest con. 7s	145⅛	138	145⅛
Northwest gold 7s coup	116⅛	112⅛	113⅛
Northwest gold 7s reg	116⅛	112¼	119
Northwest s. f. 5s	112	106	109⅛
Northwest s. f. 6s	124⅛	113¾	117⅛
Northwest deb. 5s, 1909	110⅛	107⅛	110
Northwest deb. 5s, 1921	118	111	116
Northwest deb. 5s, 1933	120¼	114	119¼
Northwest ext. 4s	107	104	105¾
O. & Miss., Spring div. 7s	108	100	103
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	82	75	81
Oregon & California 1st 5s	98	75	98
Oregon River & Nav. s. f. 6s	116	111	113
Oregon River & Nav. con. 4s	101⅝	89	100⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s	131	118	130
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	111	96	111
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	85¼	58	84⅛
Oregon Short Line inc. B. & col. tr.	67¾	39	66¾
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107⅛	102	105
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	107	100	107
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	109	105⅛	105⅛

RAILWAY AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Pennsylvania R. R. 4½s	116	108	115½
Peo. G. & C. of Chicago 1st 6s	124	115	124
Peo. G. & C. of Chicago 2d 6s	109	102	108
Peo. D. & E. 1st 6s tr. co. ctfs	101½	95	99
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s	85	70	84
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s	22	14	22
Peoria & Pekin Un. 2d 4½s	90	85½	90
Pittsburg, Shen. & L. E. 1st 5s	112½	104	112½
Pittsburg & Western 4s	101¼	76½	99¾
Pittsburg & Western 5s	57	39	56½
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. 4½s, s. A.	114¼	109½	114¼
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. 4½s, s. B.	113⅝	108	111½
Reading Co. gen. 4s	89	77¾	88⅝
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st reg	145	141	141
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	127	118	126
Richmond & Dan. deb. 5s stpd	105	95	104½
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	93	78½	93
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	76	54	75
Rock Island 6s	134¼	129⅞	134¼
Rock Island gen. 4s	107	102⅜	106¾
Rock Island gen. 4s reg	105½	103¼	104
Rome, W. & Og. 1st con	130¼	119½	130¼
San. An. & Ar. Pass 1st 4s	81½	55½	81½
St. J. & G. I., 2-3-4s	84½	68¼	81½
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, class A	116¼	111	114
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, class B	116½	111½	114¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, class C	116¼	113	114¼
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	109½	98¼	109½
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	125	114	125
St. L. & S. F. trust 5s	100	92½	100
St. L. & S. F. 4s	86	69	84½
St. L. & S. F., S. W. div. 5s	97¾	90	97¾
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	85⅞	70	84¾
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	41¾	25	41½
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	112½	105	112½
St. Paul & Omaha con. 6s	138	126½	135½
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132¾	126	132½
St. Paul con. 7s	163¼	138	162½
St. Paul 1st gold 7s	160¾	140	160
St. Paul 1st I. & D. 7s	152½	137½	152½
St. Paul gen. 4s, series A	109	102	109
St. Paul Terminal 5s	115¾	111	115¾
St. Paul, Chic. & M. R. 7s	161	140	160⅝
St. Paul, Chic. & M. R. 5s	118	110⅝	118
St. Paul, C. & P. div. 6s	122	118	122
St. Paul, C. & P. W. 5s	121½	111	121½
St. Paul, Dak. & Gt. S. 5s	114	109	114
St. Paul, Hast. & Dak. 7s	130¼	128	129½
St. Paul, I. & D. ext. 7s	163	130¼	163
St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	136	128	133
St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. div. 5s	118	111	118
St. Paul S. Minn. div. 6s	121¾	114¼	121¾
St. Paul Mineral P. 5s	110	107	109½
St. Paul, Lac. & Dav. 5s	115½	110	115½
St. Paul & N. P. 1st gen. 6s	131¾	124	131¾
St. Paul & N. P. 1st gen. 6s reg	130	124½	130
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s	138¾	128	138¾
St. Paul, Minn. & M. con. 4½s	114½	105½	114½
St. Paul, M. & M. Dak. ext. 6s	124½	118½	124
St. Paul, M. & M. Mon. ext. 4s	104¾	98½	104¾
St. Paul, M. & M. M. C. 1st 6s	132	118½	130
St. Paul, M. & M. M. C. 1st 5s	112½	107	112½
St. Paul, M. & M. E. M. d. 5s	110½	105½	110
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st 4s	97½	82	97
South Carolina & Ga. 1st 5s	102½	92	102¼
Southern Pacific of Ariz. 1st 6s	112¼	100¼	112¼
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st 6s	118½	106¾	118½
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s	102½	92½	102½
Southern Pacific of N. M. 1st 6s	113⅞	105½	113⅞
Southern Railway con. 5s	106	87	105½
Stand. Rope & T. 6s tr. co. ctfs	83½	51	83
Stand. Rope & T. inc. tr. co. ctfs.	25	11	23¾
T. C. & I. B. div. con. 6s	106	79	106
Tenn. Coal & I. T. div. 6s	103½	79	103½
Term. A. of S. L. 1st 4½s	112¼	109	111½
Term. A. of St. L. 1st con. 5s	110½	105½	110
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s	116½	110	116
Texas and N. O. con. 5s	104½	96½	104½
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	110	96½	110
Texas & Pacific 2d 5s	50½	28	49
Third Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	128	117¼	128
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st 5s	106½	102½	106½
Toledo, Peoria & West. 1st 4s	80	69	80
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s	92	80	91
Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	104	98	100
Union El. tr. co. ctfs. 1st gd. 6s	94½	80	94
Union Pacific 4s	105	88½	105
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s	68	44	66½
U.P. Den. & G. con. 5s. tr. co. ctfs.	88½	44½	87½
U. S. Leather s. f. deb. 6s	117	111¼	117
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	111	100	110½
Virginia Midland gen. 5s std	109½	102	109½
Wabash deb., series B	39	21	34
Wabash 1st 5s	114½	104½	113
Wabash 2d 5s	95½	74½	74½
Wabash, Det. & Chic. ex. 5s	108¾	97	108¾
Western N. Y. & Penn. 1sts	111	103	110¾
Western N. Y. & Penn. gen. 3-4s.	59½	47¼	54
Western N. Y. & Penn. inc. 5s	16½	10	14¾
Western Pacific 1st 6s	104	101	103⅝
Western Union deb. 7s of 1875	107	103	103
Western Union col. trust 5s	115	105	115
West Shore 4s coup	113	102¾	112¼
West Shore 4s reg	112¼	101½	110¼
Wheeling & L. E. Whl. div. 5s	108	90	100
Wheeling & L. E. con. 4s	57¼	35	57¼
W. N. Carolina 1st c. 6s	118¼	110½	118¼
Wilkesbarre & E. 1st 5s	101⅞	93¼	96½
Wis. Cent. 1st 5s tr. co. ctfs.	64⅝	38½	62

Total sales of all bonds dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange during the year amounted to to $889,187,300, against $529,843,900 in 1897, and $368,158,820 in 1896.

Reorganizations in 1898.

LARGELY TO COMPLETE PLANS ALREADY INITIATED—FEW NEW PLANS ANNOUNCED.

Reorganization operations during the year have mainly been in the direction of completing plans already initiated, but few new reorganizations having been commenced. Below are given the principal changes and present status of properties under reorganization or for which some important readjustment of finances is proposed:

Baltimore & Ohio.—Reorganization plan issued in June. Bonds all sold by syndicate in November. Opposition stock held by Johns Hopkins University and others purchased, opening way to early completion of reorganization.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.—Reorganization plan issued in December. Provides for exchange of securities for those of the reorganized Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley.—Sold under foreclosure on December 29 to Atlantic Coast Line.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking.—Plan issued in May. Majority bonds been deposited.

Central Pacific.—Readjustment of debt being arranged to pay off Government claims. Plan expected early in 1899.

Central Ohio.—Majority stockholders in favor of exchanging securities for those of reorganized Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo.—Announcement of reorganization plan expected early in 1899.

Central Vermont.—A bill has been passed by the Vermont Legislature, and signed by the Governor, authorizing reorganization in accordance with the plan of the Baker Committee, which provides for foreclosure and an issue of $3,000,000 capital stock and $12,000,000 4 per cent. bonds.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.—Plans under consideration for the consolidation of the three northern branch lines, the Kansas City & Northern Connecting, the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern, and the Omaha & St. Louis.

Kansas Pacific.—Sold under foreclosure in February. Under a threat of the Government to protect its claim, the Reorganization Committee raised its original offer.

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis.—Reorganization delayed, owing to failure of different bondholders to agree on a common plan. Testimony was taken in November preliminary to a suit for foreclosure.

Oregon Short Line.—Controlling interest in common stock purchased early in year by Union Pacific. Proposition made in November to issue $21,000,000 new Union Pacific stock for Short Line stock. Action to be taken by Union Pacific stockholders at meeting in January.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.—Original plan not successful. A new plan announced on December 28th. February 1st, 1899, set as time limit for security holders to assent.

Pittsburg & Western.—Deposits of bonds asked in December, preliminary to probable reorganization of the road.

Union Pacific.—Final payment to Government made in January. Talk that road will pay dividends on common stock in 1899. On November 1st the company obtained legal possession of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway, the Kearney & Black Hills Railway, and the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway, aggregating nearly 775 miles of railroad. These, with the properties mentioned in the recent annual report of the company, had been virtually owned by the company ever since the reorganization, but had been operated by successory receivers.

Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.—Reorganization nearly completed. Properties sold under foreclosure in November. New road to be known as Colorado Southern; organization likely to be completed in a few weeks.

Changes in Railroad Dividends.

The following table shows the important changes during the past three years in dividends of railroads prominent in the New York market. Except where otherwise indicated, the rate given is that actually paid:

	1896.	1897.	1898.		1896.	1897.	1898.
Atch., Top. & S. Fé prefd.....	....	....	*1	Great Western prefd. "A".....	....	....	2
Atlantic & Danville.....	....	1	1	Manhattan.....	6	4½	4
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. prefd.....	....	1	2	Minn. & St. Louis 2d prefd.....	3	3	3½
Bur., C. Rap. & Northern.....	....	4	4	Mobile & Ohio.....	....	....	1
Canada Southern.....	2½	2	2	Norfolk & Western prefd.....	....	1	3
Canadian Pacific com.....	2½	2½	4½	N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st prefd..	5	....	2
Central of Ga. 1st prefd. inc....	1½	2¼	2	Northern Pacific com.....	....	....	*1
Central of New Jersey.....	5	4½	4	Oregon R.R. & Navigation pfd.	1	2	4
Chicago & Alton.....	8	7¼	7	do do do common.	....	....	1
Chicago & East Illinois com....	....	....	2½	Rio Grande Western com.....	....	....	**2
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul com.....	4	5	5	do do preferred..	....	¾	§5
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific....	2	2½	¶††4½	St. Joseph & G. Island 1st prefd.	....	....	‖5
Chic., St. Paul, M. & O. com....	....	2	2	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st prefd.	....	2	4
C., C., C. & St. Louis prefd.....	5	2½	5	do do 2d prefd..	....	....	1
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	7	5	5	Southern Railway prefd.....	....	1	1
Denver & Rio Grande prefd....	2	2	†3½	Toledo & Ohio Central prefd....	2½	....	....
Evansville & Terre Haute prefd.	1	1	‡2	West Va. Central & Pitts.....	1½	1½	....
Great Northern prefd.....	5	5½	6¼	Union Pacific prefd.....	....	....	1½

* Declared for 1899.
† Now on a 4 per cent. basis.
‡ And 2 per cent., payable April, 1899.
§ Including back dividend.
‖ Of which 2½ declared in 1897.
¶ And 10 stock.
** Stock.
†† Now on a 5 per cent. basis.

Securities Listed.

(From the "Financial Chronicle.")

The following statement shows the total amount of securities listed at the New York Stock Exchange in the years indicated, exclusive of reorganization receipts, etc.:

	Bonds.					Stocks.			
	New Issues.	Old Issues Newly Listed.	Replacing Old Securities.	Total.		New Issues.	Old Issues Newly Listed.	Replacing Old Securities.	Total.
1898....	$245,219,480	$26,243,000	$428,602,200	$700,064,680	1898....	$69,754,180	$52,646,600	$405,753,266	$528,153,946
1897....	87,720,502	15,713,500	253,981,900	357,415,902	1897....	53,275,671	24,369,900	425,329,320	502,974,891
1896....	147,343,700	7,626,000	427,317,000	582,286,700	1896....	76,573,572	.....	514,158,643	590,732,215
1895....	166,526,300	15,587,000	75,162,100	257,275,400	1895....	77,132,500	35,385,200	30,856,270	143,373,970
1894....	184,785,000	32,237,600	92,782,000	309,804,600	1894....	36,616,253	4,800,000	209,776,750	251,193,003
1893....	139,272,000	42,178,000	107,353,400	288,803,400	1893....	93,744,161	48,874,000	55,627,100	198,245,261
1892....	175,125,600	12,352,000	130,383,900	317,861,500	1892....	99,905,000	48,364,850	88,765,355	237,036,105
1891....	191,397,700	16,187,000	80,061,000	287,645,700	1891....	96,540,754	1,650,000	90,724,200	188,914,954
1890....	198,158,850	105,204,279	381,504,750	684,867,879	1890....	161,461,729	10,490,747	263,039,854	437,992,350
1889....	206,864,000	6,050,000	176,806,000	389,720,000	1889....	69,721,717	9,936,000	179,952,057	259,649,774
1888....	261,989,631	11,792,000	237,220,587	511,002,218	1888....	62,408,357	10,872,475	175,447,443	248,228,275
1887....	180,386,000	16,304,000	146,787,321	343,477,321	1887....	98,726,791	32,643,426	138,683,333	270,053,550
1886....	81,641,000	47,354,300	109,102,300	238,097,600	1886....	54,006,350	67,236,000	208,226,200	329,469,350
1885....	103,844,000	27,700,000	65,715,000	197,259,000	1885....	17,783,116	3,700,000	35,430,000	56,913,116

NOTE.—Applications for the listing of trust company receipts and of securities marked "assented" (if preparatory to reorganization), or of securities stamped "assumed" or "assessment paid"—the securities themselves having being previously listed—are not included in this table.

Listings of Railroad Bonds.

Company and Title of Loan.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s.....	$11,011,000....	Exchanged for funding note 6s, etc.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s.....	2,710,500....	Improvements.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. deb. 6s.....	1,000,000....	Floating debt, equipm't, and construction.
Central Branch Union Pacific 1st 4s.....	2,500,000....	Reorganization.
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s.....	1,500,000....	Improvements.
	424,000....	Equipment notes, etc.
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st consol. 5s.....	2,287,000....	For 6s due July 1, 1898.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gen. 4s...	1,925,000....	For prior bonds.
	634,000....	For improvements.
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s....	7,133,000....	Exchanged for old 6s, 7s, and 8s.
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref'g 5s.....	268,000....	Issued for new property.
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific general 4s.....	47,971,000....	Exchanged for old bonds.
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O. consol. 6s.....	347,000....	Exchanged for underlying bonds.
Chicago & West. Ind. gen. 6s.....	216,000....	Improvements.
Chicago Terminal Transfer 1st 4s.....	13,000,000....	Exch. for certfs. of proprietary interest.
Cleveland & Pittsburg general 4½s.....	71,000....	Improvements.
Colorado Midland 1st 2-3-4s.....	6,250,000....	Exchanged for old securities.
Colorado Midland 1st 4s.....	1,011,000....	Exchanged for old securities.
Denver & Rio Grande cons. 4½s.....	4,348,000....	To retire old 7s.
Denver & Rio Grande cons. 4s.....	185,000....	For old bonds.
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s.....	402,000....	Issued for improvements.
Duluth & Iron Range 2d 6s.....	1,000,000....	Construction, equipment, & improvements.
Eastern Ry. of Minn. 1sts, Nor. Div. 4s...	5,000,000....	Extension.
Elgin, Joliet & East. 1st 5s.....	7,417,000....	Old bonds just listed.
Erie & Pittsburg general guarant'd 3½s..	3,368,000....	Exchanged for old bonds, etc.
Flint & Pere Marquette 1st cons. 5s.....	500,000....	Floating debt and improvements.
Houston, East & West Tex. 1st 5s of 1933..	2,700,000..	Reorganiation, $2,112,000; for improvem'ts, etc., $588,000.
Illinois Central Railroad—		
Chicago, St. Louis & N. O. 5s of 1951....	29,000....	Exchanged for underlying bonds.
Chicago, St. Louis & N. O. 3½s of 1951..	1,352,000....	Exchanged for old 7s.
Louisville Division & Terminal 3½s of 1953.....	10,733,000....	To redeem old securities.
	3,588,000....	For improvements, etc.
St. Louis Division & Terminal 3s.....	4,939,000....	Funding of rental due.
St. Louis Division & Terminal 3½s.....	6,321,000....	For old St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.
Springfield Division 1st 3½s.....	2,000,000....	Exchanged for old 1st 6s.
"Western Lines" 1st 4s.....	1,875,000....	Cedar Falls & Minn. Railroad.
Ind., Ill & Iowa 1st (refunding) 5s.....	2,500,000....	To retire old bonds.
International & Great Northern 3d 4s....	7,000....	Exchange.
Iowa Central 1st 5s.....	250,000....	New equipment.
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s.....	2,872,000....	Extensions and improvements.
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s.....	1,025,000....	Improvements.
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern 3½s of 1997.	5,733,000....	Refunding 7 per cent. bonds.
Lehigh & Hudson River general 5s.....	584,000....	To retire old bonds.
	478,000....	To pay floating debt.
Lehigh Valley mtge. and col. trust 5s....	5,000,000....	New property and improvements.
Long Island Railroad 1st cons. 4 per ct...	1,121,000....	Exchanged for 1st 7s.

Listings of Railroad Bonds—Continued.

Company and Title of Loan.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Mexican Central equipment and col. 5s..	$950,000	Purchase of equipment.
Mexican International 1st consol. 4s.....	4,635,000	Exchanged for old 1st 4s.
Midland Terminal Railway 1st 5s.....	600,000	Improvements.
Mobile & Ohio general 4s.....	96,500	Improvements.
Mobile & Ohio (Montgomery Div.) 1st 5s.	4,000,000	Montgomery Division.
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis 1st con. 5s...	44,000	Underlying bonds.
	575,000	Middle Tennessee & Alabama Railway.
N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad 3½s of 1997.....	25,582,000	For refunding bonds.
	2,019,000	For uses of Railroad Co.
3½s, secured by Lake Shore stock.....	90,333,000	For Lake Shore stock.
3½s, secured by Mich. Central stock...	18,297,000	For Michigan Central stock.
Norfolk & Western 1st cons. 4s.....	119,700	For old bonds.
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.....	4,893,500	For old bonds.
	1,500,000	For new property.
Oregon Railroad & Nav. consol. 4s.....	1,419,000	For old bonds.
Oregon Short Line income bonds.....	823,000	For old bonds under plan.
Utah & Northern 1st 7s.....	3,964,000	Old bonds just listed.
Panama Railroad 1st sinking fund 4½s...	2,000,000	For bonds due October, 1897.
St. Louis, I. M. & South. 2d 7s, ext. at 5...	6,000,000	Extended 50 years in gold.
St. L. & San Fran. (S. W. Div.) 1st 5s.....	1,500,000	Acq'n of former Cen. Div. of A. & P. R. R.
South. Pacific of Cal. 1st cons. guar. 5s, stamped, 1905–1937.....	12,500,000	Old bonds "stamped."
Do. 1st cons. guar. 5s, unstamped.....	813,000	Underlying bonds and improvements.
Southern Railway 1st consol. 5s of 1994..	587,000	R. est., terminal tracks, etc.
	310,000	For old securities.
Memphis Div. 1st 4s, 4½s, and 5s of 1898	5,063,000	Reorganizing M. & C. Railroad.
Spokane Falls & Northern 1st 6s.....	2,812,000	Old bonds just listed.
Texas & Pacific 1st consol. 5s.....	167,000	Redeem sch. fund loan.
Union Pac. 1st M. & land grant 4s.....	90,000,000	Reorganization of old company.
Washington Central 1st 4s.....	1,538,000	Reorganization.
West Virginia Central & Pitts. 1st 6s.....	250,000	Improvements.
Total.....	$458,795,200	

Listings of Street Railway Bonds.

Company and Title of Loan.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Brooklyn, Qu. Co. & Sub. cons. 5s guar...	$2,255,000	Old bonds just listed.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s of 1945...	227,000	Improvements, etc.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light consol. 5s.....	603,000	Payment of obligations assumed upon acquisition of Milwaukee Street Railway, purchase of Milwaukee Arc Light Co., and improvements.
Union Elevated R. R. (Chicago) 1st 5s....	312,000	Construction of R. R. and power house, etc.
Total.....	$3,397,000	

Listings of Miscellaneous Bonds.

Company and Title of Loan.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Adams Express collateral trust 4s.....	$12,000,000	100 per cent. dividend.
Brooklyn Union Gas consol. 5s.....	158,000	
Columbus (O.) Gas 1st 5s.....	40,000	Improvements.
Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co.—5 p. c. non-cum. inc. bds....	2,610,000	Old issue just listed.
Detroit City Gas 5s	4,313,000	Exchanged for old bonds.
International Paper 1st con. 6s.....	8,408,000	Property of constituent companies and underlying bonds.
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s of 1928.....	2,000,000	New property and improvements.
Pacific Coast 1st 5s.....	4,446,000	Exchanged for Oregon Impt. securities.
People's Gas Light & Coke refunding 5s..	2,500,000	Refunding. Chicago Electric Fuel bonds.
Mutual Fuel Gas 1st 5s, guar.....	5,000,000	Purchase of plant.
Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron 5s....	1,100,000	Helvetia property.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. coll. trust....	6,000,000	Real estate loans.
U. S. Government 3s of 1898.....	189,097,480	War loan.
Total.....	$237,672,480	

Listings of Railroad Stocks.

Company and Class of Stock.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy common..	$2,670,700	Exchanged for convertible bonds.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred.....	1,000,000	Impts. and payment of car trust notes.
Chicago Great Western common.....	7,600	Exchanged for C., St. P. & K. C. bonds.
Do. 4 per cent. deben., int. in scrip....	8,000	Exchange.
Do. 5 per cent. pref. A, div. in scrip...	9,600	Exchange.
Do. 4 per cent. preferred B.....	44,910	Exchange.
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pref.....	1,116,250	Improvements.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.....	2,227,500	Exchanged for convertible bonds.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul com.....	705,429	Exchange.

Listings of Railroad Stocks—Continued.

Company and Class of Stock.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Chicago & Northwestern common	$28,917	Issued in exchange.
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	29,000	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific common	3,844,000	Stock dividend.
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. com	13,000,000	Exchanged for certificates of proprietary interest.
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. pref	17,000,000	
Col. Mid.—Voting trust ctfs. for pref	4,779,800	Exchanged for old securities under plan.
Col. Mid.—Voting trust ctfs. for com	3,420,200	
Erie R. R.—Voting trust certificates for 1st preferred	13 410,900	Exchanged for N. Y., Susquehanna & Western stock.
Erie R. R.—Voting trust certificates for common	10,856,400	
Great Northern	25,000,000	To retire 4s of 1892, $15,000,000; exchanged for Seattle & Montana stock, $10,000,000.
Illinois Central R. R. common	2,500,000	Improvements.
Iowa Central Ry. common	24,600	Issued under reorganization plan.
Iowa Central Ry. preferred	102,300	
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf common	630,000	Improvements.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.—Guar. sp. stock	335,205	Improvements during calendar year 1898.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. common	4,672,000	Exch. for New England, Sh. L. & N. stock.
Rio Grande Western preferred	200,000	Dividend on common stock.
St. Louis & San Francisco common	18,000	For St. Louis, K. & S. W. bonds.
Southern Ry. Vot. trust ctfs. for pref	2,990,800	Acc. purchase of M. & C. Ry.
Union Pacific R. R. common	61,000,000	Reorganization, etc.
Union Pacific R. R. preferred	75,000,000	
Total	$246,632,121	

Listings of Street Railway Stocks.

Company and Class of Stock.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Twin City Rapid Transit 7 p. c. cumulative preferred	$577,000	Part payment of guaranteed 6 per cent. certificates.
Third Ave. Railroad (New York) com	2,000,000	Account change to underground elec. syst.
Union Elev. Railroad (Chicago) com	5,000,000	Old stock just listed.
Total	$7,577,000	

Listings of Miscellaneous Stocks.

Company and Class of Stock.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
American Spirits Manufacturing com	$56,780	Exchange.
American Spirits Manufacturing pref	14,120	
American Tobacco Company com	3,100,000	Improvements.
American Tobacco Company pref	2,065,000	
Brunswick Dock & Improvem't Co. com	5,000,000	Exchanged under plan.
Chase National Bank com	500,000	Increase of capital stock.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas com	71,900	Extension and improvements.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	Exchanged for old securities.
Consolidated Gas Company com	1,500,000	Extensions, meeting maturing bonds, etc.
Consolidated Kansas City S. & Ref. pref	1,128,675	Improvements.
Detroit City Gas com	2,944,300	Exchanged for old stock.
Edison Electric Illum. Co. of N. Y. com	1,085,200	Improvements.
Eastern Elevator Company com	1,000,000	Old stock just listed.
Erie Telegraph & Telephone com	200,000	Improvements.
Fed. Steel Company pref	46,000,000	Exchanged for old securities.
	6,767,600	To syndicate for cash.
Fed. Steel Company com	37,000,000	Exchanged for old securities.
	9,484,300	To syndicate for cash.
General Electric com	18,276,000	Entire reduced capital stock.
General Electric pref	2,551,200	
Glucose Sugar Refining com	24,027,300	Purchase of properties and working capital.
Glucose Sugar Refining pref	12,619,300	
International Paper com	16,040,000	Property of constituent companies.
International Paper pref	20,530,700	
Knickerbocker Ice com	4,000,000	Original capital and to acquire new prop'rty.
Knickerbocker Ice pref	3,000,000	
Mergenthaler Linotype com	10,000,000	Old stock just listed.
New Central Coal com	1,000,000	Entire capital stock reduced from $5,000,000.
Pacific Coast 1st pref., n. c. 5 per cent	1,515,500	Exchanged for Oregon Improvement securities under plan.
Pacific Coast 2d pref., n. c. 4 per cent	3,914,400	
Pacific Coast com	6,809,600	
People's Gas Light & Coke (Chic.) com	827,000	Exchanged for Chicago Gas Trust receipts.
Pullman's Palace Car	18,000,000	50 per cent. stock dividend.
United States Rubber com	3,500,000	On account purchase Boston Rubber Shoe Company stock.
United States Rubber pref	4,125,000	
West. El. & Manufacturing assent. stock	590,900	Account purchase of Walker Company.
Total	$273,944,775	

The issues in the above not already mentioned, but deserving more than passing notice, are (1) the new Pullman shares, 18 millions in amount; (2) the 7½ millions of Rubber stock used in the purchase of the Boston Rubber Company, subject to bonds to the amount of $5,000,000; (3) the Mergenthaler Linotype, $10,000,000, and (4) the 12 millions or more of stock of the reorganized Oregon Improvement Company, now the successful Pacific Coast Company.

Call Loan Rates in 1898.

The following shows the highest and lowest rate of interest on call in New York during each week of 1898:

Week ending—	High.	Low.
Jan. 8	6	2
15	3½	2½
22	2¾	1½
29	2	1½
Feb. 5	2	1½
11	1¾	1½
19	1½	1
26	2	1¾
Mar. 5	2½	1½
12	3	1½
19	2½	1½
26	2	1½
April 2	6½	1½
April 9	4½	1½
16	5	2
23	4½	1
30	3½	1½
May 7	4	2
14	3	1½
21	2	1½
28	1¾	1
June 4	1¾	1
11	1½	1
18	4	1½
25	1½	1
July 2	1¼	1
July 9	1½	1¼
16	1½	1
23	1½	1
30	1½	1
Aug. 6	1½	1¼
13	5	1½
20	2	1¼
27	2¼	1¾
Sept. 3	3	1½
10	4	2
17	5	2½
24	6	2
Oct. 1	6	2½
Oct. 8	4	1½
15	3	2
22	2½	1½
29	2	1½
Nov. 5	2	1¾
12	2½	1¾
19	3	1¾
26	2½	2
Dec. 3	3	2
10	2½	2
17	3	2
24	3	2
31	6	1½

The range for the year shows extremes of 6½ and ½ per cent. The highest rate in 1897 was 5½ per cent., and the lowest 1 per cent. In 1896 the highest rate was 100 per cent. in October and November, and the lowest 1 per cent. in July, November, and December. In 1895 the highest rate was 80 per cent. in December, and the lowest 1 per cent. in January, February, March, May, June, July, August, and September.

Sub-Treasury Receipts and Payments.

Sub-Treasury operations for calendar year ending December 31, 1898, compared with 1897 as follows:

	1898.	1897.
Receipts	$1,600,642,635	$1,103,119,096
Payments	1,628,203,410	1,096,006,011
Total operations	$3,228,846,045	$2,199,125,077
Increase	.....	1,129,720,968

	1898.	1897.
The receipts include—		
Customs	$125,339,450	122,896,834
War loan	42,149,578	.....
The payments include—		
Pensions	$78,965,348	$74,385,764
Interest	27,536,934	28,232,615

Foreign Exchange.

The following table shows the weekly fluctuations in rates for sterling, bankers' 60 days and sight, and for francs, bankers' sight. The figures are for actual rates, regardless of the posted rates, which are usually somewhat higher:

Range, week ending—	Sterling 60 days.	Sterling Sight.	Paris Francs. Sight.
Jan. 8	4.83-2½	4.85¼-5	*5.19⅝-5.20⅝
15	4.83	4.85¼-4¾	*5.19⅝-5.20
22	4.83-2¾	4.84¾	5.20
29	4.83-2¼	4.85-4¾	5.20-*5.20
Feb. 5	4.83	4.85-4¾	5.20-*5.20
12	4.83⅛-3¼	4.85¾-5⅛	5.19⅝-*5.19⅝
19	4.83⅛-3¼	4.86⅛-5⅛	5.20-5.20⅝
26	4.83¼-2¾	4.85½-4¾	*5.20⅝-5.21⅞
Mar. 5	4.82½-2	4.85-4½	*5.21¼-5.21⅞
12	4.81¾-1¼	4.84¼-4	*5.21⅞-5.23¾
19	4.81¼-1	4.84¾-4	*5.22½-5.23¾
26	4.81⅛-¼	4.84¼-3¾	*5.21⅞-5.23½
April 2	4.81-80⅝	4.84¼-3⅜	*5.22½-5.23⅛
9	4.80¾-80½	4.83¾-3¼	*5.23⅛
16	4.80¼	4.83⅛	*5.23⅛-5.22¾
23	4.80¼-80	4.84-3½	5.24⅝-*5.23¾
30	4.81¼-80¾	4.85-4¼	5.21⅞-5.23⅛
May 7	4.81-80¾	4.84¼	5.22⅛-5.23⅛
14	4.82-81½	4.85¼-4¾	5.21⅞-5.23⅛
21	4.83½-2¾	4.87-6	*5.20⅝-5.21¼
28	4.84½-4	4.86⅝-6¼	5.20-*5.20
June 5	4.84¼-4	4.86¼-6	*5.20-5.20⅝
12	4.85-4½	4.86½-6	*5.19⅝-5.20
19	4.84-3¾	4.85¾-5¼	5.20-*5.20
26	4.84-3¾	4.85¼-5¼	*5.20⅛-*5.20
July 2	4.84¾-4¼	4.86-5½	*5.19⅝-5.20
9	4.84¾-4½	4.86-5¾	*5.18⅛-5.18¾
16	4.84¾-4½	4.86¼-5¾	*5.18⅛-5.18⅝
23	4.84½-3¾	4.85¾-5¼	*5.18¾-5.19⅝
30	4.83¾-3¼	4.85¼-5	*5.19⅝-5.20
Aug. 6	4.84-3¼	4.85¾-5	5.19⅝-*5.19⅝
13	4.84¼-3¾	4.85¾-5¼	5.19⅝-*5.19⅝
20	4.84¼-3¾	4.85¾-5¼	*5.19⅝-5.20
27	4.83¾-3½	4.85¼-5	5.19⅝-5.20
Sept. 3	4.83¾-2¾	4.85¼-4¾	*5.20-5.20⅝
10	4.83-2¼	4.85-4½	*5.20⅝-5.21¼
17	4.82¼-1¾	4.84¼-4	*5.21¼-5.22⅛
24	4.82-1	4.84-3¾	*5.21⅞-5.22⅛
Oct. 1	4.81¾-1¼	4.84¼-4	*5.21⅞-5.22⅛
8	4.82-1¾	4.84⅛-4	*5.21⅞-5.22⅛
15	4.82-1½	4.84¼-4	*5.21⅞-5.23⅛
22	4.82½-1¾	4.85¼-4¼	*5.21⅞-5.23⅛
29	4.82¾-2¼	4.86-5¼	*5.21⅞-5.22⅛
Nov. 5	4.83-2½	4.86½-5¾	*5.20⅝-5.21¼
12	4.82¾-2¼	4.86-5¼	*5.21¼-*5.21⅞
19	4.82½-2	4.85¾-5¼	5.21⅞-*5.21⅞
26	4.82½-1¾	4.85¼-4¾	5.21⅞-*5.21⅞
Dec. 3	4.81¾-1¼	4.84⅝-4¼	5.21⅞-*5.21⅞
10	4.82-1¼	4.84¾-4¼	*5.21⅞-5.22⅛
17	4.81¾-1⅛	4.84¾-4¼	*5.21⅞-5.22⅛
24	4.82-1½	4.85-4¼	*5.20⅝-5.21⅞
31	4.82-1½	4.84¾-4¼	*5.20⅝-5.21¼
Year, 1898	4.85-80	4.87-3¼	*5.18⅛-5.24¾

* Less 1-16 per cent.

Sterling Exchange in 1897 and 1898.

The following shows the range of sterling exchange by months in 1897:

	60s.	Sight.		60s.	Sight.
January	4.85-8¾	4.87¾-6½	August	4.86-8¼	4.86½-5½
February	4.85¼-4¾	4.87½-6½	September	4.84-2½	4.86¼-4¾
March	4.85¾-5¼	4.87½-7	October	4.83-2	4.85¾-4¼
April	4.86¾-5¾	4.88¼-7	November	4.83-2¼	4.86-5½
May	4.86½-6	4.88-7	December	4.83½-1¼	4.86-4
June	4.86½-6	4.87¾-7	Year, 1897	4.86¾-1¼	4.88¼-4
July	4.86¼-6	4.87¼-7			

Following gives the record of sterling exchange in 1898:

	60s.	Sight.		60s.	Sight.
January	4.87¾-7½	4.89½-9	July	4.88-7	4.89-7¾
February	4.87¾-6½	4.89-7¾	August	4.88-2	4.89-3¾
March	4.87½-6¾	4.88¾-7¾	September	4.83-1¼	4.84½-3¾
April	4.88 7½	4.89-8½	October	4.83½-80½	4.85½-3½
May	4.88-7½	4.89-8½	November	4.83½-1¾	4.86-4¼
June	4.87½-7¼	4.88½-8¼	December	4.84-3¾	4.87½-6¼

Silver Prices in 1898.

The following table shows the weekly range of prices for bar silver in London for 1898, expressed in pence per ounce:

		1898		1897	
		High'st.	Low'st.	High'st.	Low'st.
Jan.	8	26⅝	26⅛	29 13-16	29 11-16
	15	26⅞	26 7-16	29 11-16	29 11-16
	22	26⅝	26⅛	29¾	29 11-16
	29	26 5-16	26⅛	29 13-16	29¾
Feb.	5	26¼	26	29¾	29 11-16
	11	26¼	26	29¾	29 11-16
	19	25 15-16	25 13-16	29 11-16	29 11-16
	26	25¾	25⅝	29¾	29 11-16
Mar.	5	25⅝	25	29⅝	29 5-16
	12	25 3-16	25⅛	29¼	29 1-16
	19	25⅝	25 3-16	29 1-16	28 9-16
	26	26 1-16	25 9-16	28 15-16	28¾
April	2	25 11-16	25⅝	28⅝	28 5-16
	9	26	25 11 16	28 7-16	28 5-16
	16	26	25 13-16	28⅛	28 7-16
	23	25 15-16	25⅞	28 7-16	28¼
	30	26⅛	25 15-16	28¼	28 3-16
May	7	26⅝	25⅞	28 1-16	27¾
	14	26 5-16	25 15-16	28 1-16	27 11-16
	21	26⅛	26 15-16	28 1-16	27½
	28	26 13-16	26⅛	27⅝	27 9-16
June	4	27⅛	26⅞	27⅝	27 9-16
	11	27⅛	26⅝	27 9-16	27½
	18	26⅞	26 11-16	27¾	27½
	25	27 5-16	27⅛	27 9-16	27 9-16
July	2	27 5-16	27⅛	27¾	27 9-16
	9	27⅝	27 1-16	27 11-16	27 9-16
	16	27 5-16	27¼	27 11-16	27 9-16
	23	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27¼
	30	27⅞	27	27¼	26⅝

		1898		1897	
		High'st.	Low'st.	High'st.	Low'st.
Aug.	6	27¼	27⅛	26⅝	26¾
	13	27 7-16	27 3-16	25¾	25½
	20	27½	27⅜	25¼	24
	27	28	27½	24½	23¾
Sept.	3	27¾	27⅝	24⅛	23¾
	10	27 15-16	27¾	25½	25
	17	28⅛	27 15-16	26⅛	25⅞
	24	28 5-16	28 3-16	27¼	26⅝
Oct.	1	28⅝	28 3-16	26¼	25
	8	28 3-16	27 13-16	27	25 9-16
	15	28	27 9-16	27 3-16	26⅝
	22	27 15-16	27 11-16	27⅝	27
	29	28 3 16	27 15-16	27½	27
Nov.	5	28 5-16	25 3-16	27	23
	12	28 1-16	27⅜	26¾	26⅝
	19	28	27 15-16	27⅛	26⅝
	26	27 15-16	27⅝	27¼	25 15-16
Dec.	3	27⅝	27 5-16	27⅛	27⅛
	10	27⅝	27½	27¾	26⅞
	17	27 9-16	27 7-16	26⅞	25 15-16
	24	27½	27⅜	26¾	26¼
	31	27⅜	27 5-16	26¾	26⅝

Year.	High'st.	Low'st.	Year.	High'st.	Low'st.
1898	28⅝	25	1893	38⅝	30
1897	29 13-16	23¾	1892	43¾	37⅞
1896	31 15-16	29¾	1891	48¾	43¼
1895	31⅝	27 3-16	1890	54⅝	43⅝
1894	31¾	27	1889	44⅝	41 15-16

DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

Imports of Dry Goods at New York for Twelve Months from January 1, Entered for Consumption.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Manufactures of wool	$8,999,686	$22,675,980	$19,781,374	$35,764,681
Manufactures of cotton	18,596,490	20,679,162	17,460,864	20,183,764
Manufactures of silk	27,446,623	29,016,691	19,297,426	30,977,197
Manufactures of flax	10,496,345	15,311,628	12,879,702	14,600,632
Manufactures of dry goods	9,476,494	12,577,780	12,923,168	15,405,140
Total	$75,015,638	$100,261,241	$82,282,544	$116,931,414

Withdrawn from Warehouses.

Manufactures of wool	$2,788,537	$11,204,402	$13,718,789	$6,096,187
Manufactures of cotton	4,071,340	4,951,305	5,648,828	5,712,896
Manufactures of silk	3,369,084	4,152,166	4,180,049	5,102,661
Manufactures of flax	2,659,572	2,801,626	2,674,469	2,770,428
Manufactures of dry goods	1,941,846	1,226,003	1,609,307	1,246,824
Total	$14,830,379	$24,335,502	$23,865,720	$28,551,600
Add entered for consumption	75,015,638	100,261,241	82,282,544	116,931,414
Total thrown upon markets	$89,846,017	$124,596,743	$106,148,264	$145,483,014

Entered for Warehousing.

Manufactures of wool	$3,484,098	$7,471,861	$10,470,924	$13,789,846
Manufactures of cotton	4,138,271	4,243,329	5,711,913	5,784,834
Manufactures of silk	3,794,253	3,278,231	3,980,025	5,679,447
Manufactures of flax	2,942,247	2,209,783	1,946,695	3,096,477
Manufactures of dry goods	2,310,170	1,260,658	1,494,430	1,624,208
Total	$16,669,039	$18,463,862	$23,603,987	$29,914,812
Add entered for consumption	75,015,638	100,261,241	82,282,544	116,931,414
Total entered at port	$91,684,677	$118,725,103	$105,886,531	$146,846,226

Total Importations of Each Class of Goods.

Manufactures of wool	$12,483,784	$30,147,841	$30,202,298	$49,564,517
Manufactures of cotton	22,734,761	24,922,491	23,172,777	25,968,598
Manufactures of silk	31,240,876	32,294,922	23,267,461	36,656,644
Manufactures of flax	13,438,592	17,521,411	14,826,397	17,637,119
Manufactures of dry goods	11,786,664	13,838,438	14,417,598	17,019,348
Total	$91,684,677	$118,725,438	$105,886,531	$146,846,226

Yearly Importations Since 1852.

1852	$60,954,144	1867	$86,263,643	1882	$132,267,673
1853	93,701,311	1868	80,905,634	1883	120,408,811
1854	80,842,036	1869	94,726,407	1884	113,905,976
1855	64,974,065	1870	109,498,528	1885	100,639,755
1856	93,302,983	1871	132,480,777	1886	115,455,695
1857	90,534,129	1872	136,831,612	1887	121,743,445
1858	60,154,509	1873	114,262,638	1888	125,876,900
1859	113,052,624	1874	106,520,405	1889	133,319,205
1860	103,927,100	1875	99,810,025	1890	146,146,888
1861	46,626,689	1876	70,506,220	1891	116,278,544
1862	56,021,227	1877	77,580,792	1892	128,274,723
1863	67,274,547	1878	75,405,009	1893	118,332,217
1864	71,589,752	1879	91,549,600	1894	90,389,193
1865	91,965,138	1880	119,844,620	1895	146,846,226
1866	126,222,855	1881	111,407,545	1896	105,886,531
		1897	118,725,103		
		1898	91,684,677		

SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1898.

(From Willett & Gray's "Sugar Trade Journal.")

Tons Represent 2,240 Pounds.

Melting and Refiners' Stocks.

	Actual Melting of Raw Sugar.			Average Daily Melting of Raw Sugar.			Importers' and Refiners' Stock on Jan. 1st.		
	1898.	1897.	1896.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1898.	1897.	1896.
January	92,000	91,000	135,000	3,600	3,600	5,200	240,055	242,193	149,298
February	82,000	73,000	125,000	3,200	2,800	4,800	202,550	243,296	120,583
March	88,000	122,500	141,000	3,400	4,500	5,400	227,172	277,968	126,104
April	120,000	174,500	141,000	4,600	6,700	5,400	289,870	321,553	150,552
May	139,000	185,000	138,000	5,300	7,100	5,300	337,431	472,956	157,295
June	142,000	208,000	133,000	5,550	7,800	5,100	331,437	614,952	246,791
July	130,000	187,000	126,000	5,000	7,200	5,000	309,026	672,309	288,178
August	139,000	100,000	111,000	5,350	3,900	4,300	304,219	551,123	280,128
September	155,000	90,000	113,000	6,000	3,500	4,300	235,798	489,735	284,805
October	158,500	98,000	124,000	6,100	3,750	4,700	174,199	441,841	322,140
November	134,500	137,000	122,000	5,200	5,200	4,500	145,402	409,645	307,926
December	122,000	136,000	99,000	4,500	5,300	3,800	83,731	384,833	267,584
Tons	1,502,000	1,597,000	1,508,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Receipts at Four Ports, Including Baltimore.

From.	1898. Tons.	1897. Tons.	1896. Tons.	1895. Tons.	1894. Tons.	1893. Tons.	1892. Tons.	1891. Tons.
Cuba	257,228	209,453	251,522	816,687	951,439	623,080	779,546	651,209
British West India Islands.	88,458	99,241	84,527	61,360	97,652	99,193	98,795	88,640
Trinidad, P. S	30,985	29,003	23,449	27,264	17,864	28,221	28,937	36,352
French West India Islands.	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	210	256	65
Porto Rico	42,400	32,312	29,841	28,276	31,402	35,453	50,977	34,249
St. Croix	6,327	5,186	3,571	5,649	7,041	4,752	6,151	1,784
Demerara	90,770	69,467	66,973	54,384	45,957	78,708	57,512	74,914
Central America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Belize	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	59	67
Surinam	7,598	9,102	5,951	5,660	5,959	4,227	3,954	4,630
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	14
Haiti and San Domingo	48,605	47,024	48,899	38,784	39,261	29,198	22,980	16,387
Brazil	56,774	51,822	68,519	61,645	87,646	75,958	50,463	94,542
Peru	11,224	1,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe	206,087	637,246	523,232	115,049	164,320	248,440	149,482	331,128
Philippine Islands	26,440	11,657	61,382	31,345	29,255	63,989	66,604	34,915
Java	350,925	215,794	312,592	142,963	106,639	115,443	64,773	65,877
Sandwich Islands	91,009	89,890	46,185	20,490	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	40,651	49,060	41,793	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries	14,718	27,630	31,048	8,082	15,137	8,175	178	5,994
Foreign	1,370,199	1,585,200	1,599,484	1,424,638	1,599,699	1,415,121	1,380,678	1,485,767
Domestic	6,443	9,662	1,411	23,691	26,261	7,622	21,091	99,220
Total	1,376,642	1,594,862	1,600,895	1,448,329	1,625,960	1,422,743	1,401,769	1,584,987

Stock in Four Ports.

REFINERS' STOCKS.

January 1, 1898	Tons.	69,716	January 1, 1894	Tons.	6,914	January 1, 1890	Tons.	11,169
January 1, 1897	"	163,341	January 1, 1893	"	9,781	January 1, 1889	"	32,254
January 1, 1896	"	76,707	January 1, 1892	"	10,445	January 1, 1888	"	47,798
January 1, 1895	"	29,469	January 1, 1891	"	27,756	January 1, 1887	"	102,279

IMPORTERS' STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Cuba tons	.....	3,496	42,761	34,223	6,668	.....	.....
Other West Indies "	2,013	4,942	7,466	4,038	8,900	234	147
Brazil "	.....	394	6,303	324	400	247	3,602
Philippine Islands "	.....	6,533	34,033	6,025	7,050	2,477	6,062
Java "	.....	28,928	38,100	16,906	4,000	2,832	.....
Sundries "	292	.....	4,218	.....	450	.....	.....
Total	2,305	44,293	132,881	61,518	27,468	5,790	9,78

Foreign Stocks.

The following are the total stocks in all principal countries at latest uneven dates

	1898.	1897.	1896.
United Kingdom, January 1	75,500	90,038	138,800
France, Germany, Hamburg, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium (Latest dates to January 5 by cable.)	2,011,000	1,964,000	2,060,000
Cuba (six ports), January 3	4,700	9,250	32,684
United States, January 4	116,063	231,851	237,234
Total	2,208,263	2,295,147	2,468,718

Quotations for 96 Degrees Centrifugal Sugar.

Date.	1898. †	1897. †	1896. †	1895. †	1894. †	1893. †	1892 †	1891. †	1890. ‡	1889. ‡	1888. ‡
Jan. 3	4.18	3.18	3.75	3	2.75	3.44	3.50	5.14	5¾	5¾	6⅛
6	4.18	3.18	3.75	3	2.75	3.44	3.50	5.12	5¾	5 11-16	6⅛
13	4.18	3.18	3.75	3	2.875	3.44	3.47	5.12	5⅝	5⅝	6
20	4.06	3.18	3.75	3	3	3.50	3.47	5.50	5 11-16	5¾	5⅞
27	4.06	3.18	3.875	3.06	3	3.50	3.44	5.50	5⅝	5 9-16	5⅝
Feb. 3	4.06	3.18	3.875	3.09	3.06	3.44	3.44	5.50	5⅝	5 9-16	5⅝
10	4.18	3.18	3.875	3.125	3.25	3.44	3.44	5.62	5⅝	5 9-16	5 7-16
17	4.18	3.25	4	3	3.31	3.44	3.44	5.62	5⅝	5 9-16	5 7 16
24	4.18	3.25	4.125	3	3.31	3.375	3.41	5.62	5⅝	5 9-16	5 9-16
Mch. 3	4.18	3.25	4.125	3	3.18	3.375	3.41	5.62	5 11-16	5¾	5½
10	4.125	3.18	4.125	3	3.18	3.375	3.37	5.62	5 11-16	5⅞	5 7-16
17	4.06	3.25	4.125	3	3.18	3.34	3.375	5.56	5 11-16	6	5 7-16
24	4.00	3.31	4.18	3	3	3.50	3.25	5.68	5 7-16	6 9-16	5 7-16
31	4.125	3.375	4.18	3	2.875	3.625	3.125	3.53*	5⅝	6⅜	5 7-16
April 7	4.125	3.37	4.18	3	2.876	3.75	3.125	3.625	5⅝	6¾	5½
14	4.125	3.28	4.25	3	2.875	3.75	3.125	3.50	5½	7¼	5½
21	4.125	3.25	4.375	3	2.75	3.875	3.125	3.50	5½	7⅜	5½
28	4.25	3.25	4.31	3	2.81	4.00	3.125	3.44	5 9-16	7⅜	5½
May 5	4.18	3.31	4.25	3.125	2.875	4.00	3.12	3.25	5 9-16	7⅛	5 7-16
12	4.18	3.31	4.25	3.25	2.91	4.125	3.12	3.25	5⅝	7¼	5½
19	4.25	3.25	4.25	3.375	2.81	4.00	3.06	3.25	5⅝	7⅜	5½
26	4.31	3.25	4	3.375	2.75	4.25	3.06	3.25	5 7-16	7½	5½
June 2	4.31	3.31	4	3.375	2.875	4.25	3.06	3.375	5¼	7¾	5½
9	4.31	3.50	3.75	3.375	3	4.25	3.125	3.375	5 9-16	8	5½
16	4.31	3.50	3.81	3.31	3.125	4.50	3.125	3.31	5 7-16	8	5 9-16
23	4.25	3.50	3.625	3.31	3.125	4.50	3.18	3.44	5⅜	8⅛	5 9-16
30	4.25	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.125	4.375	3.125	3.375	5⅝	8¼	5⅝
July 7	4.125	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.125	4.375	3.125	3.31	5⅝	8¼	6
14	4.125	3.625	3.44	3.25	3.18	4.375	3.06	3.375	5 7-16	8⅛	6⅛
21	4.125	3.625	3.375	3.25	3.125	4.18	3.06	3.44	5 7-16	7¾	6⅛
28	4.125	‖3.75	3.31	3.25	3.125	3.75	3.125	3.31	5½	7⅝	6⅛
Aug. 4	4.125	3.75	3.31	3.25	3.125	3.75	3.125	3.375	5½	7⅝	6⅛
11	4.25	3.75	3.50	3.31	3.375	3.75	3.18	3.44	5⅝	7 1-16	6¼
18	4.25	3.75	3.75	3.31	3.50	3.75	3.25	3.44	5⅝	7	6¼
25	4.31	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.375	3.44	5 11-16	6⅝	6¼
Sept. 1	4.375	3.75	3.75	3.25	‖3.75	3.50	3.56	3.44	5⅞	6¼	6¼
8	4.375	3.875	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.56	3.50	6 1-16	6¼	6⅛
15	4.375	3.875	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.56	3.44	6 1-16	6½	6½
22	4.31	3.94	3.06	3.31	3.75	3.84	3.625	3.44	6	6½	6½
29	4.31	3.94	3	3.50	3.75	3.875	3.75	3.31	5 15-16	6¼	6½
Oct. 6	4.21	3.875	3.06	3.56	3.75	3.875	3.50	3.375	5 15-16	6¼	6½
13	4.18	3.875	3	3.625	3.75	3.875	3.50	3.44	6	6⅛	6¼
20	4.25	3.81	3	3.625	3.50	4.00	3.44	3.27	6	6	6
27	4.31	3.81	3	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.44	3.31	5 15-16	5 13-16	6
Nov. 3	4.31	3.81	3.25	3.40	3.50	3.25	3.375	3.44	5⅞	5⅝	6⅛
10	4.31	3.81	3.25	3.375	3.50	3.25	3.375	3.50	5½	5⅝	6¼
17	4.44	3.875	3.44	3.375	3.50	3.18	3.375	3.50	5½	5 11-16	6¼
25	4.50	3.875	3.25	3.375	3.50	3.00	3.375	3.50	5⅜	6	7¼
Dec. 1	4.44	3.875	3.25	3.375	3.50	3.00	3.375	3.50	5⅜	6¼	6⅜
8	4.44	3.94	3.31	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.375	3.375	5 5-16	6	6⅜
15	4.44	4.00	3.25	3.50	3.25	2.875	3.375	3.31	5¼	6	6¼
22	4.375	4.125	3.25	3.50	3.125	2.875	3.44	3.375	5¼	5⅞	6
30	4.31	4.25	3.18	3.75	3.125	2.875	3.44	3.375	5¼	5⅞	6

* About 2c. per pound duty taken off April 1, 1891. † Net cash. ‡ Less 2½ per cent. for cash. ‖ Including 40 per cent. duty from August 28, 1894. ‖ Including 1.685c. per lb. duty from July 24, 1897.

Quotations for Granulated Sugar.

Date.	1898.	97.	1896. **	1895. **	1894. **	1893. **	1892. **	1891. **	1890. †	1889. †	1888. †
Jan. 3..	4.96	4.10	4.72	3.74	3.74	4.60	4.04	5.84	6⅛	7¼	7⅛
6..	4.96	4.10	4.72	3.74	3.74	4.60	4.04	5.84	6½	7	7⅛
13..	4.96	4.10	4.59	3.74	3.98	4.60	3.93	5.84	6½	7	7½
20..	4.96	3.98	4.59	3.74	4.10	4.60	3.93	6.13	6½	7	7⅛
27..	4.84	3.98	4.72	3.74	4.01	4.60	3.93	6.00	6⅝	7	7 1-16½
Feb. 3..	4.84	3.98	4.65	3.74	3.98	4.60	3.92	6.13	6½	7	6¾
10..	4.96	4.10	4.58	3.68	4.04	4.60	3.93	6.37	6⅝	7	6¾
17..	4.96	4.10	4.65	3.68	4.17	4.54	3.93	6.37	6 5-16	7	6¾
24..	4.96-5.08	4.10	4.72	3.74	4.17	4.47	3.93	6.41	6 5-16	7	6¾
Mar. 3..	4.96	3.98	4.72	3.74	4.17	4.47	4.07	6.61	6⅝	7	6¾
10..	4.84	4.10	4.72	3.80	4.17	4.47	4.19	6.37	6 7-16	7	6¾
17..	4.84	4.23	4.72	3.86	4.17	4.47	4.29	6.13	6 5-16	7¼	6¾
24..	4.84	4.23	4.84	3.86	3.98	4.54	4.29	6.13	6⅛	7⅜	6¾
31..	4.84	4.47	4.84	3.86	3.98	4.72	4.28	4.50*	6 1-16	7¾	6¾
April 7..	4.96	4.47	4.84	3.86	3.98	4.84	4.28	4.50	6-6 1-16	8	6¾ 13-16
14..	4.90	4.23	5.08	3.86	3.98	4.84	4.28	4.50	6 3-16	8⅜	6¾
21..	4.96	4.23	5.20	3.86	3.98	4.90	4.18	4.50	6 3-16	8⅜	6¾
28..	5.15	4.23	5.20	3.86	3.98	5.08	4.18	4.50	6 3-16	8⅜	6¾
May 5..	5.15	4.29	5.14	3.96	3.86	5.08	4.23	4.375	6 1-16	8¼	6 11-16¾
12..	5.08	4.29	5.08	4.35	3.91	5.20	4.22	4.50	6-6 1-16	8⅛	6¾
19..	5.08	4.23	5.08	4.35	3.91	5.08	4.22	4.25	6	8⅛	6¾
26..	5.08	4.23	4.84	4.35	3.91	5.08	4.22	4.18	6⅛	8⅜	6¾ 13-16
June 2..	5.08	4.23	4.97	4.35	3.86	5.08	4.22	4.125	6 5-16-¾	8¾	6¾ 13-16
9..	5.08	4.47	4.72	4.35	3.80	5.21	4.28	4.06	6¾ 13-16	9⅛	6¾
16..	5.08	4.47	4.78	4.35	3.98	5.27	4.28	4.06	6⅝	9⅛	6¾
23..	5.08	4.47	4.64	4.35	3.98	5.27	4.22	4.18	6¼	9¼	6 13-16
30..	5.08	4.47	4.47	4.35	3.98	5.27	4.28	4.25	6¼	9¼-⅜	7-7 1-16
July 7..	5.08	4.59	4.60	4.35	3.98	5.27	4.22	4.25	6¼-5-16	9¼	7¼-9-16
14..	5.08	4.59	4.47	4.35	3.98	5-34	4.16	4.31	6¼	9¼	7¾ 13-16
21..	5.08	4.66	4.47	4.35	4.23	5.34	4.16	4.25	6⅛-3-16	9	7¾ 13-16
28..	5.08	¶4.72	4.35	4.35	4.23	5.08	4.22	4.25	6⅛	8¾	7½
Aug. 4..	5.08	4.72	4.35	4.35	4.35	5.08	4.23	4.06	6 1-16	8¾	7½-9-16
11..	5.08	4.72	4.60	4.35	4.47	5.08	4.23	4.125	6⅛	8¼	7½
18..	5.08	4.72	4.60	4.35	4.47	5.08	4.35	4 25	6 3-16	8¼	7½
25..	5.08	4.72	4.47	4.23	4.60	5.08	4.47	4.18	6 3-16	8¼	7⅝
Sept. 1..	5.15	4.72	4.47	4.10	§4.72	5.08	4.71	4.25	6⅛	8¼	7⅝
8..	5.21	4.78-85	4.47	4.16	4.72	5.08	4.90	4.31	6⅝	8¼	7⅝
15..	5.21	4.78-85	4.47	4.23	4.72	5.08	4.90	4.375	6⅝	8¼	7¾
22..	5.21	4.78-85	4.47	4.41	4.54	5.08	4.90	4.375	6⅝	7¾	7¾
29..	5.08	4.85	4.47	4.47	4.41	5.08	4.90	4.375	6⅝	7¾	7⅛
Oct. 6..	4.72	4.85	4.24	4.53	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.375	6⅝	7½	7½
13..	4.72	4.85	3.98	4.47	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.375	6⅝	7½	7½
20..	4.72	4.85	3.86	4.47	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.06	6⅝	7⅛	7½
27..	4.72-84	4.72	3.86	4.35	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.125	6½	7	7¼
Nov. 3..	4.72-84	4.72	3.98	4.23	3.98	4.72	4.72	4.06	6⅝	6⅞	7¼
10..	4.72	4.72	3.98	4.23	4.10	4.47	4.60	4.06	6⅛	6⅞ 15-16	7¼
17..	4.96	4.72	4.23	4.23	4.10	4.47	4.60	4.25	6⅛	6 15-16	7¼
25..	4.96	4.72	4.10	4.23	3.98	4.23	4.60	4.18	6⅛	7	7¼-¾
Dec. 1..	4.96	4.72	4.10	4.35	3.98	4.23	4.60	4.18	6⅛	7	7¼-½
8..	4.96	4.72	4.10	4.35	3.80	4.23	4.60	4.18	6⅛	7	7¼-⅜
15..	4.84	4.84	4.10	4.35	3.74	4.23	4.60	4.00	6	6¾	7¼
22..	4.72-78	4.96	4.10	4.35	3.74	4.23	4.60	4.00	6	6½	7¼
30..	4.74	4.96	4.10	4.72	3.74	4.10	4.60	4.00	6	6½	7¼

Beet-Root Sugar in the United States.

The production of beet-root sugar in the United States, from 1830 to 1897, has been as follows:

1830	A few hundred pounds.
1831-37	None.
1838-39	1,300 pounds.
1839-62	None.
1863-71	300 to 500 tons per annum.
1872	500 tons.
1873	700 tons.
1874-77	Under 100 tons per annum.
1878	200 tons.
1879	1,200 tons.
1880	500 tons.
1881-82	Less than 500 tons.
1883	535 tons.
1884	953 tons.
1885	600 tons.
1886	800 tons.
1887	255 tons.
1888	1,910 tons.
1889	2,600 tons.
1890	2,800 tons.
1891	5,359 tons.
1892	12,091 tons.
1893	20,443 tons.
1894	20,443 tons.
1895	30,000 tons.
1896	40,000 tons
1897	41,347 tons.

* About 2c. per pound duty taken off April 1, 1891. ** Net cash. † Less 2 per cent. for cash.
§ Including 40 per cent. duty from August 28, 1894.
¶ Including 1.95c. per pound duty from July 24, 1897.

Sugar Crops of the World.

(Willett & Gray's Circular.)

In the following table we have aimed to include the entire sugar production of all the countries of the world, including those crops which have heretofore been ignored in statistics, but which have grown to amount in total to some 250,000 tons. These figures include local consumptions of home production wherever known.

	1898-9.	1897-8.	1896-7.	1895-6.
United States—				
Cane	270,000	310,000	282,009	237,720
Beet	33,960	41,347	40,000	30,000
Porto Rico	70,000	54,000	54,000	50,000
Canada (beets)	300	300	300	500
Cuba, crop	450,000	314,009	219,500	240,000
British West Indies—				
Trinidad, exports	50,000	52,000	51,000	58,000
Barbados, exports	47,000	52,000	58,249	47,800
Jamaica	27,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Antigua and St. Kitts	22,000	25,000	29,000	24,000
French West Indies—				
Martinique, exports	32,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Gaudeloupe	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Danish West Indies—				
St. Croix	12,000	13,000	13,058	8,000
Haiti and San Domingo	48,000	48,000	48,800	50,000
Lesser Antilles not named above	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Mexico, exports	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Central America—				
Guatemala, crop	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000
San Salvador, crop	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Nicaragua, crop	1,500	1,500	500	500
Costa Rica, crop	500	500	200	200
South America—				
British Guiana (Demerara), exports	98,000	98,000	99,789	105,000
Dutch Guiana (Surinam), crop	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru, crop	75,000	70,000	70,000	68,000
Argentine Republic, crop	75,000	110,000	165,000	130,000
Brazil, crop	165,000	195,000	210,000	225,000
Total in America	1,546,260	1,523,656	1,469,405	1,409,720
Asia—				
British India, exports	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Siam, crop	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Java, exports	635,000	541,581	473,420	605,025
Japan (consumption, 125,000 tons, mostly imported)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands, exports	140,000	165,000	197,000	240,000
Cochin-China	31,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total in Asia	863,000	793,581	757,420	932,025
Australia and Polynesia—				
Queensland	65,000	65,000	70,000	60,000
New South Wales	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Hawaii Islands	240,000	204,833	224,220	201,632
Fiji Islands, exports	30,000	30,000	30,000	39,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia	365,000	329,833	354,220	321,632
Africa—				
Egypt, crop	105,000	85,000	100,000	92,000
Mauritius and other British possessions	150,000	120,000	150,000	140,000
Réunion and other French possessions	45,000	45,000	48,000	44,700
Total in Africa	300,000	250,000	298,000	276,700
Europe—				
Spain	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total cane sugar production	3,082,260	2,905,070	2,887,045	2,948,077
Total beet sugar production (Licht)	4,790,000	4,825,529	4,916,586	4,285,429
Grand total cane and beet sugar production	7,872,260	7,730,599	7,803,631	7,233,506
Estimated increase in the world's production	141,661	.....	.....	.....

Beet Crops.

The following is Mr. Licht's report giving the first estimate of the European beet-sugar production of the 1898-99 campaign as compared with preceding campaigns:

	1898-9.	1897-8.	1896-7.	1895-6.	1894-5.	1893-4.
Germany.....tons..	1,710,000	1,852,857	1,836,536	1,615,111	1,844,586	1,381,603
Austria..... " ..	1,000,000	831,667	984,007	791,405	1,055,821	841,809
France..... " ..	800,000	821,235	752,081	667,853	792,511	579,111
Russia..... " ..	750,000	738,715	715,000	712,096	615,058	658,070
Belgium..... " ..	220,000	265,397	288,000	235,795	243,957	240,317
Holland..... " ..	150,000	125,658	174,206	106,829	84,597	75,015
Other countries..... " ..	155,000	190,000	201,000	156,340	156,000	113,610
Total..... " ..	4,790,000	4,825,529	4,900,840	4,285,429	4,792,530	3,889,535

THE PROVISIONS TRADE.

(Compiled from the "Cincinnati Price Current.")

Live Hogs.

Receipts at Chicago.

(Represented in Thousands.)

Date.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
January..	757	764	707	878	787	595	977	1,068	808
February.	690	709	562	787	557	395	675	984	564
March....	632	576	596	715	625	409	633	862	534
April.....	679	543	608	485	560	411	558	523	468
May.....	808	729	660	675	573	464	737	560	538
June.....	756	775	705	556	663	516	702	571	601
July.....	646	601	500	382	379	519	489	468	612
August..	624	644	498	379	624	510	516	394	574
Sept.....	702	601	664	448	412	549	509	457	518
October..	808	729	778	860	630	505	547	685	746
Nov.....	959	817	590	937	937	557	646	1,009	879
Dec.....	1,108	873	789	781	735	626	665	1,068	821

Shipments from Chicago.

(Expressed in Thousands.)

Date.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
January.	130	136	150	236	233	210	306	232	142
February.	146	164	195	237	219	202	333	328	225
March.....	128	137	183	208	241	188	315	381	211
April.....	96	132	142	213	223	183	239	292	143
May	98	107	147	191	227	154	250	278	122
June.....	122	97	170	131	199	140	231	254	129
July	114	140	163	158	135	151	206	237	158
August...	141	176	155	131	233	152	166	176	157
Sept	137	158	184	131	179	184	210	200	192
October...	114	148	150	206	196	208	240	218	215
Nov.....	60	130	150	145	205	178	211	175	155
Dec.....	52	108	108	113	173	202	218	190	136

Weight of Hogs at Chicago.

Date.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
January..	233	227	236	223	251	217	235	233	241
February.	227	238	239	220	234	214	219	208	232
March....	229	230	246	222	232	220	215	209	227
April.....	223	235	243	226	226	225	216	204	222
May	225	237	243	227	227	225	212	208	231
June.....	229	240	249	225	233	233	214	214	235
July.....	232	238	249	233	226	237	216	216	235
August...	243	249	253	237	224	250	224	218	243
Sept	246	252	257	239	232	268	237	225	241
October..	236	244	242	230	232	267	230	227	233
Nov.....	235	252	245	241	235	262	235	232	232
Dec.....	239	245	254	243	229	255	2	242	232

Exports of Provisions from the United States.

The following tables, representing millions of pounds, show the monthly exports of lard and meats (including pork) for nine years, ending with October 31 of th ars indicated, with totals for the four winter months, and totals each month subsequently from November 1:

Lard.

(Millions of Pounds.)

Date.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Nov.....	50	46	46	35	22	37	36	31	36
Dec.....	75	49	57	49	34	38	53	61	47
January..	64	37	56	52	46	33	52	44	46
February.	51	51	30	52	44	25	39	49	48
4 mos..	240	83	189	188	146	133	180	185	177
March	76	55	35	49	48	19	44	58	51
5 mos..	316	238	224	237	194	152	224	243	228
April.	60	48	40	39	43	19	44	35	38
6 mos..	376	296	264	276	237	171	268	278	266
May	74	47	45	33	35	30	39	24	35
7 mos..	450	333	309	309	272	201	307	302	301
June.....	47	54	44	33	47	30	37	24	38
8 mos..	497	387	353	342	319	231	344	326	339
July.....	28	57	33	37	32	36	36	30	44
9 mos..	525	444	386	379	315	267	380	356	383
August...	49	46	41	32	45	38	33	19	44
10 mos..	574	490	427	411	396	305	413	375	427
Sept	68	55	51	43	27	30	35	37	43
11 mos..	642	545	478	454	423	335	448	412	470
October..	72	46	56	45	28	25	30	30	41
12 mos..	714	591	534	499	451	360	478	442	511

Meats.

(Millions of Pounds.)

Date.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Nov.....	68	61	55	43	36	46	44	53	56
Dec.....	82	64	72	50	47	48	65	58	71
January..	86	63	68	53	59	46	63	71	68
February.	79	63	45	60	43	31	61	65	64
4 mos..	315	251	240	206	185	171	233	247	259
March....	94	62	40	58	54	28	68	80	58
5 mos..	409	313	280	264	239	199	301	327	317
April.....	88	63	46	55	49	28	55	55	53
6 mos..	497	376	326	319	288	227	356	382	370
May	88	61	45	47	48	41	60	35	58
7 mos..	585	437	371	366	336	268	416	417	423
June.....	66	70	62	45	48	39	63	39	53
8 mos..	651	507	433	311	384	307	479	456	476
July.....	61	75	64	62	55	39	61	51	54
9 mos..	712	582	497	373	439	346	540	507	530
August...	83	75	56	46	55	48	63	48	52
10 mos..	795	657	553	419	494	394	603	555	582
Sept	78	74	47	39	56	49	47	49	60
11 mos..	873	731	600	458	550	443	650	604	642
October..	79	63	59	42	39	47	48	38	58
12 mos..	952	794	659	600	589	490	698	642	700

Weekly Prices of Hogs at Chicago.

1898.	Price.	1898.	Price.	1898.	Price.	1898.	Price.
Jan. 1.....	3.25@3.50	April 2.....	3.85@3.95	July 2.....	3.60@3.90	Oct. 1.....	3.45@3.95
8.....	3.40@3.65	9.....	3.85@4.05	9.....	3.70@4.00	8.....	3.40@3.90
15.....	3.45@3.65	16.....	3.75@4.00	16.....	3.80@4.00	15.....	3.40@3.85
22.....	3.50@3.75	23.....	[illegible].00@4.00	23.....	3.80@4.05	22.....	3.50@3.90
29.....	3.65@3.90	30.....	3.80@4.05	30.....	3.70@4.00	29.....	3.35@3.80
Feb. 5.....	3.70@3.90	May 7.....	3.85@4.15	Aug. 6.....	3.65@3.95	Nov. 5.....	3.30@3.70
12.....	3.75@3.90	14.....	3.95@4.45	13.....	3.65@4.00	12.....	3.20@3.65
19.....	3.90@4.10	21.....	4.15@4.60	20.....	3.65@3.95	19.....	3.20@3.50
26.....	3.95@4.15	28.....	4.10@4.50	27.....	3.65@4.00	26.....	3.20@3.55
Mar. 5.....	3.85@4.10	June 4.....	3.90@4.40	Sept. 3.....	3.55@4.00	Dec. 3.....	3.15@3.40
12.....	3.80@4.00	11.....	3.85@4.20	10.....	3.55@4.00	10.....	3.25@3.45
19.....	3.80@4.00	18.....	3.70@4.00	17.....	3.60@4.05	17.....	3.25@3.45
26.....	3.80@4.00	25.....	3.70@4.00	24.....	3.50@4.00	24.....	3.20@3.45
				Dec. 31.....	3.35@3.65		

Monthly Range of Prices of Mess Pork in Chicago.

	1898.		1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Jan....	9.00	7.55	6.82	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.52	16.25	10.37	9.50	9.10	11.50	13.75	11.60	9.95	11.30	14.12	16.75
	10.00	8.00	10.85	11.[illegible]	[illegible]	13.67	19.87	11.87	10.75	10.00	13.37	15.37	12.60	11.05	12.45	16.35	17.75
Feb....	9.75	7.45	9.50	9.62	11.82	17.87	11.02	9.25	9.65	10.87	13.55	12.37	10.50	12.20	16.30	17.75
	11.15	8.00	10.67	10.37	12.92	19.70	11.87	9.75	9.90	11.62	14.50	17.50	11.40	13.25	18.37	18.30
Mar....	9.35	7.95	8.25	10.15	10.67	16.92	9.85	9.60	9.80	11.12	13.12	18.25	9.25	11.70	17.45	17.90
	10.65	8.90	9.85	12.62	11.85	18.67	11.27	12.62	10.62	12.87	14.10	20.75	10.50	12.75	18.12	18.85
April..	9.55	8.05	8.05	11.87	11.37	15.75	9.25	12.12	10.50	11.35	13.20	20.50	8.87	11.55	16.00	17.90
	11.35	8.60	8.75	12.60	13.30	19.35	10.30	12.90	13.62	12.[illegible]	14.30	21.00	9.45	12.45	17.55	19.50
May....	10.75	7.95	6.95	11.75	11.70	18.80	9.35	10.55	11.75	11.40	13.60	20.00	8.20	10.75	17.00	19.00
	12.30	8.70	8.10	12.87	12.52	21.80	10.85	13.00	13.37	11.12	14.50	24.00	9.10	11.70	19.50	20.15
June..	9.40	7.30	6.85	11.70	11.65	18.75	10.20	9.75	12.00	11.50	13.40	14.00	8.25	10.15	16.00	15.87
	11.20	7.95	7.20	12.65	12.62	21.62	11.50	10.62	13.25	11.90	14.15	15.00	9.80	10.65	19.50	19.25
July..	9.30	7.40	5.95	10.00	12.37	18.20	11.15	10.00	11.00	10.50	13.10	14.00	9.37	9.85	15.50	13.25
	10.05	7.95	6.90	12.30	12.87	19.77	12.30	11.62	12.50	11.75	14.75	17.00	10.30	10.40	18.00	15.95
Aug....	8.55	7.70	5.50	9.00	12.75	10.25	10.05	9.87	10.10	9.45	13.20	14.75	9.40	8.62	15.50	11.85
	9.45	8.95	7.20	10.10	14.00	18.50	13.25	11.40	12.00	10.75	14.87	15.50	10.10	10.15	19.50	13.37
Sept...	8.00	8.05	5.55	8.00	13.00	15.00	9.95	9.80	9.25	10.25	14.00	15.00	9.25	8.30	16.25	10.20
	8.85	9.00	6.15	9.00	14.57	17.05	11.20	11.10	10.45	11.60	15.35	15.50	11.40	9.00	19.00	12.10
Oct....	7.65	7.50	6.35	8.00	11.87	16.95	10.75	8.25	9.55	9.50	14.50	13.00	8.50	8.00	13.25	10.20
	8.10	8.20	7.50	9.00	13.62	18.00	12.35	10.12	10.50	11.00	16.00	14.75	9.30	8.50	16.50	11.37
Nov....	7.75	7.20	6.30	7.75	11.87	12.75	11.25	8.20	8.62	9.05	13.37	12.75	9.00	8.00	10.75	10.25
	8.05	7.70	7.20	8.37	12.75	17.50	13.87	8.80	10.25	10.00	15.00	14.50	10.35	10.25	13.50	13.10
Dec....	7.90	7.15	6.50	7.50	11.25	12.50	13.70	7.45	7.50	8.35	12.90	14.00	10.00	8.75	10.55	12.50
	9.00	7.97	7.60	8.12	12.37	13.25	15.05	8.62	8.87	9.60	13.87	15.10	12.35	10.00	11.75	14.87
Year..	7.65	7.15	5.50	7.50	10.67	10.25	9.35	7.45	7.50	8.35	12.90	11.60	8.20	8.00	10.55	10.20
	12.30	9.00	10.85	12.87	14.57	21.80	15.05	13.00	13.62	13.37	16.00	24.00	12.35	13.25	19.50	20.15
Avge..	....	8.00	7.50	10.25	12.50	17.30	11.35	10.25	10.60	11.00	14.10	15.95	9.80	10.40	16.05	15.36

Monthly Range of Prices of Cash Lard in Chicago.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Jan....	4.62	3.80	5.27	6.30	7.50	10.50	6.05	5.65	5.77	6.75	7.25	6.30	6.00	6.67	8.60	10.12
	4.87	4.05	5.85	6.95	8.35	11.80	6.50	6.00	5.97	7.55	7.87	6.62	6.17	7.00	9.17	10.95
Feb....	4.72	3.67	5.25	6.30	7.20	11.20	6.35	5.47	5.70	6.50	7.52	6.35	5.95	6.75	9.00	11.05
	5.27	4.00	5.80	6.70	7.65	12.90	6.57	5.80	5.85	7.00	7.87	7.17	6.15	7.10	10.00	11.50
Mar....	4.87	3.95	5.00	6.37	6.45	10.42	6.15	5.62	5.82	6.65	7.45	6.95	5.85	6.72	9.15	11.00
	5.22	4.25	5.40	7.17	7.35	13.20	6.42	6.87	6.20	7.10	7.75	7.85	6.05	6.97	9.62	11.45
April..	5.00	4.05	4.67	6.70	6.77	9.40	6.12	6.52	6.07	6.77	7.47	6.85	5.85	6.62	8.15	11.10
	5.85	4.25	5.07	7.05	8.02	10.55	6.27	6.90	6.52	7.02	8.17	7.47	5.97	7.10	9.20	11.72
May....	5.75	3.55	4.10	6.50	6.70	9.65	6.12	6.20	6.00	6.65	7.92	6.37	5.82	6.40	7.85	11.50
	6.82	4.12	4.80	6.75	7.52	10.97	6.42	6.75	6.40	6.95	8.70	6.92	5.97	6.87	8.60	12.10
June..	5.35	3.42	3.85	6.42	6.57	9.35	6.30	5.95	5.62	6.42	8.02	6.20	5.87	6.35	7.07	9.05
	6.20	4.15	4.27	6.62	6.82	10.35	6.95	6.30	5.97	6.70	8.65	6.70	6.50	6.65	8.20	11.70
July...	5.22	3.80	3.05	6.12	6.67	9.20	6.90	6.07	5.62	6.00	7.95	6.37	6.37	6.45	6.95	8.20
	5.62	4.30	3.99	6.55	7.00	10.20	7.35	6.75	6.15	6.47	9.00	6.60	6.90	6.65	7.52	9.32
Aug...	5.00	4.20	3.10	5.80	6.90	6.37	7.27	6.40	5.97	5.92	8.60	6.35	6.85	6.10	7.30	8.05
	5.40	4.85	3.50	6.25	8.35	8.50	8.15	6.65	6.27	6.42	9.52	6.60	7.40	6.55	8.00	8.75
Sept...	4.72	4.35	3.17	5.72	8.25	7.95	7.20	6.57	6.00	5.92	9.52	6.30	5.95	6.02	7.00	7.75
	5.05	4.90	3.82	5.97	9.05	10.00	8.05	7.05	6.30	6.20	10.92	6.62	7.50	6.30	7.65	8.35
Oct....	4.62	4.15	3.85	5.72	6.85	9.30	8.10	5.85	6.15	6.00	8.12	6.20	5.57	5.82	6.90	7.15
	5.15	4.52	4.55	5.97	8.52	10.50	8.90	6.82	6.45	6.85	11.20	6.60	6.10	6.15	7.75	8.25
Nov...	4.80	4.15	3.70	5.37	6.80	8.07	8.35	5.85	5.70	5.87	8.12	6.30	5.87	5.85	6.80	7.22
	5.12	4.32	4.30	5.62	7.35	10.00	10.50	6.32	6.32	6.20	8.55	7.20	6.07	6.25	7.20	8.47
Dec....	5.05	4.20	3.70	5.15	6.62	7.60	9.25	5.87	5.50	5.75	7.60	7.12	6.05	5.92	6.45	8.10
	5.65	4.72	3.95	5.37	7.02	8.35	10.60	6.15	5.92	6.00	8.42	7.92	6.60	6.07	6.95	9.00
Year..	4.62	3.42	3.05	5.15	6.45	6.37	6.05	5.47	5.50	5.75	7.25	6.20	5.82	5.82	6.45	7.15
	6.82	4.90	5.85	7.17	9.05	13.20	10.60	7.05	6.52	7.55	11.20	7.92	7.50	7.10	10.00	12.10
Avge..	5.25	4.15	4.35	6.25	7.35	9.85	6.95	6.25	6.00	6.49	8.42	6.74	6.22	6.47	7.95	9.65

Live Stock.

Yearly receipts and shipments, compiled from official sources by the "Cincinnati Price Current," for 1885 to 1898:

At Chicago.

	Hogs		Cattle		Sheep	
	Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.
1885	6,937,535	1,797,446	1,905,518	744,093	1,008,598	261,277
1886	6,718,761	2,090,784	1,963,900	704,675	1,006,790	266,612
1887	5,470,852	1,812,001	2,382,008	791,483	1,360,862	445,094
1888	4,921,712	1,751,829	2,611,543	968,385	1,515,014	601,241
1889	5,998,526	1,786,659	3,023,281	1,259,971	1,683,469	711,315
1890	7,663,828	1,985,700	3,484,280	1,260,309	2,182,667	929,854
1891	8,600,805	2,962,514	3,250,359	1,066,264	2,153,537	668,205
1892	7,714,435	2,926,145	3,571,796	1,121,675	2,145,079	483,368
1893	6,057,278	2,149,410	3,133,406	900,183	3,081,174	442,865
1894	7,483,228	2,465,058	2,974,363	950,738	3,099,625	333,398
1895	7,885,283	2,100,613	2,588,558	785,092	3,406,739	474,646
1896	7,659,472	1,896,812	2,600,476	818,326	3,590,655	561,239
1897	8,363,724	1,629,984	2,554,924	843,392	3,606,640	638,110
1898	8,817,114	1,340,544	2,480,897	865,642	3,589,439	543,425

At St. Louis.

1885	1,455,535	789,487	386,320	233,349	362,858	233,391
1886	1,264,471	520,362	377,550	212,958	336,985	202,728
1887	1,052,240	324,785	464,828	277,406	417,425	267,018
1888	929,230	294,869	546,875	336,206	456,669	316,676
1889	1,120,930	420,980	508,190	297,879	358,495	255,375
1890	1,359,791	665,471	639,014	361,705	358,496	251,728
1891	1,340,569	704,378	779,449	464,794	402,969	277,866
1892	1,310,311	715,969	801,811	465,328	376,922	248,035
1893	1,105,108	575,846	903,257	473,966	397,725	231,476
1894	1,489,856	642,699	773,571	281,260	359,895	90,526
1895	1,440,342	605,480	851,275	272,856	510,660	119,145
1896	1,997,895	8,46852	955,613	350,096	632,872	254,692
1897	2,065,233	837,895	960,763	366,127	660,380	212,243
1898	2,136,328	573,516	1,042,242	253,665	477,091	126,878

At Kansas City.

1885	2,358,718	801,162	506,627	402,381	221,901	115,755
1886	2,264,484	538,005	490,971	370,350	172,659	83,224
1887	2,423,262	524,492	669,224	483,372	209,956	193,126
1888	2,006,984	413,937	1,056,086	682,622	351,050	169,982
1889	2,073,910	331,434	1,220,343	744,510	370,772	174,851
1890	2,865,171	558,227	1,472,229	923,552	535,869	336,207
1891	2,599,109	605,457	1,270,917	739,093	396,760	178,271
1892	2,397,477	591,623	1,479,078	810,010	438,268	219,230
1893	1,948,373	520,694	1,660,807	761,576	569,517	196,892
1894	2,547,077	496,804	1,689,198	764,592	589,555	195,061
1895	2,457,697	286,340	1,613,454	719,704	864,713	287,294
1896	2,605,575	341,699	1,714,532	819,799	998,126	308,693
1897	3,350,796	263,841	1,817,526	875,756	1,134,296	306,356
1898	3,672,909	373,129	1,757,964	851,186	980,308	330,865

At Omaha.

1885	130,867	71,919	114,163	83,233	18,965	8,408
1886	390,487	187,369	144,457	73,120	40,195	17,728
1887	1,011,706	140,726	235,723	151,419	76,014	56,444
1888	1,283,600	333,228	340,469	206,064	158,503	118,208
1889	1,206,605	179,916	467,340	227,921	159,503	108,250
1890	1,673,314	275,638	606,699	283,880	156,186	94,464
1891	1,462,423	245,046	593,044	267,730	170,849	89,416
1892	1,705,687	381,723	738,186	282,092	185,457	83,445
1893	1,435,271	363,116	852,642	309,776	242,561	91,814
1894	1,904,238	400,640	829,171	311,607	252,218	115,764
1895	1,188,421	100,871	602,222	287,910	208,638	113,793
1896	1,197,638	78,790	570,515	285,421	333,332	131,454
1897	1,610,981	83,061	810,949	355,175	627,160	205,617
1898	2,101,387	172,024	812,244	322,194	1,085,136	483,171

NOTE.—Previous to 1897, the movement represents years ending with November.

THE COPPER TRADE OF 1898.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

United States Statistics of Copper, 1898.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Domestic production, as per producers' returns, December estimated	235,790
Foreign imported, December estimated	27,014
Foreign exported, December estimated	14,114
Total	276,918
Exports of domestic	131,237
Contents of sulphate of copper exported	1,182
Copper wire exported	1,062
Exports to British North America and Mexico	900
Total	134,381
Estimated home consumption for 1898	114,000
Total	248,381

Summary of Exports from the United States of Domestic Copper During 1898.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Destination.	Ingots.	Pigs.	Bars.	Plates.	Cakes.	Rods.	Total.
United Kingdom	3,371	18,325	6,025	3,274	342	594	31,981
France	2,469	1,772	14,729	2,315	1,468	...	22,753
Germany	4,610	340	9,459	1,304	3,169	...	18,882
Holland	4,391	2,432	3,898	14,132	677	...	30,570
Belgium	1,129	137	2,701	1,600	382	...	5,950
Austria	1,629	155	1,383	241	202	...	3,560
Italy	628	....	607	570	....	...	1,803
Russia	730	....	1,652	50	375	...	2,807
Totals	18,955	23,211	45,404	23,476	6,615	594	118,256

Of matte the exports were as follows:

To United Kingdom (reduced to fine copper)	2,568
Total from Atlantic ports	120,824
Total from Southern ports	10,413
Total	131,237

Production.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1862	40,467	1888	101,054	1894	158,120
1863	51,574	1889	101,239	1895	170,137
1864	64,708	1890	115,966	1896	202,235
1865	74 052	1891	126,839	1897	219,481
1866	70,420	1892	154,018	1898	235,790
1867	81,017	1893	147,063		

Monthly Exports of Copper.*

(In Gross Tons.)

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
January	7,144	8,168	9,651	11,080	August	4,498	9,119	10,971	‡11,424
February	3,450	8,296	8,856	9,611	September	4,106	10,898	10,980	11,280
March	3,914	10,892	11,232	13,714	October	3,778	11,371	8,785	10,810
April	5,677	10,684	10,279	11,577	November	4,374	12,084	9,294	14,781
May	5,430	10,481	12,175	12,796	December	7,226	12,980	10,305	11,018
June	8,600	9,797	12,677	9,566					
July	6,035	10,885	13,728	†15,354	Totals	64,722	125,605	128,928	142,911

Prices.

Highest and Lowest Prices at New York and London, Monthly.

	New York Prices Per Pound.					London Standard Copper Market Per Ton.								
	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.	Average.	Highest.			Lowest.			Average.		
1898.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	10.90	11.00	10.85	11.00	10.96	49	5	0	48	5	0	48	16	6
February	11.00	11.75	10.95	11.75	11.25	50	10	0	49	1	3	49	10	1
March	11.92½	12.00	11.87½	11 97½	11.95	51	2	6	49	18	9	50	11	2
April	11.95	12.20	11.95	12.20	12.08	52	11	3	50	17	6	51	11	9
May	12.20	12.20	12.00	12.00	12.06½	52	1	3	50	18	9	51	7	6
June	12.00	12.00	11.75	11.75	11.91½	51	6	3	49	7	6	50	5	6
July	11.80	11.87½	11.50	11.50	11.65	50	5	0	49	10	0	50	0	6
August	11.50	12.25	11.50	12.25	11.88	52	8	9	50	1	3	51	8	4
September	12.20	12.37½	12.20	12.32½	12.32	52	6	3	51	5	0	52	0	4
October	12.37½	12.50	12.35	12.50	12.42	54	13	9	52	10	0	53	5	9
November	12.57½	13.00	12.57½	12.85	12.80	56	16	3	54	2	6	55	17	0
December	12.82½	13.12½	12.72½	13.12½	12.85	57	8	9	55	0	0	55	14	8
All 1898	10.90	13.12½	10.85	13.12½	12.01	57	8	9	48	5	0	51	14	1
All 1897	11.50	12.00	10.75	10.90	11.30	51	15	0	47	0	0	49	0	1
All 1896	10.07½	12.00	9.75	11.50	10.92½	50	8	9	40	10	6	46	14	1
All 1895	9.90	12.30	9.25	10 00	10.70	.....			.....			.....		

Average Monthly Prices of Electrolytic and Casting Copper.

	Casting Copper			Electrolytic Copper		
1898.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	10.75	10.62½	10.70	10.87½	10.62½	10.77½
February	11.25	10.75	10.95	11.50	10.90	11.07½
March	11.65	11.25	11.55	11.75	11.45	11.70
April	11.62½	11.50	11.55	11.87½	11.75	11.80
May	11.62½	11.62½	11.62½	11.87½	11.87½	11.87½
June	11.75	11.25	11.52½	11.87½	11.37½	11.65
July	11.50	11.25	11.37½	11.50	11.37½	11.45
August	12.00	11.25	11.62½	12.12½	11.37½	11.75
September	12.00	11.87½	11.92½	12.12½	12.00	12.05
October	12.25	11.87½	12.05	12.37½	12.00	12.20
November	12.70	12.25	12.47	12.75	12.40	12.60
December	12.77½	12.57½	12.62	12.90	10.65	12.71
All 1898	12.77½	10.62½	11.67	12.90	10.62½	11.80

* From D. Houston & Co.'s Circular
† Includes 2,000 tons Mexican copper.
‡ Includes 1,000 tons Mexican copper

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF LAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER, BY MONTHS, AT NEW YORK, FROM 1860 TO 1898.

(From Report of United States Geological Survey.)

(Cents per Pound.)

Year.	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.
1860	24	23½	24	23¾	23¾	23	23⅛	23	23¼	22½	22¾	21¾
1865	50½	46	46	44	44½	34	35	34	34	30	30½	28⅛
1866	42	38	38	35½	35½	29⅛	30	28½	31	29	33	31
1867	29¼	27	27¾	27½	27½	24	24⅛	23½	24¼	24	24⅛	24
1868	23½	21⅛	24	22⅛	24	23¼	24¼	23¼	24⅛	24	24	23⅛
1869	26¼	23¾	27	26	26¾	24	24	23¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	22
1870	22	21⅛	21¼	20⅞	20¾	19	19¾	19¼	19½	19	20⅝	19
1871	22⅞	22	23¾	21⅞	22	21⅛	21¾	21¼	21¾	21⅝	21½	21¼
1872	28½	27⅛	28⅝	28¼	30⅛	28⅝	44	30½	42	36	34¾	33
1873	35	32½	35	34	35	34½	34⅛	33½	33⅛	32	31½	29⅛
1874	25	24½	25	24⅛	24¾	24	25	24¾	25	24⅛	24¾	24¼
1875	23⅛	21½	22¾	21¾	21¾	21⅛	21¾	21½	23¼	22⅝	23	23
1876	23¼	23	22⅞	22½	22¼	23	22⅝	22	22⅛	21	21	19¼
1877	19¼	19	20¼	19⅛	19¼	19	19½	19¼	19¼	19	19⅜	19
1878	17⅝	17¼	17½	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17	16⅞	16¾	16¼	16⅝	16¼
1879	16	15½	15½	15⅛	15¾	15¾	16	15¾	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
1880	25	21⅝	24⅛	24	24	22¾	22⅛	24	21	18	18⅛	17⅞
1881	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	19	19	18¾	18⅞	18¼	18¼	16⅝
1882	20⅝	20¼	20	19	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	18	18¼	18
1883	18⅛	18	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	17⅛	16	15¾	16	15⅞	15⅞	15
1884	15	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	14½	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14
1885	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	10 4-5	11⅛	10 2-5	11¼	10 1-10	11⅛	9 4-5	11⅛	11
1886	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅛	10	10⅛	10
1887	12	11⅛	11⅛	10 1-5	10½	10⅝	10 1-5	10	10	9 19-20	10¼	10
1888	17 4-10	15 17-20	16 6-10	16	16 7-20	15 19-20	16 9-10	16	16¾	16 3-10	16 13-20	16 9-20
1889	17⅛	16⅛	16¾	16⅛	15¾	15	16	15⅛	12⅛	12	12¼	12
1890	14⅛	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	14	14⅛	14½	15½	14⅝	16⅛	15⅛
1891	15	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13¾	13⅛	13¾	12¾	13	12⅞
1892	11	10¾	10¾	10⅛	12	10¾	12	11¾	12⅛	12	11⅞	11⅛
1893	12⅛	12¼	12¼	12	12	11¾	11⅛	11¼	18⅛	11	11	10¾
1894	10¼	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	9
1895	10	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	9¼	9¾	9⅝	10⅝	9¾	10¾	10⅛
1896*	10¼	9¾	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	10¾	11	10¾	11⅝	10¾	11¾	11½
1897*	12	11⅝	12	11⅞	12	11¾	11¾	11	11	10¾	11¼	11
1898*	11	11	11¾	11	12	11¾	12¼	12	12⅛	12	12	11¾

Year.	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.
1860	21¾	21½	21½	21⅛	22	21¼	22	21⅛	21⅛	20¼	20¼	19¾
1865	30¼	28	32	30½	32¾	31½	33	32⅛	45⅛	33	45⅛	39¼
1866	33½	31	31	30	31½	30¾	31	30¾	30¾	26⅛	29	26½
1867	26	24	26¼	25¾	27¼	26¼	26¾	22¾	23	22¾	23	21½
1868	24⅛	23⅛	24¼	24	24	23¾	24	23	24	22½	24⅛	23¾
1869	22¼	21⅞	23⅛	21⅞	23	22	22¾	22	22⅛	22	22	21½
1870	20½	20⅜	21⅝	20⅛	21⅛	20¾	21¾	21⅛	23⅝	21¾	22⅝	22¼
1871	22¼	21⅝	23	22⅝	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	23¼	24¼	23¼	27	24½
1872	34	33	35	32¼	35¼	33	34¾	31¼	32¼	30¾	32⅛	30⅝
1873	29	26⅝	27½	27	27	25½	25½	24	24	21	25	23
1874	24¼	20	21	19	21¼	21	22¼	21¼	23¾	22¼	23¼	23¼
1875	23	22⅝	23¾	23	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	23	23¼	23	23⅞	23⅝
1876	20	19½	19⅝	18¾	21	18¾	21¼	20½	20½	20	20	19⅝
1877	19¼	19	19	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17½
1878	16¼	16	16	16	16¼	16	16	15½	15⅞	15⅛	16	15⅞
1879	16⅛	16	16⅝	16	17	16¼	21½	18	21¾	21	21⅛	21
1880	18⅞	18½	19½	19	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾	19⅛	18⅞
1881	16⅛	16	16⅝	16⅜	18½	16¾	18⅜	18	19	18⅛	20⅝	19¼
1882	18¼	18⅛	18¾	18⅛	18¼	18	18¼	18	18⅛	18	18	17⅞
1883	15⅛	15	15	15	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
1884	14⅛	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	12½	12⅛	11
1885	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11	11⅛	10 19-20	11⅛	10 4-5	11⅛	10 4-5	11⅛	11 1-10
1886	10⅛	10	10¼	10	11⅛	10¼	11¾	11⅛	12	11¾	12⅛	11⅞
1887	10¾	10⅛	10¾	10 3-5	11	10⅝	12 3-20	10 3-10	14 19-20	11 11-20	17¾	14 19-20
1888	16 9-10	16 13-20	17	16 3-5	17 7-10	16 9-10	17 3-5	17 7-20	17 3-5	17¼	17 9-20	17 1-10
1889	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	13¼	11¼	14½	14
1890	17¼	16⅛	17¼	17	17	17	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16¾	16	15
1891	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	11⅝	11½	11	11⅛	10¾
1892	11¾	11¼	11¾	11 6-10	11 6-10	11 1-10	11¾	11 1-10	12	11¾	12⅝	12¼
1893	10½	10¾	10½	9 3-5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼	9¾	10½	10⅝
1894	9½	9	9½	9	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	9½	9½	9⅜	10	9½
1895	11¾	10⅛	12¼	11¾	12¼	12	12	11¾	11½	11	11	10
1896*	11½	11½	11	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	10	11½	10⅞	13	11⅛
1897*	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11	11	10¾	10¾	10⅞
1898*	11¾	11½	12½	11½	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	13	12½	13	12¾

* Quotations from the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

Available Supply, 1893 to 1897.

(From Report of United States Geological Survey.)

	1893. Pounds.	1894. Pounds.	1895. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	1897. Pounds.
Production of domestic copper	329,354,398	354,188,374	380,613,404	460,061,430	494,078,274
Imports—					
Fine copper in ore, entered for consumption	7,256,015	4,804,614	*5,300,000	*5,900,000	*12,000,000
Fine copper in regulus, entered for consumption	3,175,559	5,873,820			
Bars and ingots	554,348	606,415	7,979,322	9,074,379	16,923,098
Old copper	59,375	160,592	1,336,901	2,422,554	
Total	340,399,695	365,633,815	395,229,627	477,458,363	523,001,372
Exports—					
Ingots and bars	138,984,128	162,393,000	121,328,390	258,473,285	277,255,742
Estimated fine copper contents of matte	50,000,000	5,750,000	15,200,000	22,881,936	11,000,000
Total	188,984,128	168,143,000	136,528,390	281,355,221	288,255,742
Available supply	151,415,567	197,490,815	258,701,237	196,103,142	234,745,630

The World's Production, 1890 to 1897.

(Long Tons.)

Country.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Europe	88,828	87,361	83,390	81,752	82,877	84,979	81,364	80,790
North America	239,679	222,524	187,261	175,290	161,573	167,377	137,579	125,076
South America	25,300	26,340	24,925	26,810	27,320	29,015	29,015	33,960
Africa	7,440	7,450	7,115	6,500	6,090	6,120	6,120	6,570
Asia	23,000	21,000	18,430	20,050	18,000	19,000	18,500	17,972
Australia	15,000	11,000	10,000	9,000	7,500	6,500	7,500	7,500
Total	399,247	375,675	331,121	319,402	303,960	312,991	280,078	271,868

* Estimated.

THE TIN TRADE OF 1898.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

Stocks and Afloat.

STOCKS OF TIN AND QUANTITIES AFLOAT FOR LONDON, HOLLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

	London			Holland			United States			Grand
Year.	Stocks.	Afloat.	Total.	Stocks.	Afloat.	Total.	Stocks.	Afloat.	Total.	Total.
1898.....	8,275	1,412	9,687	3,827	1,592	5,419	1,800	3,225	5,025	20,131
1897.....	15,819	2,986	18,805	4,762	1,333	6,095	3,305	1,650	4,955	29,855
1896.....	19,271	2,408	21,679	4,316	2,751	7,067	2,001	2,095	4,096	38,842
1895.....	14,554	3,727	18,281	3,037	1,805	4,842	4,003	2,250	6,253	29,376
1894.....	10,174	4,936	15,110	3,500	1,705	5,205	2,714	1,585	4,299	24,614
1893.....	5,210	4,490	9,700	1,495	1,650	3,705	1,980	1,005	2,985	16,390
1892.....	4,122	2,862	6,984	1,350	1,100	2,450	3,500	1,270	4,770	14,204

Supply.

THE SUPPLY OF TIN FOR EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Year.	Total Shipments from the Straits Settlements.	Total Shipments from Australia.	Total Shipments from Bolivia.	Banca Sales in Holland.	Singkep Sales in Holland.	Billiton Sales in Java.	Production in Cornwall.	Grand Total.
1898.....	44,000	2,300	3,400	9,350	*	5,120	4,200	68,370
1897.....	41,600	3,400	4,300	9,200	595	5,000	4,000	68,095
1896.....	47,000	4,500	3,800	6,960	867	4,900	5,000	73,027
1895.....	48,500	4,800	4,100	6,420	726	4,500	7,500	76,546
1894.....	46,500	5,300	3,500	5,840	261	4,600	8,500	74,501
1893.....	40,000	4,800	3,900	4,900	220	5,100	9,000	66,920
1892.....	34,400	5,100	2,800	6,100	INil	5,900	10,000	64,300

Deliveries and Consumption.

THE DELIVERIES—CONSUMPTION—OF TIN TO EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Year.	London Deliveries.	Continent of Europe.	Cornwall Production Nearly all Used in Europe.	Shipments from Bolivia Figured as Delivered in Europe.	United States.	Grand Total.
1898.....	15,500	26,000	4,200	3,400	28,996	78,096
1897.....	17,000	22,000	4,000	4,300	23,450	70,750
1896.....	19,000	24,300	5,000	3,800	20,346	72,446
1895.....	17,900	20,500	7,500	4,100	22,336	71,736
1894.....	18,300	19,700	8,500	3,500	16,473	66,473
1893.....	19,000	17,600	9,000	2,900	19,351	67,851
1892.....	14,100	17,200	10,000	2,800	19,100	63,200

* Included in Straits.

Prices.

1898.	New York Prices Per Pound. Opened. Cents.	Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	Closed. Cents.	Average. Cents.	London Prices Per Ton. Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
January	13.77½	13.95	13.70	13.85	13.82	63 5 0	62 12 6	63 1 2
February	13.85	14.20	13.80	14.20	14.00	64 16 3	63 0 0	63 15 7
March	14.25	14.40	14.25	14.35	14.29	65 10 0	64 7 6	65 7 2
April	14.35	14.75	14.32½	14.65	14.45	65 16 3	64 12 6	65 2 10
May	14.60	14.92½	14.45	14.87½	14.62½	67 15 0	65 6 3	66 6 2
June	14.90	15.40	14.82½	15.40	15.10	70 11 3	67 5 0	68 14 9
July	15.50	15.80	15.50	15.62½	15.61	72 1 3	70 11 3	71 3 9
August	15.67½	16.40	15.67½	15.75	16.06	75 1 3	71 5 0	73 9 9
September	15.92½	16.20	15.92½	16.17½	16.13	74 7 6	72 7 6	73 15 8
October	16.85	18.37½	16.35	18.37½	17.32½	83 12 6	74 7 6	78 17 10
November	18.25	18.45	17.85	18.45	18.15	84 7 6	80 5 0	82 8 0
December	18.25	19.00	18.00	19.00	18.23	86 1 3	80 16 3	82 8 7
All 1898	13.77½	19.00	13.70	19.00	15.65	86 1 3	62 12 6	71 4 3
All 1897	13.05	14.12½	13.00	13.75	13.60	63 12 6	58 10 0	61 7 8
All 1896	12.82½	13.70	12.62½	13.00	13.23	61 16 3	56 0 0	59 1 0

Holland Prices During 1898.

1898.	Banca High-est.	Banca Low-est.	Billiton High-est.	Billiton Low-est.	Straits High-est.	Straits Low-est.
January	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	38¼	37⅞
February	38¾	37⅞	38¾	37¾	39	38⅛
March	39⅝	38⅞	39½	38⅞	39⅝	39⅛
April	39⅝	39	39½	39	39⅝	39¼
May	41	39¾	40⅞	39⅝	41⅛	39½
June	41¾	40¾	41⅝	40¾	41⅞	40⅞
July	43⅝	42	43¼	41⅞	43⅝	42⅛
August	44¾	42⅞	44⅝	42⅝	44⅞	43⅛
Sept'ber	44¾	43⅛	44½	43	44⅝	43¼
October	49½	44⅝	49⅝	44⅛	49½	44⅝
Nov'ber	50⅝	48½	50⅝	48⅝	50½	48½
Dec'ber	52½	48¾	52⅝	48¾	52½	49
All 1898	52½	37⅝	52⅝	37⅝	52½	37⅞

Tin Fluctuations During the Last Ten Years, Basis Spot Delivery.

Year.	New York Per Pound. Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	London Per Ton. Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.
1898	19.00	13.70	86 1 3	62 12 6
1897	14.12½	13.00	63 12 6	58 10 0
1896	13.70	12.62½	61 16 3	56 0 0
1895	15.15	13.00	68 17 6	58 15 0
1894*	20.45	13.45	74 0 0	60 17 6
1893†	21.25	18.15	95 10 0	74 0 0
1892	22.15	19.40	108 15 0	88 10 0
1891	21.00	19.40	94 10 0	88 15 0
1890	25.10	19.50	104 5 0	88 7 6
1889	22.25	19.50	99 2 6	87 17 6

Fluctuations of Straits Tin in London.

Year.	Pounds Sterling Per Ton. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
1880	92	101	68	91
1881	92	110	86	109
1882	108	114	92	92
1883	93	99	83	86
1884	85	87	73	75
1885	75	97	74	98
1886	98	108	92	100
1887	100	167	100	167
1888	168	170	75	100
1889	99	100	88	97
1890	96	104	88	91
1891	91	94	89	90
1892	91	108	88	91
1893	91	95	74	74
1894	78½	74	60⅞	60⅞
1895	60½	68⅞	58⅝	59⅝
1896	58¾	67¾	56	58¾
1897	58½	63⅝	58¼	62⅞
1898	63	86 1-16	62⅝	86 1-16

The first imports of Australian tin were in 1872; of Billiton, in 1865, and of Singkep, in 1893.

* Import duty abolished August 28th.
† Import duty of 4 cents per pound in force since July 1st.

Production.

Banca Tin.

The annual production is figured in piculs reduced at the rate of 17 to the ton of 2,240 lbs.

1896-97.....	9,952 tons.	1889-90.....	5,276 tons
1894-95.....	7,623 "	1888-89.....	3,880 "
1893-94.....	7,080 "	1887-88.....	4,965 "
1892-93.....	7,161 "	1886-87.....	4,585 "
1891-92.....	5,509 "	1885-86.....	4,506 "
1890-91.....	6,305 "		

Singkep Tin.

She Singkep Mining Company gives the actual production of Singkep tin as follows:

1890-91.....	26 tons.	1894-95.....	765 tons.
1891-92.....	81 "	1895-96.....	961 "
1892-93.....	161 "	1896-97.....	712 "
1893-94.....	254 "		

Billiton Tin.

The annual production is figured from May 1st to April 30th. Piculs reduced at the rate of 17 to the ton of 2,240 lbs.

1897-98.....	5,166 tons.	1891-92.....	6,244 tons.
1896-97.....	5,438 "	1890-91.....	5,676 "
1895-96.....	5,584 "	1889-90.....	5,658 "
1894-95.....	4,848 "	1888-89.....	4,658 "
1893-94.....	4,623 "	1887-88.....	4,580 "
1892-93.....	4,610 "	1886-87.....	5,247 "

Tin in Bolivia.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1887.....	962	1891.....	1,559	1895.....	4,097
1888.....	1,363	1892.....	2,819	1896.....	3,800
1889.....	1,389	1893.....	2,909	1897.....	4,300
1890.....	1,664	1894.....	3,482	1898.....	3,400

THE LEAD TRADE OF 1898.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

Imports and Exports of Foreign Lead.

Importations of Foreign Lead into the United States During 1898.

Month.	From Europe. Lbs.	From British North America. Lbs.	From Mexico. Lbs.	From Sundry Countries. Lbs.	Exports in Bond. Lbs.
January.....	.....	4,001,065	14,802,348	18,102	4,725
February.....	.....	3,436,124	14,339,553	316	6,600
March.....	.....	3,744,036	11,402,760	180,075	8,018
April.....	174,740	2,404,261	10,028,208	699	7,392
May.....	.....	2,089,823	7,926,514	749	4,492
June.....	81,670	652,650	8,001,926	85,297	7,474
July.....	.....	2,544,092	8,574,067	16,880	4,392
August.....	.....	2,796,338	17,089,646	10,499	6,928
September.....	.....	2,878,784	8,427,386	6,373	4,908
October.....	4,480	2,507,096	13,382,013	1,094	6,838
November.....	.....	5,777,951	17,213,559	1,890	8,598
December*.....	56,000	4,000,000	15,000,000	12,000	6,000
Total.....	316,890	36,834,220	146,087,980	333,974	76,355
Equal to tons of 2,240 lbs.	141	16,441	65,218	149	.....

Movement of Foreign Lead in the United States.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Stocks in bonded warehouses January 1, 1898.....	5,977
Importations during 1898.....	81,952
Total.....	87,929
Exportations during 1898.....	76,355
	11,574
Stocks in bonded warehouses January 1, 1899.....	7,000
Withdrawn for consumption during 1898.....	4,574

* Estimated.

Prices.

1898.	New York Prices Per Pound. Opened. Cents.	Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	Closed. Cents.	Average. Cents.	London Prices (Spanish) Per Ton. Highest. £. s. d.	Lowest. £. s. d.	Average. £. s. d.
January	3.70	3.75	3.60	3.60	3.65	12 15 0	12 6 3	12 10 5
February	3.60	3.85	3.55	3.72½	3.72½	12 10 0	12 6 3	12 7 9
March	3.72½	3.85	3.70	3.75	3.75	12 16 3	12 8 9	12 13 2
April	3.75	3.77½	3.57½	3.77½	3.67½	14 15 0	12 13 9	13 1 8
May	3.75	3.80	3.62½	3.80	3.67½	14 1 3	13 7 6	13 15 0
June	3.82½	3.97½	3.75	3.97½	3.87½	13 13 9	13 0 0	13 9 0
July	4.00	4.05	3.92½	3.95	3.97½	13 6 3	12 13 9	12 19 6
August	3.92½	4.12½	4.92½	4.05	4.05	13 0 0	12 12 6	12 16 4
September	4.05	4.05	3.92½	3.92½	4.00	13 0 0	12 16 3	12 17 8
October	3.92½	3.92½	3.65	3.67½	3.80	13 10 0	12 17 6	13 1 1
November	3.72½	3.75	3.65	3.67½	3.70	13 11 3	13 5 0	13 9 0
December	3.65	3.87½	3.60	3.87½	3.72½	13 6 3	13 0 0	13 3 1
All 1898	3.70	4.12½	3.55	3.87½	3.80	14 15 0	12 6 3	13 1 4
All 1897	3.05	4.40	3.00	3.72½	3.60	14 5 0	11 10 0	12 8 0
All 1896	3.10	3.25	2.67½	3.02½	2.97½	.....	.....	.....
All 1895	3.02½	3.55	3.02½	3.12½	3.24	.....	.....	.....

Prices of English Lead in the London Market.

(In Pounds Sterling per Ton.)

1880	16 6 3	1888	13 18 3	1893	9 18 6
1884	11 2 6	1889	13 0 11	1894	9 11 6
1885	11 9 11	1890	13 7 10	1895	10 17 9
1886	13 4 5	1891	12 8 8	1896	11 5 11
1887	12 17 1	1892	10 14 10	1897	12 15

Lead Fluctuations During the Last Ten Years, Basis Spot Delivery.

	New York Per Pound. Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	London Per Ton. Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.		New York Per Pound. Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	London Per Ton. Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.
1898	4.12½	3.55	14 15 0	12 6 3	1893	4.15	3.22½	10 5 0	9 5 0
1897	4.40	3.00	14 5 0	11 10 0	1892	4.22½	3.72½	11 5 0	9 17 6
1896	3.25	2.67½	11 16 3	10 15 0	1891	4.62½	4.05	12 12 6	11 5 0
1895	3.55	3.02½	11 15 0	9 10 0	1890	6.00	3.77½	14 15 0	12 5 0
1894	3.65	3.02½	10 2 6	9 0 0	1889	4.10	3.62½	14 15 0	12 5 0

Production of Domestic Refined Lead in the United States.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1880	87,000	1886	117,000	1892	155,000
1881	105,000	1887	130,000	1893	146,000
1882	119,000	1888	136,000	1894	145,000
1883	129,000	1889	140,000	1895	146,000
1884	125,000	1890	128,000	1896	167,000
1885	115,000	1891	150,000	1897	186,000

1898 200,000

THE SPELTER TRADE OF 1898.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

Prices.

1898.	New York Prices Per Pound. Opened. Cents.	Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	Closed. Cents.	Average. Cents.	London G. M. B. Spelter Market Per Ton. Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.
January	3.95	4.00	3.87½	3.95	3.98	18 3 9	17 17 6	18 0 4
February	3.95	4.25	3.95	4.17½	4.10	18 3 9	17 17 6	18 0 7
March	4.17½	4.30	4.17½	4.30	4.25	18 12 6	18 2 6	18 7 2
April	4.30	4.30	4.12½	4.17½	4.25	19 0 0	18 10 0	18 14 1
May	4.15	4.35	4.15	4.35	4.22½	19 7 6	19 0 0	19 4 8
June	4.35	5.25	4.35	5.00	4.86	20 3 9	19 5 0	19 14 2
July	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.57½	4.67½	20 8 9	20 0 0	20 5 1
August	4.60	4.80	4.55	4.80	4.64	20 17 6	20 0 0	20 8 4
September	4.77½	4.87½	4.75	4.87½	4.82½	22 2 6	20 17 6	21 11 7
October	4.87½	5.20	4.87½	5.20	5.00	24 0 0	22 2 6	23 2 10
November	5.20	5.35	5.20	5.30	5.25	25 0 0	23 15 0	24 10 2
December	5.30	5.30	5.10	5.10	5.25	24 3 9	23 10 0	23 17 10
All 1898	3.95	5.35	3.87½	5.10	4.61	25 0 0	17 17 6	20 9 9
All 1897	4.05	4.35	3.85	3.95	4.15	18 5 0	16 17 6	17 9 6
All 1896	3.60	4.25	3.55	4.05	3.97½	18 15 0	14 0 0	16 12 6

Spelter Fluctuations, Basis Spot Cash.

	New York Per Pound. Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	London Per Ton. Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.		New York Per Pound. Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	London Per Ton. Highest. £ s.	Lowest. £ s.
1898	5.35	3.87½	25 0 0	17 17 6	1892	5.22½	4.37½	22 15	17 15
1897	4.35	3.85	18 5 0	16 17 6	1891	6.17½	4.75	24 0	22 5
1896	4.25	3.55	18 15 0	14 0 0	1890	6.17½	5.00	25 10	19 15
1895	4.27½	3.20	15 10 0	13 10 0	1889	5.40	4.65	24 5	16 10
1894	3.82½	3.25	16 15 0	14 0 0	1888	5.55	4.50	22 0	14 10
1893	4.50	3.55	18 2 6	16 15 0	1887	5.67½	4.37½	21 10	14 0

Production.

Production of Domestic Spelter in the United States.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1882	30,000	1888	50,000	1894	67,000
1883	33,000	1889	52,000	1895	80,000
1884	34,000	1890	57,000	1896	72,767
1885	36,000	1891	72,000	1897	89,267
1886	38,000	1892	79,000	1898	100,000
1887	45,000	1893	70,000		

Production of Spelter in Europe.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1882	243,000	1888	268,000	1893	301,000
1883	248,000	1889	277,000	1894	310,000
1884	261,000	1890	283,000	1895	331,000
1885	259,000	1891	285,000	1896	344,000
1886	256,000	1892	289,000	1897	347,000
1887	257,000				

PETROLEUM TRADE.

Yearly and Monthly Average Prices of Petroleum.

(From Stowell's Petroleum Reporter.)

Monthly and yearly average price of Pipe Line certificates or crude oil at well in the following years:

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Y'rly.
1869.....	$5.75	$6.95	$6.00	$6.70	$5.35	$4.95	$5.37½	$5.57½	$5.50	$5.50	$5.80	$5.12½	$5.63¼
1870.....	4.52½	4.52½	4.45	4.22½	4.40	4.17½	3.77½	3.15	3.25	3.27½	3.22	3.40	3.84
1871.....	3.82½	4.38	4.25	4.01	4.60	3.85½	4.79	4.06	4.65	4.82½	4.25	4.00	4.34
1872.....	4.02½	3.80	3.72½	3.52½	3.80	3.85	3.80	3.58½	3.25	3.15	3.83½	3.32½	3.63
1873.....	2.60	2.20	2.12½	2.30	2.47½	2.22½	2.00	1.42½	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.00	1.87
1874.....	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.90	1.62½	1.32½	1.01½	95	95	85	55	61½	1.15
1875.....	1.08	1.52½	1.75	1.36½	1.40	1.26½	1.09	1.13	1.33	1.32½	1.44	1.55	1.36
1876.....	1.80	2.60	2.01	2.02½	1.90½	2.01¾	2.24½	2.71⅝	3.81	3.37½	3.11	3.73	2.56¼
1877.....	3.53¼	2.70	2.67½	2.58	2.24	1.94⅝	2.07½	2.51	2.38	2.56¾	1.91	1.80	3.42
1878.....	1.43	1.65¼	1.59	1.37½	1.35¼	1.14	98¾	1.01	86⅝	82½	80⅝	1.16	1.19
1879.....	1.03	98	86¼	78½	76	68⅝	69⅞	67⅛	69⅜	88½	1.05⅝	1.18½	85⅞
1880.....	1.10¼	1.03⅛	88¾	78	80	1.00	1.06¼	91	96	96⅞	91⅞	91⅝	94½
1881.....	95½	90	83⅜	86¼	81⅞	81¼	76⅞	78⅛	97½	91¼	85¼	84⅝	85⅞
1882.....	83½	84½	81⅜	78¾	71½	54⅝	57⅜	58⅝	72½	93¾	1.14	96	78½
1883.....	93¾	1.01	97⅝	94⅝	1.00½	1.16⅝	1.05⅞	1.08	1.12½	1.11½	1.14½	1.14¾	1.05¾
1884.....	1.11	1.04⅝	98½	94	85⅝	68⅝	63½	81⅞	78	71½	72½	74⅝	82½
1885.....	70⅞	72⅜	80⅝	78½	79	82	92½	1.00¼	1.00¾	1.05½	1.04⅝	89⅝	87½
1886.....	88⅜	79⅞	77¼	74½	70	66½	66	61⅛	63⅜	65½	71⅝	70⅝	71¼
1887.....	70	64⅝	63⅜	64⅞	64½	62⅝	59¼	60½	67	70⅞	73⅞	80¾	66¾
1888.....	91¼	91½	93⅝	82⅝	86¾	75⅞	80⅝	90⅛	93⅝	90⅝	85⅝	89¼	87⅝
1889.....	86⅝	89¼	90⅞	88	83½	83⅞	95½	99½	99½	1.01⅜	1.08¼	1.04½	94½
1890.....	1.05¾	1.05½	90	82⅝	88⅞	89¼	89½	89¼	81⅞	80½	72⅜	67¼	86¾
1891.....	74¼	78⅜	74¼	71½	69¾	68½	66½	64	58½	60½	58¾	59½	67
1892.....	62⅜	60¼	57½	57⅞	57⅜	54½	52½	55	54⅝	51⅜	52	53¼	55⅝
1893.....	53½	57⅜	65¼	68¾	58¾	60¼	57⅝	58⅞	64⅝	70¾	73⅞	78¼	64
1894.....	79¾	80⅝	82	84¼	86	89⅜	83½	81	83	83	83	91½	83⅞
1895.....	99	1.04⅜	1.09¾	1.79	1.74¼	1.53⅝	1.46⅜	26½	1.22⅝	1.24¼	1.48⅝	1.42	1.35⅞
1896.....	1.42⅛	1.36⅝	1.28½	1.22½	1.15⅜	1.14¾	1.08¼	1.05	1.12	1.15	1.16	98	1.17⅞
1897.....	88	90½	92½	85⅞	86¾	86¼	76¾	71	69¾	67⅜	65	65	78⅝
1898.....	65	67¾	78⅝	73¾	82¼	87⅛	93¼	97⅜	1.018	1.13⅛	1.16⅝	1.17¼	91⅛

The Case Trade.

TOTAL EXPORT OF PETROLEUM IN CASES FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

(Reported by Babcock & Cox.)

To—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America...	3,363,543	3,835,174	4,030,836	4,293,422	4,341,238
Northern Europe and North Atlantic.....	263,619	349,208	335,274	468,880	223,267
Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and North Coast of Africa.....	1,858,936	1,182,408	784,305	1,096,401	618,217
West, South and East Coast of Africa, and Arabia and Persia.....	768,718	698,456	903,795	975,141	681,072
Bombay.....	826,932	411,557	748,604	657,259	373,559
Madras.....	86,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta.....	1,976,976	1,905,111	1,403,656	1,942,824	1,610,185
Other Indian ports, including Point de Galle "for orders".....	48,917	211,067	114,793	349,590	64,000
Rangoon.....	167,633	167,173	188,781	220,685	211,662
Penang and Singapore.....	.....	175,251	131,923	112,641	206,178
Bangkok.....	27,103	.....	40,000	.....	38,789
Other ports in Burmah and Siam.....	153,489	195,645	203,801	284,591	126,876
Anjer "for orders".....	1,349,982	1,603,130	1,652,265	1,434,081	1,227,509
Other Java ports.....	81,140	.....	120,705	.....	94,324
Other East Indies.....	492,440	220,256	429,077	267,839	115,771
Hong Kong.....	1,128,064	956,100	1,448,811	1,458,654	1,433,043
Shanghai.....	2,887,968	1,162,646	3,184,606	4,699,733	3,328,569
Other China ports.....	224,524	174,500	105,206	246,651	112,900
Yokohama.....	1,632,330	813,414	2,038,519	1,597,719	2,035,584
Hiogo and Kobé.....	1,755,450	1,449,188	1,523,437	2,117,706	2,548,046
Nagasaki.....	413,283	445,162	533,800	658,080	883,585
Australia and South Pacific Islands.....	1,433,391	1,366,882	1,581,205	1,682,898	.....
All other countries.....	.....	5	2	80	.....
Crude petroleum, in cases, all countries.....	440,654	387,863	362,174	522,521	184,255

Production and Exports of Crude Oil and Its Products, 1873 to 1898.

(From the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year Ending June 30.	Production* Barrels (of 42 Gallons).	Production* Gallons.	Exports: Mineral, Crude (Including all Natural Oils Without Regard to Gravity). Gallons.		Exports: Mineral, Refined or Manufactured: Naphthas, Benzine, Gasoline, Etc. Gallons.		Illuminating. Gallons.		Lubricating (Heavy Paraffin, Etc.). Gallons.		Residuum (Tar, Pitch, and all Other from Which the Light Bodies Have Been Distilled). Gallons.		Total Gallons.	
1873	6,293,194	264,314,148	18,439,407	$3,010,050	9,743,593	$1,487,439	158,102,414	$37,195,735	748,699	$277,966	781,074	$79,566	187,815,187	$42,050,756
1874	9,893,786	415,539,012	17,776,419	2,099,696	9,737,457	1,038,622	217,220,504	37,560,955	1,244,305	404,243	1,827,798	142,299	247,806,483	41,245,815
1875	10,926,945	458,931,690	14,718,114	1,406,018	11,758,940	1,141,440	191,551,933	27,030,361	1,173,473	313,646	2,752,848	187,103	221,955,308	30,078,568
1876	12,162,514	510,825,588	20,520,397	2,220,268	14,780,236	1,442,811	204,814,673	28,755,638	963,442	303,863	2,581,404	193,206	243,660,152	32,915,786
1877	9,132,669	383,572,098	26,819,202	3,756,729	15,140,183	1,816,682	262,441,844	55,401,132	1,601,065	497,540	3,196,620	317,355	309,198,914	61,789,438
1878	13,350,363	560,715,246	26,936,727	2,694,018	16,416,621	1,411,812	289,214,541	41,513,676	2,3[illegible]4,624	639,381	3,968,790	316,087	338,841,303	46,574,974
1879	15,396,868	646,668,456	25,874,488	2,180,413	15,054,361	1,258,780	381,586,442	35,999,862	2,487,681	655,468	3,307,038	310,726	378,310,010	40,305,249
1880	19,914,146	836,394,132	28,297,997	1,927,207	18,411,044	1,192,219	367,325,823	31,763,575	5,162,835	1,039,124	4,767,000	276,490	423,964,699	36,218,625
1881	26,286,123	1,104,017,166	39,984,844	3,065,464	17,292,310	1,693,975	332,283,045	34,317,695	4,852,203	1,054,064	3,247,860	184,411	397,660,262	40,315,609
1882	27,661,238	1,161,771,996	41,304,997	3,129,511	20,213,098	1,809,143	488,213,033	44,588,854	6,508,100	1,492,396	3,715,362	212,802	559,954,590	51,232,706
1883	30,510,830	1,281,454,860	52,712,306	3,914,941	17,070,537	1,302,286	419,821,081	36,928,574	10,182,342	2,326,632	6,145,356	442,646	505,931,622	44,913,079
1884	23,449,633	984,884,586	67,186,329	5,302,974	15,045,411	1,072,651	415,615,693	38,195,349	10,515,535	2,179,595	5,297,124	352,679	513,660,092	47,103,248
1885	24,218,438	1,017,174,396	81,037,992	5,903,833	15,822,853	1,272,290	458,243,192	40,074,827	13,002,483	2,632,883	6,561,660	374,114	574,668,180	50,257,947
886	21,847,205	917,582,610	80,246,763	5,859,577	12,311,197	997,420	469,471,451	40,634,331	12,526,069	2,519,615	3,22[illegible],272	188,901	577,781,752	50,199,844
1887	28,064,841	1,178,723,322	76,062,878	4,860,382	15,735,239	1,370,657	480,845,811	37,303,997	16,910,513	3,133,300	3,248,826	156,579	592,803,267	46,824,915
1888	28,278,866	1,187,712,372	85,538,725	5,782,008	12,066,921	992,281	456,487,221	36,215,410	22,889,529	3,975,377	1,369,242	77,333	578,351,638	47,042,409
1889	27,612,025	1,159,705,050	72,987,383	5,063,132	14,100,054	1,155,706	502,257,455	39,286,333	25,166,913	4,292,020	1,683,654	96,489	616,195,459	49,913,677
1890	35,163,513	1,476,867,546	95,450,653	6,744,235	12,937,433	1,134,799	523,295,090	38,640,638	30,162,522	4,763,347	2,222,472	120,070	664,068,170	51,403,089
1891	45,822,672	1,924,552,224	91,415,095	5,876,452	12,171,147	983,056	571,119,805	40,221,201	33,514,730	4,856,603	1,598,562	77,422	709,819,439	52,026,734
1892	53,986,313	2,267,425,146	103,592,767	5,101,840	12,727,978	912,921	564,896,658	33,541,224	33,591,076	5,203,350	557,340	46,657	715,365,819	44,805,992
1893	50,509,136	2,121,383,712	111,703,508	4,567,391	17,304,005	1,074,710	642,239,816	31,719,404	32,432,857	4,738,892	541,044	41,661	804,221,230	42,142,058
1894	48,412,666	2,033,331,972	121,926,349	4,415,915	15,555,754	943,970	730,368,626	30,676,217	40,190,577	5,449,000	211,008	14,704	908,252,314	41,499,806
1895	49,344,516	2,072,469,672	111,285,264	5,161,710	14,801,224	910,988	714,859,144	34,706,844	43,418,942	5,867,477	137,508	13,063	884,502,082	46,660,082
1896	52,892,276	2,221,475,592	110,923,620	6,121,836	12,349,319	1,059,542	716,455,565	48,630,920	50,525,530	6,566,775	204,960	14,330	890,458,994	62,303,403
1897	60,960,361	2,560,335,162	131,726,243	6,171,852	14,249,028	1,123,347	771,350,626	48,543,916	50,199,345	6,619,864	5,989,704	176,058	973,514,946	62,635,037
1898	60,568,081	2,543,859,402	113,297,397	4,343,262	16,252,929	1,080,797	824,426,581	42,922,682	60,299,365	7,239,454	19,973,604	539,383	1,434,249,876	56,125,578

* Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year.

NOTE.—It is stated on good authority that the distillation of 100 gallons of crude petroleum will yield 76 gallons of illuminating oil, 11 gallons of gasoline benzine, or naphtha, 3 gallons of lubricating oil, and 10 gallons of residuum and loss.

THE COAL TRADE IN 1898.

(From the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association.)

SELLING AVERAGES AT TIDEWATER, 1896.

Month.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Nut.	Pea.	Buck-wheat.	Average Nut and Larger.
January	$3.006	$3.078	$3.277	$3.065	$2.179	$1.818	$3.132
February	2.964	3.060	3.241	3.088	2.180	1.794	3.116
March	3.088	3.209	3.444	3.219	2.208	1.822	3.269
April	3.139	3.319	3.535	3.333	3.239	1.886	3.373
May	3.123	3.366	3.601	3.349	2.244	1.907	3.409
June	3.200	3.438	3.658	3.419	2.256	1.894	3.476
July	3.343	3.565	3.807	3.536	2.206	1.847	3.609
August	3.351	3.666	3.899	3.640	2.223	1.887	3.696
September	3.443	3.782	3.976	3.693	2.119	1.818	3.777
October	3.465	3.907	4.061	3.717	2.091	1.759	3.844
November	3.419	3.954	4.137	3.854	2.096	1.745	3.915
December	3.483	3.786	3.974	3.625	2.012	1.801	3.762

SELLING AVERAGES AT TIDEWATER, 1897.

Month.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Nut.	Pea.	Buck-wheat.	Average Nut and Larger.
January	$3.346	$3.668	$3.367	$3.544	$2.666	$1.816	$3.656
February	3.373	3.683	3.908	3.565	2.127	1.819	3.683
March	3.354	3.678	3.918	3.570	2.149	1.826	3.685
April	3.354	3.676	3.934	3.602	2.184	1.845	3.699
May	3.378	3.686	3.948	3.628	2.196	1.840	3.717
June	3.379	3.714	3.967	3.663	2.212	1.853	3.741
July	3.400	3.721	3.989	3.682	2.194	1.841	3.760
August	3.446	3.779	4.007	3.690	2.186	1.852	3.786
September	3.427	3.813	4.034	3.700	2.167	1.817	3.804
October	3.396	3.799	4.000	3.567	2.162	1.788	3.745
November	3.355	3.717	3.914	3.570	2.157	1.767	3.718
December	3.263	3.607	3.780	3.429	2.160	1.779	3.567

SELLING AVERAGES AT TIDEWATER, 1898.

Month.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Nut.	Pea.	Buck-wheat.	Average Nut and Larger.
January	$3.289	$3.596	$3.742	$3.430	$2.219	$1.762	$3.542
February	3.290	3.601	3.835	3.604	2.257	1.856	3.633
March	3.312	3.653	3.879	3.635	2.272	1.815	3.671
April	3.326	3.669	3.877	3.631	2.310	1.883	3.676
May	3.339	3.695	3.913	3.655	2.307	1.898	3.702
June	3.314	3.709	3.907	3.648	2.308	1.882	3.698
July	3.296	3.583	3.850	3.608	2.219	1.818	3.635
August	3.249	3.581	3.796	3.543	2.208	1.801	3.591
September	3.255	3.515	3.724	3.631	2.170	1.805	3.590
October	3.210	3.435	3.638	3.414	2.151	1.798	3.461
November	3.169	3.373	3.596	3.373	2.149	1.797	3.416
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following shows the production of anthracite coal by regions in recent years:

Year.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Wyoming.	Year.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Wyoming.
1882	9,458,288	5,689,437	13,901,271	1891	12,741,258	6,381,838	21,824,239
1883	10,074,426	6,113,809	15,604,492	1892	12,336,784	6,481,076	22,815,480
1884	9,478,314	5,562,266	15,667,753	1893	12,367,443	6,892,352	23,839,741
1885	9,488,426	5,898,634	10,236,470	1894	12,085,005	6,705,433	22,650,761
1886	9,381,407	5,723,829	17,031,826	1895	14,321,000	7,555,000	24,669,760
1887	10,609,028	4,347,061	19,684,929	1896	12,000,000	6,500,000	23,900,000
1888	10,654,116	5,639,236	21,852,365	1897	12,181,061	6,249,540	23,207,263
1889	10,474,364	6,286,421	18,647,925	1898	12,060,700	6,299,100	23,482,000
1890	10,867,821	6,309,658	18,657,694				

The following shows the production of anthracite and bituminous coal in the census years since 1850, the record being for the entire country:

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1850	2,358,899	3,814,951	1880	28,649,872	42,776,624
1860	9,398,332	5,275,077	1890	45,544,970	94,495,000
1870	15,664,275	17,190,415			

N. B.—For other statistics, consult Index.

THE TEA TRADE OF 1898.

Imports.

IMPORTS OF TEA INTO THE UNITED STATES BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Year ending June 30.	1898. Pounds.	1897. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	1895. Pounds.	1894. Pounds.	1893. Pounds.	1891. Pounds
China	39,754,736	50,916,111	54,700,393	50,405,188	45,653,172	56,524,546	40,430,76[illegible]
Japan	22,796,308	38,552,467	36,941,394	37,980,937	39,602,519	45,465,161	39,102,96[illegible]
United Kingdom	29,711,116	2,665,481	3,622,984	3,744,360	2,547,361	6,217,726	3,071,89[illegible]
Canada	1,305,811	293,422	1,081,972	626,572	785,369	2,466,344	310,35[illegible]
East Indies	2,237,897	1,246,130	562,208	460,407	171,552	2,123,152	310,64[illegible]
Hong Kong	189,972	315,788	304,820	282,404	281,451	408,617	193,84[illegible]

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Ending June 30—		Ending June 30—		Ending June 30—	
1884	$13,504,798.56	1889	$12,643,987.91	1894	$14,139,914.78
1885	13,725,380.75	1890	12,313,287.57	1895	13,162,950.46
1886	15,770,827.02	1891	13,835,192.53	1896	12,688,739.61
1887	16,373,422.66	1892	14,373,994.55	1897	14,863,950.96
1888	13,473,919.38	1893	13,871,097.21	1898	9,721,083.00

IMPORTS OF TEA INTO THE UNITED STATES BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1897 AND 1898.

Customs Districts.	Pounds. 1897.	Pounds. 1898.	Customs Districts.	Pounds. 1897.	Pounds 1898.
Baltimore, Md	198,383	116,849	Milwaukee, Wis	123,710	.....
Boston & Charlest'n, Mass.	1,117,937	274,088	Minneapolis, Minn	4,095,479	389,674
New York, N. Y	67,238,630	41,657,288	Niagara, N. Y	228,451	221
Passamaquoddy, Me	58,367	22,775	Oswegatchie, N. Y	190,552	59,560
Philadelphia, Pa	68,201	71,883	Albany, N. Y	89,642	.....
Providence, R. I	57,202	16,732	Denver, Colo	30,680	9,120
New Orleans, La	7,184	4,474	Des Moines, Ia	43,700	42,814
Puget Sound, Wash	11,956,291	3,994,683	Dubuque, Ia	92,705	.....
San Francisco, Cal	10,882,278	10,533,822	Grand Rapids, Mich	153,107	65,960
Willamette, Ore	353,248	813,542	Kansas City, Mo	373,388	261,348
Buffalo Creek, N. Y	223,618	109,967	Lincoln, Neb	56,219	39,635
Cape Vincent, N. Y	10,086	100	Omaha, Neb	525,064	130,111
Champlain, N. Y	364,143	295,423	Pittsburg, Pa	94,194	577
Chicago, Ill	12,975,279	8,506,094	St. Joseph, Mo	155,458	16,715
Cuyahoga, Ohio	268,105	113,065	St. Louis, Mo	209,473	100,939
Detroit, Mich	446,337	110,532	Sioux City, Ia	182,505	30,026
Genesee, N. Y	152,065	78,980	Syracuse, N. Y	50	.....
Huron, Mich	33,008	1,343			
Miami, Ohio	178,153	100	Total	113,347,175	68,455,847

Statistical Position of Tea for the United States and Canada

ON JANUARY 1, 1899.

	Green.	Japan.	For-mosa.	Amoy.	Foo-chow.	Congou.	Total Pounds.
Total afloat to January 1, 1899	2,535,404	1,648,000	2,642,606	.....	306,576	407,099	7,539,685
Receipts to January 1, 1899	5,414,105	34,877,791	7,549,648	.....	3,150,215	6,336,846	57,328,605
Total shipm't advised by mail.	7,949,509	36,525,791	10,192,254	.....	3,456,791	6,743,945	64,868,290
Leaving to be shipped	4,050,491	3,474,209	5,307,746	.....	543,209	2,756,055	16,131,710
Estimated supply, seasons 1898-99.	12,000,000	40,000,000	15,500,000	.....	4,000,000	9,500,000	81,000,000
Supply, seasons 1897 and 1898.	14,852,893	43,630,732	15,961,299	231,799	3,605,473	9,429,584	87,711,780
Afloat January 1, 1898	2,909,783	221,120	.....	.....	275,600	588,798	3,995,301
Receipts to January 1, 1898	9,148,846	39,847,311	11,014,439	2,667	3,054,707	8,235,633	71,303,603
Total shipments advised by mail to January 1, 1898	12,058,629	40,168,431	11,014,439	2,667	3,330,307	8,824,431	75,298,904

Indirect receipts not included.

(By Jas. & Jno. R. Montgomery & Co.)

THE COFFEE TRADE IN 1898.

(Compiled by R. St. G. Walker, Superintendent Coffee Exchange of New York.)

Statistics for the Crop Year ending July 1, 1898.

Arrivals of Coffee in the United States and Europe.

Months.	New York: Rio.	New York: Santos.	New York: Victoria.	New York: Bahia.	New York: Ceará.	New York: Brazil via Europe.	New York: Other Kinds.	New York: Total.	Baltimore. Brazil.	New Orleans: Brazil.	New Orleans: Other Kinds.	New Orleans: Total.	San Francisco.	Other Ports.	Total in United States. (Brazil.)	Grand Total all Kinds in U. S.	Chief Ports of Europe.
July	169,439	85,802	14,357	18,989	Nil.	Nil.	68,950	357,537	3,080	Nil.	1,155	1,155	18,639	Nil.	291,667	380,411	420,585
August	150,354	97,744	19,117	20,757	15	Nil.	78,877	366,864	42,131	42,501	1,188	43,689	2,842	Nil.	372,619	455,526	571,997
September	225,905	85,169	21,260	5,945	Nil.	Nil.	63,990	402,269	14,500	Nil.	1,567	1,567	3,072	Nil.	352,779	421,408	901,245
October	233,900	125,152	16,747	29,388	Nil.	6,669	71,404	483,260	14,110	38,038	707	38,745	1,427	Nil.	464,004	537,542	1,035,737
November	266,605	112,382	50,028	10,764	Nil.	1,875	79,151	520,805	32,014	Nil.	1,620	1,620	821	Nil.	473,668	555,260	810,405
December	272,372	141,543	16,840	38,939	Nil.	Nil.	74,753	544,447	11,260	32,644	3,485	36,129	3,530	Nil.	513,598	595,366	948,634
January	259,880	144,824	63,429	30,734	Nil.	Nil.	60,617	559,484	22,895	29,690	7,933	37,623	3,374	Nil.	551,452	623,376	749,470
February	162,245	80,805	25,000	31,954	Nil.	Nil.	74,534	374,538	8,501	27,149	16,227	43,376	16,338	Nil.	335,654	442,753	721,529
March	179,103	106,383	40,100	11,477	Nil.	500	131,068	468,631	27,598	22,570	4,599	27,169	24,990	Nil.	387,731	548,388	844,649
April	237,485	138,634	51,000	19,559	Nil.	22,827	162,739	632,244	25,006	22,555	8,497	31,052	25,960	Nil.	517,066	714,262	895,615
May	271,855	175,772	19,446	38,193	Nil.	3,325	123,420	632,011	26,270	30,150	6,334	36,484	20,023	Nil.	565,011	714,788	999,963
June	129,407	56,825	30,017	16,870	Nil.	2,394	77,429	312,942	7,000	17,943	988	18,931	9,383	Nil.	260,456	348,256	748,831
Total 12 mos. 1897-98	2,558,550	1,351,035	367,341	273,569	15	37,590	1,066,932	5,655,032	234,365	263,240	54,300	317,540	130,399	Nil.	5,085,705	6,337,336	9,648,660
Same period 1896-97	1,898,185	1,453,147	191,333	136,392	Nil.	28,800	1,002,667	4,710,524	185,015	295,033	78,376	373,409	108,889	12,500	4,200,405	5,390,337	7,918,554
do. 1895-96	1,341,540	984,965	234,564	56,347	942	45,147	941,450	3,604,925	191,098	163,168	90,084	253,252	115,951	Nil.	3,017,741	4,165,226	6,701,216
do. 1894-95	1,480,472	1,148,128	204,139	49,377	4,176	30,099	1,018,423	3,934,814	233,427	230,548	93,176	323,724	155,866	Nil.	3,380,366	4,647,881	7,211,545
do. 1893-94	1,619,805	833,383	.....	.....	.....	166,123	859,149	3,478,460	234,557	208,242	123,427	326,669	145,710	Nil.	3,057,110	4,185,396	5,685,219

Deliveries of Coffee in United States and Europe.

Months.	New York: Brazil.	New York: Other Kinds.	Baltimore. Brazil.	New Orleans: Brazil.	New Orleans: Other Kinds.	San Francisco.	Other Ports.	Total U. S. Brazil.	Grand Total U. S. all Kinds.	Against 1896-7.	Europe.	Against 1896-7.	U. S. and Europe.	Against 1896-7.
July	210,715	71,856	9,709	15,595	3,047	8,889	Nil.	236,019	319,811	319,358	577,286	437,940	897,097	757,298
August	301,196	81,555	14,638	11,629	2,249	10,714	Nil.	327,463	421,981	333,187	651,270	563,767	1,073,251	896,954
September	389,483	54,255	10,852	10,862	2,454	9,177	Nil.	411,197	477,083	445,022	763,406	659,899	1,240,489	1,104,921
October	361,013	95,235	20,060	11,622	2,501	12,252	Nil.	392,695	502,683	426,970	771,812	763,997	1,274,495	1,190,967
November	349,932	54,107	17,381	13,685	2,490	5,553	Nil.	380,998	443,148	445,222	662,724	680,164	1,105,872	1,125,386
December	383,502	100,600	13,498	28,614	4,991	8,512	Nil.	425,614	539,717	414,484	763,712	540,318	1,308,429	954,752
January	410,161	96,770	17,928	22,184	6,120	7,591	Nil.	450,273	560,754	468,915	621,981	506,925	1,182,735	975,840
February	305,346	87,614	16,722	20,624	10,799	11,400	Nil.	342,692	452,505	423,857	605,323	543,747	1,057,828	967,604
March	377,412	108,675	9,918	22,799	3,608	8,872	Nil.	410,129	531,284	469,205	743,915	617,472	1,275,199	1,086,677
April	674,825	135,869	28,773	33,612	13,175	29,436	Nil.	737,210	915,690	440,798	782,195	594,357	1,697,885	1,035,155
May	405,599	71,018	11,724	28,711	2,447	10,993	Nil.	446,034	530,492	410,907	890,995	657,060	1,421,487	1,067,967
June	248,434	53,016	10,792	20,009	1,143	7,769	Nil.	279,235	341,163	490,719	695,972	589,964	1,037,135	1,080,083
Total 12 mos. 1897-98	4,417,618	1,010,570	181,995	239,946	55,024	131,158	Nil.	4,839,559	6,086,311	.....	8,535,591	.....	14,571,902	.....
Same period 1896-97	3,533,989	922,313	157,342	285,226	68,769	118,457	12,500	3,989,057	5,068,594	5,068,594	7,155,610	7,155,610	12,244,204	12,244,204
do. 1895-96	2,729,035	963,862	218,284	194,821	98,739	114,387	Nil.	3,142,140	4,339,128	.....	6,803,685	.....	11,142,813	.....
do. 1894-95	2,744,149	987,363	226,914	196,777	92,260	148,483	Nil.	3,167,840	4,395,946	.....	6,816,905	.....	11,212,851	.....
do. 1893-94	2,717,876	869,257	227,898	214,943	123,075	145,796	Nil.	3,160,717	4,298,845	.....	6,272,688	.....	10,571,851	.....

Rio and Santos Receipts, Shipments, Etc.

Months.	Receipts at Rio.	Against 1896-97.	Receipts at Santos.	Against 1896-97.	Total Receipts at Rio and Santos.	Against 1896-97.	Shipments from Rio for U. S.	Shipments from Rio for Europe.	Shipments from Rio for other Countr's.	Total Shipments from Rio.	Shipments from Santos for U. S.	Shipments from Santos for Europe, etc.	Total Shipments from Santos.	Shipments from Victoria for U.S.	Shipments from Bahia for U.S.
July	359,000	332,000	620,000	475,000	979,000	807,000	238,000	105,000	15,000	358,000	85,000	289,000	374,000	24,000	21,000
August	632,000	353,000	1,032,000	643,000	1,664,000	996,000	237,000	162,000	27,000	426,000	119,000	504,000	623,000	21,000	14,000
September	469,000	406,000	927,000	712,000	1,396,000	1,118,000	290,000	188,000	28,000	506,000	122,000	592,000	714,000	17,000	14,000
October	473,000	388,000	826,000	661,000	1,299,000	1,049,000	329,000	168,000	30,000	527,000	112,000	592,000	704,000	31,000	27,000
November	426,000	376,000	566,000	659,000	992,000	1,035,000	275,000	134,000	20,000	429,000	146,000	551,000	697,000	36,000	22,000
December	363,000	333,000	458,000	449,000	816,000	782,000	339,000	114,000	31,000	484,000	157,000	484,000	641,000	42,000	34,000
January	284,000	263,500	407,000	314,000	691,000	577,500	186,000	130,000	34,000	350,000	85,000	322,000	407,000	46,000	34,000
February	299,000	197,500	310,000	264,000	609,000	461,500	213,000	72,000	20,000	295,000	98,000	287,000	385,000	41,000	24,000
March	339,000	261,000	378,000	326,000	717,000	587,000	299,000	89,000	11,000	369,000	142,000	396,000	538,000	51,000	15,000
April	232,000	239,000	263,000	245,000	495,000	484,000	407,000	66,000	30,000	503,000	147,000	378,000	525,000	19,000	13,000
May	243,000	199,000	208,000	167,000	451,000	366,000	148,000	35,000	17,000	200,000	88,000	142,000	230,000	33,000	42,000
June	182,000	231,000	171,000	186,000	353,000	417,000	86,000	30,000	6,000	122,000	55,000	122,000	177,000	30,000	9,000
Total 12 mos. 1897-98.	4,301,000	.....	6,161,000	.....	10,462,000	.....	3,007,000	1,298,000	269,000	4,569,000	1,356,000	4,659,000	6,015,000	391,000	269,000
Same period 1896-97.	3,579,000	3,579,000	5,101,000	5,101,000	8,680,000	8,680,000	2,342,000	885,000	199,000	3,426,000	1,565,000	3,369,000	4,934,000	178,000	96,000
do. 1895-96.	2,398,000	.....	3,083,000	.....	5,476,000	.....	1,499,000	664,000	235,000	2,398,000	1,050,000	2,067,000	3,117,000	247,000	.....
do. 1894-95.	2,706,000	.....	3,989,000	.....	6,695,000	.....	1,816,000	687,000	.....	2,503,000	1,347,000	2,551,000	3,898,000	.....	.....
do. 1893-94.	2,587,000	.....	1,722,000	.....	4,309,000	.....	1,641,000	606,000	.....	2,247,000	797,000	972,000	1,769,000	.....	.....

Visible Supply of the World on the First of Each Month.

	July, 1898.	June, 1898.	May, 1898.	April, 1898.	March, 1898.	Feb., 1898.	Jan., 1898.	Dec., 1897.	Nov., 1897.	Oct., 1897.	Sept., 1897.	Aug., 1897.
Stock in Europe	3,445,098	3,392,234	3,283,266	3,169,846	3,069,112	2,952,906	2,825,417	2,645,495	2,497,814	2,233,889	2,096,050	2,175,323
do. United States	977,881	970,788	786,492	987,920	970,816	980,568	917,946	862,297	750,185	715,326	771,001	737,456
do. Rio	268,000	208,000	158,000	269,000	277,000	293,000	377,000	471,000	408,000	447,000	450,000	282,000
do. Santos	274,000	324,000	350,000	613,000	781,000	857,000	861,000	1,083,000	1,198,000	1,082,000	867,000	463,000
do. Bahia	13,000	14,000	45,000	22,000	19,000	23,000	45,000	32,000	22,000	22,000	19,000	25,000
	4,977,974	4,904,022	4,622,758	5,061,766	5,116,928	5,106,474	5,026,363	5,093,792	4,873,999	4,500,215	4,203,051	3,662,779
Afloat for U. S. from Brazil	206,000	285,000	527,000	462,000	367,000	312,000	515,000	442,000	437,000	410,000	332,000	260,000
do. do. Europe	Nil.	Nil.	4,000	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
do. do. Java and East	Nil.	10,000	10,000	33,000	24,000	9,000	17,000	2,000	12,000	24,000	24,000	36,000
do. for Europe from Java and East	51,000	31,000	29,000	26,000	52,000	51,000	81,000	74,000	105,000	135,000	130,000	124,000
do. do. Brazil	182,000	239,000	494,000	551,000	438,000	533,000	710,000	806,000	823,000	894,000	719,000	403,000
do. do. United States	19,000	6,000	7,000	41,000	27,000	20,000	8,000	5,000	14,000	10,000	11,000	11,000
Total	5,435,974	5,475,022	5,693,758	6,176,766	6,024,928	6,031,474	6,357,363	6,422,792	6,264,999	5,973,215	5,419,051	4,496,779
Same time 1896-97	3,975,880	4,173,943	4,348,799	4,181,529	3,923,050	3,882,234	4,024,968	3,912,187	3,844,527	3,722,316	3,333,124	2,934,092
do. 1895-96	2,588,198	2,444,949	2,520,080	2,634,670	3,011,555	3,287,999	3,552,792	3,392,364	3,358,698	3,346,404	3,162,962	2,916,581
do. 1894-95	3,115,680	3,086,491	3,115,990	2,754,094	2,678,335	2,722,487	2,678,207	2,790,391	3,011,715	2,927,544	2,648,272	2,259,920
do. 1893-94	2,146,423	2,189,988	2,206,280	2,305,660	2,297,861	2,373,289	2,433,248	2,510,437	2,443,295	2,811,168	3,216,318	3,086,450
do. 1892-93	3,100,618	3,309,033	3,486,600	3,320,515	3,013,085	3,028,560	3,106,271	2,810,254	2,816,853	2,641,313	2,754,331	2,794,103

Table Embracing Statistics of the Past Ten Years.

	Rio and Santos Crops Corresponding Years.	Deliveries of Coffee — United States.	Deliveries of Coffee — Europe.	Deliveries of Coffee — Total.	World's Visible Supply on 1st of July and January.
1889					July, 3,579,175
1890	4,260,000	2,708,860	6,716,400	9,420,260	January, 2,764,590
1890					July, 2,384,563
1891	5,358,000	2,672,976	6,045,685	8,718,661	*January, 2,388,337
1891					July, 1,909,120
1892	7,397,000	4,411,832	6,392,719	10,804,551	January, 2,701,610
1892					July, 2,955,023
1893	6,202,000	4,398,549	6,547,679	10,946,228	January, 3,106,271
1893					July, 3,100,618
1894	4,309,000	4,298,845	6,272,688	10,571,533	January, 2,433,248
1894					July, 2,146,423
1895	6,695,000	4,395,946	6,816,905	11,212,851	January, 2,678,207
1895					July, 3,115,680
1896	5,476,000	4,339,128	6,803,685	11,142,813	January, 3,552,792
1896					July, 2,588,193
1897	8,680,000	5,088,594	7,155,610	12,244,204	January, 4,024,968
1897					July, 3,975,880
1898	10,462,000	6,036,311	8,535,591	14,571,902	January, 6,357,363
1898					July, 5,435,974

Highest and Lowest Price at which Future Contracts Sold During Corresponding Years.

October sold at 9.50 during August, 1888.
December sold at 13.00 during March, 1889.

August sold at 13.00 during July, 1889.
March sold at 18.30 during March, 1890.

December sold at 13.10 during January, 1891.
September sold at 18.50 during September, 1890.

January sold at 10.35 during October, 1891.
July sold at 17.25 during July, 1891.

October sold at 11.75 during July, 1892.
March sold at 17.70 during February, 1893.

December sold at 12.80 during June, 1894.
October sold at 17.75 during October, 1893.

May sold at 10.45 during October, 1894.
July sold at 15.75 during July, 1894.

May sold at 9.65 during June, 1896.
September sold at 15.60 during August, 1895.

July sold at 6.65 during June, 1897.
July sold at 11.85 during July, 1896.

November sold at 4.60 during November, 1897.
June sold at 7.80 during July, 1897.

Quotations of Rio No. 7, Spot Coffee in New York, on 1st of July and January, together with Highest and Lowest Prices During Each Crop Year.

July 1st, 1888	13½
Lowest, July, 1888	12
January 1st, 1889	15¾
Highest, March, 1889	17¾
July 1st, 1889	14½
Lowest, July, 1889	14½
January 1st, 1890	17
Highest, March, 1890	19
July 1st, 1890	17½
Highest, August, 1890	19¼
January 1st, 1891	17½
Lowest, June, 1891	17
July 1st, 1891	17⅜
Highest, July, 1891	17⅜
January 1st, 1892	13¼
Lowest, May, 1892	12½
July 1st, 1892	12⅞
Lowest, July, 1892	12⅞
January 1st, 1893	17
Highest, February, 1893	18⅜
July 1st, 1893	16⅝
Lowest, August, 1893	15¾
January 1st, 1894	18⅜
Highest, January, 1894	18⅜
July 1st, 1894	16½
Lowest, October, 1894	15
January 1st, 1895	15⅝
Highest, March, 1895	16¾
July 1st, 1895	15¾
Highest, August, 1895	16¼
January 1st, 1896	14½
Lowest, February, 1896	13
July 1st, 1896	13
Highest, July, 1896	13
January 1st, 1897	10¼
Lowest, April, 1897	7¼
July 1st, 1897	7⅜
Highest, July, 1897	7⅜
January 1, 1898	6½
Lowest, March, 1898	5½

* Up to January, 1891, only Rio and Santos coffee was included in the United States visible supply.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The following figures are extracted from the annual statements of fire insurance companies to the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending December 31, 1898:

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

Companies.	Cash Capital.	Assets, Dec. 31, 1898.	Surplus Beyond Capital and all Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Income, 1898.	Total Expenditures, 1898.	Total Premium Receipts, 1898.	Total Losses Incurred, 1898.
Agricultural, Watertown	$500,000	$2,291,568	$525,892	$936,286	$891,578	$853,015	$447,414
Albany, Albany	250,000	487,399	170,906	107,808	100,699	77,522	41,500
American Fire, New York	400,000	1,245,758	368,728	629,560	572,831	589,981	352,577
Assurance Co. of America, N. Y.	200,000	594,221	224,894	186,994	265,563	163,881	162,838
Buffalo Commercial, Buffalo	200,000	310,433	41,322	103,133	108,950	114,669	66,168
Caledonian American, New York	200,000	359,367	99,300	65,682	33,288	59,854	24,380
Citizens', New York	300,000	757,700	142,511	497,522	495,882	472,473	251,005
Commerce Fire, Albany	200,000	405,516	118,880	125,216	131,895	105,767	63,757
Commercial Union, New York	200,000	310,434	20,368	95,910	77,872	88,655	49,650
Commonwealth, New York	500,000	876,568	286,812	174,723	197,498	136,712	91,733
Continental, New York	1,000,000	9,077,114	3,479,234	4,068,796	3,658,137	3,729,768	1,937,168
Eagle Fire, New York	300,000	1,350,956	809,299	249,510	238,437	210,387	97,797
Empire City, New York	200,000	312,321	78,317	60,492	70,044	49,864	24,872
Erie Fire, Buffalo	200,000	757,887	263,113	332,577	287,066	297,248	214,983
German Alliance, New York	400,000	889,609	277,730	275,606	163,001	251,429	117,543
German-American, New York	1,000,000	8,167,443	3,922,009	2,915,251	2,794,445	2,624,285	1,477,873
Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.	200,000	3,216,552	2,051,384	947,060	814,745	782,980	415,795
Greenwich, New York	200,000	1,624,758	443,409	1,114,449	1,100,496	1,051,003	641,334
Hamilton Fire, New York	150,000	342,918	100,309	114,555	111,365	103,821	61,287
Hanover, New York	1,000,000	3,076,292	705,711	1,581,554	1,590,037	1,449,476	906,740
Home, New York	3,000,000	12,161,164	4,427,802	4,766,412	4,848,920	4,229,367	2,325,462
Indemnity Fire, New York	200,000	315,450	97,719	12,061	14,309	8,773	1,998
International, New York	200,000	327,128	57,755	125,807	57,507	117,033	33,718
Kings County Fire, Brooklyn	150,000	355,606	181,499	60,799	58,786	24,392	9,868
La Fayette, New York	200,000	330,082	56,463	167,749	129,344	106,721	86,681
Magdeburg Fire, New York	200,000	287,048	15,628	96,488	74,681	89,452	41,564
Nassau, Brooklyn	200,000	545,713	278,262	83,933	81,625	61,447	34,230
New York Fire, New York	200,000	479,701	131,403	209,929	172,090	192,210	125,008
Niagara, New York	500,000	2,788,741	771,776	1,582,476	1,530,677	1,502,259	846,247
N. British and Mercantile, N. Y.	200,000	345,273	91,711	80,138	51,953	70,943	36,484
North River, New York	350,000	840,665	298,217	252,990	231,379	223,950	129,558
Northern, New York	200,000	450,146	49,226	278,785	209,554	267,732	128,873
Pacific, New York	200,000	857,037	244,124	409,011	417,652	382,159	229,955
Peter Cooper, New York	150,000	294,706	119,163	32,795	36,771	22,385	6,967
Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,000,000	5,816,560	1,520,708	3,187,681	3,121,975	2,997,142	1,704,063
Queen, New York	500,000	4,668,340	2,323,974	1,999,984	1,858,874	1,868,886	1,078,446
Rochester Ger., Rochester, N. Y.	200,000	1,095,022	566,705	349,045	308,326	304,885	129,675
Stuyvesant, New York	200,000	267,625	37,466	46,619	504,299	38,321	15,122
Traders' Fire, New York	200,000	494,196	68,215	458,626	381,151	449,173	252,122
Union, Buffalo, N. Y.	100,000	217,281	75,510	28,984	26,051	17,163	6,859
Victoria Fire, New York	200,000	262,449	25,079	78,588	100,060	69,990	55,305
Washington, New York	200,000	379,391	46,026	173,214	135,919	165,778	112,313
Westchester, New York	300,000	2,727,142	1,134,520	1,299,455	1,237,061	1,204,437	699,747

OTHER-STATE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Cash Capital.	Assets, Dec. 31, 1898.	Surplus Beyond Capital and all Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Income, 1898.	Total Expenditures, 1898.	Total Premium Receipts, 1898.	Total Losses Incurred, 1898.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn	$5,000,000	$12,627,621	$4,808,846	$4,283,289	$4,073,227	$3,744,919	$2,151,523
Allemannia Fire, Pittsburg, Pa	200,000	505,414	131,075	240,707	216,781	219,154	115,565
American, Newark, N. J	600,000	3,009,951	1,816,872	666,774	543,876	526,552	247,589
American, Boston, Mass	300,000	649,408	174,535	215,867	212,578	188,037	95,119
American Central, St. Louis, Mo	600,000	1,861,940	486,072	848,865	806,183	775,451	430,758
American Fire, Baltimore, Md	180,000	283,442	81,444	37,622	38,077	21,258	10,082
American Fire, Philadelphia	500,000	2,710,727	504,733	135,523	1,329,894	1,226,144	813,448
Armenia, Pittsburg, Pa	250,000	428,619	7,442	229,917	217,615	201,218	127,339
Atlanta Home, Atlanta, Ga	500,000	809,427	113,182	286,268	259,926	239,800	139,621
Boston, Boston	1,000,000	3,078,148	1,262,572	1,177,795	1,072,200	1,056,686	861,927
Capital, Concord, N. H	200,000	459,797	31,107	201,691	210,025	182,131	142,122
Citizens', Pittsburg, Pa	500,000	807,219	124,896	232,343	235,808	190,882	123,012
Concordia, Milwaukee, Wis	200,000	903,602	248,978	409,790	415,453	369,364	234,784
Connecticut, Hartford, Conn	1,000,000	3,780,000	1,112,546	1,807,608	1,698,350	1,654,130	978,908
Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa	702,875	1,620,273	175,726	697,610	730,200	642,106	371,029
Detroit F. and M., Michigan	500,000	1,307,256	615,888	277,031	284,079	199,929	156,987
Equitable, Rhode Island	300,000	737,293	98,792	301,717	296,185	273,401	163,632
Fire Association, Philadelphia	500,000	6,430,863	1,355,113	2,815,154	2,863,495	2,525,406	1,591,977
Firemen's, Baltimore, Md	378,000	800,122	154,035	302,166	297,571	269,171	132,543
Firemen's, Newark, N. J	1,000,000	2,411,611	1,057,715	457,313	388,505	348,403	172,707
Franklin, Pennsylvania	400,000	3,188,252	1,150,149	625,092	583,758	484,943	245,578
German-American, Maryland	200,000	415,888	163,651	78,342	58,877	53,327	20,691
German, Freeport, Ill	200,000	3,464,967	1,379,725	1,454,864	1,292,249	1,229,838	662,472
German, Pittsburg, Pa	200,000	503,863	112,618	228,851	217,012	189,415	118,594
Girard F. & M., Philadelphia, Pa	300,000	2,078,168	729,667	442,663	483,958	353,085	171,434
Grand Rapids, Michigan	200,000	510,737	113,811	280,872	263,153	237,761	156,254
Hartford, Connecticut	1,250,000	11,255,659	4,458,910	6,141,155	5,954,454	5,725,581	3,457,158
Home Mutual, California	300,000	978,161	334,999	480,400	437,724	443,735	230,000
Insurance Co. State of Pa., Pa	200,000	741,280	116,035	311,200	337,596	255,032	165,352
Lumberman's, Philadelphia, Pa	250,000	1,194,942	568,159	198,641	162,831	141,506	75,932
M'f'rs & Merch'ts', Pittsburg, Pa	250,000	568,325	129,650	225,030	245,018	195,259	154,469
Merchants', New Jersey	400,000	1,700,156	400,345	1,033,025	988,476	917,411	545,384
Michigan F. & M., Detroit, Mich	400,000	794,965	194,779	276,713	273,300	233,011	135,619
Milwaukee Fire, Milwaukee	200,000	396,810	82,312	142,834	82,943	120,923	28,079
National, Hartford, Conn	1,000,000	4,642,499	1,529,707	2,288,200	2,253,199	2,096,839	1,119,698
National, Maryland	200,000	275,327	33,139	64,250	78,992	55,578	33,205
Newark, New Jersey	250,000	715,446	341,547	150,312	160,691	121,167	65,261
New Hampshire, Manchester	1,000,000	3,163,880	946,783	1,210,709	1,052,691	1,058,790	577,905
New Orleans Insurance Asso'n, La	200,000	342,269	50,299	149,608	139,265	127,382	80,251
North American, Boston, Mass	200,000	384,500	56,585	139,977	163,179	124,996	92,162
Northwestern National, Wis	600,000	2,690,394	756,346	1,163,455	967,115	1,048,413	467,496
Norwalk, Norwalk, Conn	200,000	540,354	206,380	165,843	139,713	148,339	.....
Orient, Connecticut	500,000	2,594,839	814,045	1,405,499	1,326,364	1,300,661	843,447
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	400,000	5,227,333	2,297,463	1,866,903	1,829,390	1,653,905	1,057,599
Phœnix, Connecticut	2,000,000	5,503,231	1,174,349	2,918,219	3,079,648	2,713,408	1,678,972
Providence-Washington, R. I	500,000	2,134,728	501,592	1,501,508	1,375,412	1,323,880	870,993
Reading, Reading, Pa	250,000	827,267	209,873	297,954	312,472	268,003	194,283
Reliance, Philadelphia	300,000	1,034,940	311,127	319,333	317,514	277,104	156,192
Rockford, Rockford, Ill	200,000	1,317,348	168,526	757,731	622,764	709,734	322,176
Saginaw Valley F. & M., Mich	200,000	324,526	29,679	151,025	166,745	134,097	104,802
Security, New Haven, Conn	200,000	904,692	252,253	525,707	497,286	491,028	298,410
Southern, Louisiana	300,000	589,209	824,714	357,088	341,900	317,367	195,000
Springfield F. & M., Mass	1,500,000	4,774,658	1,590,569	1,970,502	1,827,661	1,785,219	951,152
Spring Garden, Pennsylvania	400,000	1,581,103	151,757	615,595	583,441	560,480	301,450
St. Paul F. & M., St. Paul, Minn	500,000	2,523,987	784,888	1,877,033	1,655,067	1,782,628	1,072,731
Sun, New Orleans, La	500,000	1,133,180	358,771	370,858	390,166	329,022	196,128
Teutonia, Louisiana	250,000	731,232	233,616	369,504	349,607	348,534	203,955
Traders', Illinois	500,000	2,133,943	980,162	757,097	726,274	668,306	421,730
Union, Philadelphia	200,000	616,920	147,127	294,652	340,040	273,862	181,611
United States Fire, New York	250,000	754,196	227,683	310,364	293,788	281,288	184,231
Virginia F. & M., Richmond, Va	250,000	792,474	233,892	379,162	376,846	346,478	188,945
Virginia State, Richmond Va	200,000	426,714	47,136	215,995	211,847	204,978	124,746
Wisconsin Fire, Milwaukee	200,000	274,512	12,193	84,411	55,569	78,440	30,5[illegible]1

The 1898 Fire Loss.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of December, as compiled from our daily records, aggregates $12,712,100. The total for the year 1898 is $119,650,500. The following table shows the losses by months during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898:

	1896.	1897.	1898.		1896.	1897.	1898.
January.....	$11,040,000	$12,049,700	$9,472,500	August.....	$8,895,250	$6,454,950	$7,793,500
February.....	9,730,100	8,676,750	12,629,300	September....	8,200,650	9,392,000	14,203,650
March.....	14,839,600	10,502,950	7,645,200	October.....	8,993,000	11,387,500	7,539,400
April.....	12,010,600	10,833,000	8,211,000	November....	5,211,800	7,189,800	10,235,000
May.....	10,618,000	10,193,600	11,072,200	December....	11,362,000	11,328,650	12,712,100
June.....	5,721,250	5,684,450	9,206,900				
July.....	9,033,250	6,626,300	8,929,750	Total.....	$115,655,500	$110,319,650	$119,650,500

During December there were 216 fires of a greater destructiveness than $10,000 each. They may be classified as below:

$10,000 to $20,000	88	$75,000 to $100,000	15
20,000 to 30,000	36	100,000 to 200,000	17
30,000 to 50,000	36	200,000 to 1,116,000	6
50,000 to 75,000	18	Total	216

A detailed list of these fires appears below. The principal losses during December were these:

New York City, clothing store and office building	$720,000	Montreal, Que., dry-goods house and other	$1,116,000
Los Angeles, Cal., oil works	225,000	Burlington, Vt., lumber yards and mill.	250,000
Terre Haute, Ind., dry-goods house and other	875,000	Minneapolis, Minn., grain elevator	200,000
		Shreveport, La., dry-goods house & other	195,000

During the entire year of 1898 there were 2,023 fires of a destructiveness exceeding $10,000 each, the largest loss being at New Westminster, B. C., amounting to $2,500,000. These fires are shown in the subjoined classification:

	$10,000 to $20,000.	$20,000 to $30,000.	$30,000 to $50,000.	$50,000 to $75,000.	$75,000 to $100,000.	$100,000 to $200,000.	$200,000 to $2,500,000.	Totals.
January.....	75	39	30	26	8	8	6	192
February....	72	46	24	19	12	10	11	194
March.....	64	46	23	20	7	8	3	171
April.....	70	34	32	12	9	7	7	171
May.....	41	29	21	32	10	13	9	155
June.....	61	38	25	18	7	7	10	166
July.....	54	34	26	23	10	21	3	171
August.....	33	29	15	16	4	12	7	116
September...	44	33	25	18	7	14	10	151
October.....	61	34	22	14	2	8	6	147
November...	73	26	31	11	13	14	5	173
December...	88	36	36	18	15	17	6	216
Totals...	736	424	310	227	104	139	83	2,023
Last year....	893	418	284	228	82	115	74	2,098

The fires in 1898, involving a loss of over $500,000 each, were these:

Stockton, Cal., grain warehouse	$500,000	Prescott, Ariz., various	$1,000,000
East St. Louis, Ill., grain elevator and other	680,000	New Westminster, B. C., various	2,500,000
Naugatuck, Conn., rubber reclaiming works	700,000	Toledo, Ohio, grain elevator	650,000
Pittsburg, Pa., cold-storage plant and other	1,650,000	Colorado, forest fires	600,000
Chicago, Ill., hotel and several business houses	680,000	Wisconsin, forest fires	800,000
Irwin, Pa., plate-glass works	550,000	Colorado Springs, Colo., hotel and business blocks	875,000
Charlestown, Mass., grain elevator and docks	500,000	Clarksville, Tenn., tobacco warehouse	575,000
Chicago, Ill., grain elevator and other	1,200,000	Sacramento, Cal., railroad shops	500,000
Park City, Utah, various	600,000	San Francisco, Cal., hotel and stores	1,500,000
Bismarck, N. D., various	675,000	New York City, clothing store and office building	720,000
Fresno, Cal., railroad property and other	500,000	Terre Haute, Ind., dry-goods store and other	875,000
		Montreal, Que., dry-goods store & other.	1,116,000

Prices of Fire Insurance Stocks, 1898.

The following table, furnished by Mr. E. S. Bailey, dealer in insurance stocks, shows the highest and lowest sales of active New York fire insurance stocks during the year 1898:

Highest.		Company.	Lowest.	
110	Feb.	Commonwealth	100	Feb.
476	Nov.	Continental	420	May
250	Feb.	Eagle	230	Aug.
93	Oct.	Empire City	90	July
100	Dec.	Farragut	99⅞	Feb.
170	March.	German Alliance	160	April
480	Oct.	German-American	380	June
265	Dec.	Germania	230	June
1,000	Oct.	Glens Falls	800	April
165	Dec.	Greenwich	165	Sept.
109	April	Hamilton	109	April
175	Oct.	Hanover	135	May
212½	Jan.	Home	170	April
190	Dec.	Kings County	190	Dec.

PRICES OF FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS, 1898—*Continued.*

Highest.	Company.	Lowest.	Highest.	Company.	Lowest.
No sales	Nassau	No sales.	177 Nov.	Phenix	160 Sept.
185 Dec.	Niagara	165 May	130 Feb.	Rutgers	80 Nov.
No sales	North River	No sales.	81 Feb.	Stuyvesant	72½ Dec.
113 Feb.	New York	101 Aug.	125 June	United States	110 Sept.
147½ Feb.	Pacific	147½ Feb.	230 March	Westchester	221 March
125 Dec.	Peter Cooper	115 June	430 Dec.	Williamsburgh City	425 Nov.

Risks Placed in Non-Admitted Fire Companies.

The following statistics show the falling off in the number of affidavits filed with the New York Insurance Department, in accordance with the insurance law, by firms and individuals during the past half-dozen years, setting forth that they were unable to obtain sufficient insurance in admitted companies. They will be of great interest to brokers and underwriters:

1893—New York County, 1,060; Brooklyn, 392; State at large, 173; total, 1,625.
1894—New York County, 619; Brooklyn, 306; State, 110; total, 1,035.
1895—New York County, 267; Brooklyn, 59; State, 173; total, 499.
1896—New York County, 144; Brooklyn, 50; State, 138, total, 332.
1897—New York County, 46; Brooklyn, 20; State, 63; total, 129.
1898—New York County, 39; Brooklyn, 11; State, 57; total, 107.

It will be noticed that the number of affidavits filed commenced to fall off with the advent of the numerous Lloyds, and has continued to decrease since. The lines of the defunct Lloyds appear to have been absorbed by foreign and other-State companies entering New York, the "annexes," and by extra amounts carried by the old companies.

United States Branches of Foreign Companies.

Companies.	Deposit Capital.	Assets, Dec. 31, 1898.	Surplus Beyond Deposit Capital and all Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Income, 1898.	Total Expenditures, 1898.	Total Premium Receipts, 1898.	Total Losses Incurred, 1898.	Expenses of Management, 1898.
Alliance Assurance, London	$200,000	$850,796	$713,147	$231,299	$175,022	$200,767	$87,152	$83,334
Atlas Assurance, London	200,000	1,070,730	.....	702,568	597,363	658,706	346,970	254,727
Baloise, Switzerland	200,000	843,218	594,871	340,332	243,935	317,398	159,991	113,688
Bavarian, Munich	.....	689,854	125,045	113,470	52,458	111,211	33,306	31,094
British America, Toronto	200,000	1,271,431	517,429	1,063,065	1,017,625	1,020,289	676,875	350,829
Caledonian, Edinburgh	200,000	2,000,016	881,779	1,252,319	1,256,951	1,178,898	787,830	448,599
Commercial Union, London	200,000	3,772,793	1,580,876	2,367,481	2,066,083	2,260,833	1,291,571	803,511
Hamburg-Bremen, Germany	200,000	1,600,631	707,499	1,111,424	1,027,663	1,052,666	600,599	406,623
Helvetia Swiss, Switzerland	200,000	849,847	592,422	371,578	308,202	348,217	174,914	122,253
Imperial, London	200,000	1,941,050	920,972	1,218,023	1,194,909	1,147,180	764,304	434,233
Lion, London	200,000	912,287	401,710	578,462	572,126	549,306	374,184	220,102
Liverpool & London & Globe, Liverpool	200,000	9,703,581	.....	5,300,737	4,602,061	4,979,422	629,539	1,725,768
London and Lancashire, Liverpool	200,000	2,876,842	1,078,369	1,836,014	1,609,912	1,752,511	952,271	697,143
London Assurance, London	200,000	1,716,701	850,261	882,553	804,888	824,596	501,468	330,322
Manchester, Manchester	200,000	1,794,962	584,171	1,272,075	1,342,872	1,212,102	822,762	482,727
Munich, Munich, Germany	.....	582,501	45,281	13,801	9,469	13,801	2,314	9,469
Netherlands Fire, The Hague Holland	.....	631,366	443,247	222,330	200,422	210,469	135,980	86,220
North British & Mercantile, London	200,000	4,348,564	2,049,615	2,538,275	2,126,157	2,389,949	1,387,174	803,27
Northern Assurance, London	200,000	2,565,145	1,470,076	1,059,373	948,663	988,597	527,527	408,6373
Norwich Union, England	200,000	2,356,612	986,978	1,553,215	1,355,340	1,471,814	851,811	548,280
Palatine, Manchester	200,000	2,653,828	950,287	2,036,999	2,009,354	1,945,556	1,246,129	756,592
Phœnix, London	200,000	3,164,604	1,357,682	2,075,700	1,952,731	1,992,438	1,188,818	760,019
Royal, Liverpool	200,000	7,171,970	2,308,575	4,503,174	4,108,770	4,268,990	2,643,089	1,529,687
Royal Exchange, London	200,000	1,051,164	428,144	442,707	442,707	488,660	278,543	236,290
Scottish Union and National, Edinburgh	200,000	4,200,127	1,986,240	2,428,389	2,262,686	2,277,401	1,467,358	844,062
Sun Insurance Office, London	200,000	2,724,971	1,075,636	1,678,263	1,506,010	1,579,258	951,310	601,368
Svea, Gothenburg, Sweden	200,000	678,948	364,725	398,384	392,876	378,439	258,154	143,820
Switzerland General, Zurich, Switzerland	.....	246,656	.....	.....	140,342	142,947	.....	20,506
Transatlantic, Hamburg	200,000	807,743	392,686	570,295	546,908	549,772	329,548	206,074
Union Assurance Society, London	200,000	1,445,241	793,698	857,843	922,013	823,975	551,033	302,668
Western, Toronto	200,000	1,684,870	634,206	1,709,829	1,689,905	1,661,206	1,116,681	555,158

New York City Fire Premiums.

The following tables of premium receipts in the fire-patrol district of New York City have been compiled by the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" from the returns to the Treasurer of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters:

FIRST HALF OF 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK COMPANIES.

American	$62,572
Assurance Co	8,909
Broadway	5,536
Citizens'	27,978
Continental	150,717
Commonwealth	8,028
Commercial Union	1,860
Colonial	10,330
Caledonian-American	4,535
Eagle	27,417
Empire City	5,680
Eastern	19,361
Farragut	1,875
Greenwich	81,042
German-American	225,906
German Alliance	23,364
Germania	65,850
Globe	12,312
Home	84,031
Hamilton	9,469
Hanover	24,084
Ins. Co. of State of N. Y.	8,306
International	9,756
Kings County	5,064
Lafayette	4,554
Manhattan	30,076
Magdeburg	12,128
New York Fire	7,799
Niagara	49,306
North River	43,696
Nassau	6,095
Northern	15,951
Norwood	27,156
National Standard	5,952
N. British & Mercantile	8,789
Phenix	46,885
Pacific	21,217
Peter Cooper	9,273
Queen	48,326
Rutgers	8,367
Stuyvesant	10,583
Traders'	62,173
United States	9,384
Victoria	1,248
Williamsburgh City	19,997
Westchester	25,345
Washington	15,411

ASSOCIATIONS.

American Lloyds	$7,933
Asso. Manuf'rs' Corpo'n.	6,033
Great Western Lloyds	4,868
Guardian Assur. Lloyds.	475
Individual Underwriters	38,976
Manufacturers' Lloyds	2,242
Merchants' Fire Lloyds.	1,028
N. Y. and Boston Lloyds	2,808
N. Y. & Brooklyn Mutual	123
N. Y. Reciprocal Und'w's	965
N. Am. Inter-Insurers	....
Tradesmen's Fire Lloyds	1,003

AGENCIES.

W. L. Perrin.

Agricultural	$45,490
Erie	3,969
Rockford	6,849

Edward Rowell.

Schuylkill	$1,916

T. Y. Brown.

Albany	$3,008
Buffalo Commercial	3,482
Buffalo German	4,900
Glens Falls	6,603
Grand Rapids	6,287
Michigan	5,094
Milwaukee Mechanics'	6,345
New Hampshire	11,804
Rochester German	7,453
Saginaw Valley	3,449

John M. Whiton.

Concordia	$8,449
Firemen's of Newark	....
Security of New Haven.	2,491
St. Paul F. and M	11,190
German of Freeport	9,210
Wisconsin	2,381

J. R. McCay.

Delaware	$1,356
Phœnix of Hartford	39,702

William Morgan.

Atlanta Home	$33,651
N. England Underw'rs	6,874

Hall & Henshaw.

Atlas	$29,593
American of Boston	4,522
Equitable, Providence	6,872
Mercantile of Boston	2,716
Manchester	53,951
Merchants' of Provid'ce.	6,721
Union of London	72,166
Transatlantic	17,415

Charles Lyman Case.

Traders' of Chicago	$2,267

Price & Brickelmeir.

Commerce, Albany	$1,728
National of Hartford	55,625

Silas P. Wood.

British America	$75,832
British American	27,609
Western of Toronto	92,052

Young & Hodges.

Hartford	$64,104

W. B. Ogden.

Firemen's of Baltimore	$17,259
Newark	8,587
Howard of Baltimore	5,517
National of Baltimore	4,131

Schumann & Ruykhaver.

Northwestern National.	$6,376

Geo. W. Jones.

N. Y. Underw'rs' Ag'cy.	$80,717

Harold Herrick.

Citizens' of St. Louis	$4,787
Dutchess County Mutual	4,275
Detroit F. and M	3,003
Farmers' of York	$4,320
Reading	6,669
Teutonia of N. Orleans	4,552

Scott, Alexander & Talbot.

Ætna of Hartford	$54,449
Connecticut	7,853

Blagden & Stillman.

Royal Exchange	$5,212
Northw'n Underwriters.	1,559

Delesderniers & Cluff.

Capital of Concord	$9,755
Merchants' of Newark	27,777

W. E. Hutchins.

Allemannia	$6,797

Chas. E. Shade.

American of Phila	$27,247
Firemen's of Boston	2,550
Western of Pittsburg	5,569

H. B. Fuller.

Boston	$12,138

Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard.

American Central	$17,963
American of Newark	16,075
Armenia	3,443
Citizens' of Pittsburg	7,123
German of Pittsburg	5,592
Girard	8,244
Lion	24,296
Lumberman's of Phila	9,840
Manuf'ers & Merchants'.	6,269
North American, Boston	7,450
Orient of Hartford	29,912
Scottish Union & Nat'l	113,458
Spring Garden of Phila.	22,647

W. S. Banta.

Firemen's Fund, Cal	$42,501
Fire Association of Phila	72,731
Mechanics' of Phila	8,863
Pennsylvania of Phila	76,168
Prov.-Washington, R. I.	32,243
Reliance of Phila	16,634
Springfield of Mass	45,410
Uni'd Firemen's of Phil	11,138
Union of Philadelphia	9,936
Ins. Co. State of Pa	11,114

Weed & Kennedy.

Ins. Co. County of Phila.	$6,271
Helvetia	17,900
Merch'ts & M'f'r's', Balto	2,031
Baloise	16,381
Alliance	2,205
Svea	8,450

Mon'gomery & Fountain.

Norwalk	$14,059

R. C. Rathbone & Son.

Southern of N. Orleans.	$1,525

B. Lockwood.

Ins. Co. of N. America	$47,958

W. D. Sammis.

Franklin	$4,630
Home Mutual	3,930

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Caledonian	$50,211
Commercial Union	71,289
Hamburg-Bremen	20,860
Imperial	62,086
Lancashire	$58,139
Liv. & London & Globe	233,762
London Assurance	71,986
London & Lancashire	126,240
Manchester	53,951
N. British & Mercantile	72,107
Northern	39,188
Norwich Union	42,443
Phœnix	99,207
Palatine	46,819
Royal	200,784
Sun	81,355
Eng.-American Und'w's	9,058

RECAPITULATION.

Local companies	$1,468,509 96
Agency companies	1,247,074 62
Foreign companies	1,840,971 57
Total	$4,556,556 15

LAST HALF OF 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK COMPANIES.

American	$3,378 15
British American	9,256 01
Citizens'	10,083 09
Continental	52,006 45
Commonwealth	3,250 79
Commercial Union	4,824 60
Colonial	4,485 72
Eastern	2,049 61
Eagle	6,326 11
Empire City	1,516 96
Greenwich	47,139 04
German-American	148,813 40
German Alliance	14,494 50
Germania	28,689 29
Home	47,761 69
Hamilton	13,422 07
Hanover	14,763 54
Indemnity	714 51
International	1,953 18
Kings County	588 83
Magdeburg	6,409 80
Manhattan	3,934 30
New York Fire	1,219 58
Niagara	21,188 64
North River	6,195 42
Nassau	2,071 74
Phenix	2,262 62
Peter Cooper	5,888 33
Queen	17,759 77
Traders'	10,551 60
United States	3,979 83
Williamsburgh City	7,691 13
Westchester	5,430 19
Washington	2,649 18
Total	$527,566 05

ASSOCIATIONS.

American Lloyds	$3,969 34
Great Western Lloyds	938 36
Indiv. Underwriters'	8,587 64
Merch'ts' Fire Lloyds	793 02
N. Y. Recip. Underwr.	3,637 97

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Caledonian	$31,679 84
Commercial Union	52,614 53
Hamburg-Bremen	10,630 47
Imperial	7,702 08
Lancashire	50,105 56
Liv. & Lon. & Globe	73,673 40
London Assurance	18,761 47
London & Lancashire	47,321 61
Northern	20,456 58
Norwich Union	16,598 97
Phœnix	38,661 38
Palatine	40,431 15
Royal	63,080 75
Sun	14,613 01

AGENCIES.

The companies represented in this city by agents show as follows:

W. L. Perrin.

Agricultural	$11,150 00
Erie	947 71

T. Y. Brown.

Buffalo Commercial	$850 69
Buffalo German	1,128 92
Glens Falls	1,915 76
Grand Rapids	1,462 46
Michigan	1,599 42
Milwaukee Mechanics'	2,218 41
New Hampshire	2,343 68
New Orleans	772 55
Rochester German	1,976 74
Saginaw Valley	333 35
Virginia State	1,625 05

Price & Brickelmeir.

Commerce, Albany	$119 78
National of Hartford	26,870 39

Harold Herrick.

Dutchess Co. Mutual	$620 45
Teutonia, N. Orleans	725 55

William Morgan.

Atlanta Home	$18,190 84
Delaware	2,868 70
N. England Underw's	659 14
Reading	3,621 05

Montgomery & Fountain.

Norwalk	$9,944 48

R. C. Rathbone & Son.

American of Balto	$135 06
Southern, Louisiana	590 15

Scott, Alexander & Talbot.

Ætna, Hartford	$8,704 79
Connecticut	1,426 73

Blagden & Stillman.

Northwest. Underw's	$771 20
Royal Exchange	8,117 67

T. J. Lasher.

Hartford	$4,741 44

Geo. W. Jones.

N. Y. Underw. Agency	$44,552 76

W. B. Ogden.

Howard of Baltimore	$472 76
Newark Fire	3,425 05
Firemen's, Baltimore	4,097 62

Schumann & Ruykhaver.

Northwest. National	$1,343 04

W. E. Hutchins.

Allemannia	$1,202 45

Delesderniers & Cluff.

Merchants', Newark	$9,287 22

Silas P. Wood, Manager.

British America	$34,328 87
Western, Toronto	27,802 92

Shade & Cobb.

American, Phila	$9,321 01
Western, Pittsburg	2,153 26

W. S. Banta.

Firemen's Fund, Cal	$12,771 84
Ins. Co. State of Pa	5,560 88
Mechanics', Phila	3,863 86
Pennsylvania, Phila	36,237 27
Providence-Washing'n	12,332 13
Reliance, Philadelphia	6,235 01
Springfield, Mass	29,112 52
Uni'd Firemen's, Phila	4,756 13
Union of Philadelphia	3,665 02

Weed & Kennedy.

Alliance	$1,019 68
Baloise	3,941 95
County of Pennsyl'ia	1,737 76
Helvetia Swiss	3,321 58
Svea	1,593 81

W. D. Sammis.

Franklin, Phila	$1,571 00
Home Mutual	1,558 61

B. Lockwood.

Ins. Co. of N. America	$9,909 96

E. Rowell.

Schuylkill	$481 80

Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard.

American Central	$3,687 67
American, Newark	327 64
Lion	7,899 53
Orient, Hartford	8,428 19
Scottish Union	79,457 97
Spring Garden, Phila	4,243 16

Herbert Fuller, Vice-President.

Boston Marine	$2,439 89

Hall & Henshaw.

Atlas, London	$8,082 59
Equitable, Prov	1,880 16
Ger.-American, Balt	1,038 08
Law Union & Crown	9,876 55
Merchants', Prov	2,041 55
Transatlantic	5,896 34
Union, London	23,921 20
Virginia	2,266 06
Westchester	5,430 19

John M. Whiton.

Concordia	$3,651 65
Firemen's, Newark	1,158 70
German of Freeport	3,962 32
Security, New Haven	501 16
St. Paul F. and M	2,595 73

Charles Lyman Case.

Traders' of Chicago	$852 52

Withers & Mills.

English Am. Underw	$6,633 66

RECAPITULATION.

Local companies	$545,492 38
Agency companies	354,244 93
Foreign companies	708,205 93
Total	$1,607,943 24

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.)

Mileage.

The statement following shows the mileage in each State, the miles per 100 square miles of territory, and the miles per 10,000 of population, for the year ending June 30, 1897; also for the whole of the United States for a series of years.

MILEAGE BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Tota Mileage on June 30, 1897.	No. Miles of Line Per 100 Sq. Miles Territory.*	No. Miles of Line Per 10,000 Inhabitants.†
Alabama	3,846.41	7.46	22.31
Arkansas	2,747.23	5.18	21.37
California	5,274.48	3.38	38.33
Colorado	4,572.19	4.41	97.30
Connecticut	1,009.05	20.83	11.87
Delaware	317.36	16.19	16.52
Florida	3,182.85	5.87	71.41
Georgia	5,403.43	9.16	25.81
Idaho	1,106.91	1.31	115.54
Illinois	10,775.58	19.24	24.72
Indiana	6,384.25	17.78	25.56
Iowa	8,510.85	15.34	39.08
Kansas	8,794.38	10.76	54.10
Kentucky	3,040.55	7.60	14.36
Louisiana	2,397.51	5.28	18.81
Maine	1,741.68	5.83	23.13
Maryland	1,341.25	13.60	11.29
Massachusetts	2,119.45	26.36	8.31
Michigan	7,942.17	13.83	33.30
Minnesota	6,198.10	7.83	41.77
Mississippi	2,594.77	5.60	17.66
Missouri	6,649.30	9.67	21.78
Montana	2,907.45	2.00	193.19
Nebraska	5,589.05	7.27	46.31
Nevada	908.37	.83	175.02
New Hampshire	1,225.51	13.61	28.57
New Jersey	2,220.36	29.78	13.49
New York	8,143.95	17.10	11.92
North Carolina	3,534.48	7.28	19.17
North Dakota	2,547.00	3.63	122.39
Ohio	8,729.25	21.42	20.86
Oregon	1,529.59	1.62	42.79
Pennsylvania	9,968.12	22.16	16.64
Rhode Island	220.56	20.33	5.60
South Carolina	2,630.32	8.72	20.06
South Dakota	2,799.42	3.64	74.79
Tennessee	3,091.96	7.41	15.26
Texas	9,564.93	3.65	37.55
Utah	1,415.84	1.72	59.79
Vermont	968.56	10.82	26.10
Virginia	3,645.55	9.09	19.32
Washington	2,829.78	4.23	71.03
West Virginia	2,060.27	8.44	23.95
Wisconsin	6,231.94	11.45	32.42
Wyoming	1,179.97	1.21	169.78
Alaska	.....	....	.....
Arizona	1,320.07	1.17	192.99
Dis. of Columbia	29.75	49.58	1.13
Indian Territory	1,200.44	3.87	58.64
New Mexico	1,487.03	1.21	85.17
Oklahoma	459.20	1.18	65.04
United States—			
1897	184,428.47	6.21	25.78
1896	182,776.63	6.15	26.00
1895	180,657.47	6.08	26.16
1894	178,708.55	6.02	26.36
1893	176,461.07	5.94	26.51
1892	171,563.52	5.78	26.27
1891	168,402.74	5.67	26.29
1890	163,597.05	5.51	26.05

Equipment.

Locomotives—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Passenger	10,017	9,943	9,999
Freight	20,398	20,351	20,012
Switching	5,102	5,161	5,100
Unclassified	469	495	588
Total	35,986	35,950	35,699
Leased	1,879	2,406	2,562

Cars—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Passenger service	33,626	33,003	33,112
Freight service	1,221,730	1,221,887	1,196,119
Company's service	42,124	42,759	41,330
Total	1,297,480	1,297,649	1,270,561
Leased	140,816	177,456	178,607
Fast freight line	46,169	44,701	49,472

EQUIPMENT COMPARED WITH TRAFFIC.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Passengers carried per passenger locomotive	51,471	50,747	54,654
Passenger miles per passenger locomotive	1,312,381	1,218,967	1,444,400
Tons carried per freight locomotive	37,634	34,817	31,909
Ton-miles per freight locomotive	4,684,210	4,258,821	4,016,755
Passenger cars per 1,000,000 passengers carried	64	65	53
Freight cars per 1,000,000 tons of freight carried	1,595	1,717	1,888

* On basis of 2,970,000 square miles, which covers "land surface" only, and excludes Alaska.
† On basis of 71,551,571 population for 1897, which is reached by adding to the population of the United States in 1890, 62,801,571, an estimated annual increase of 1,250,000 for each successive year.

Total Number of Employes.

BY CLASS AND PER 100 MILES OF LINE, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1894 TO 1897.

Class.	1897 No.	1897 Per 100 Miles of Line.	1896 No.	1896 Per 100 Miles of Line.	1895 No.	1895 Per 100 Miles of Line.	1894 No.	1894 Per 100 Miles of Line.
General officers	4,890	3	5,372	3	5,407	3	5,257	3
Other officers	3,830	2	2,718	1	2,534	1	1,778	1
General office clerks	26,837	15	26,328	14	26,583	15	24,779	14
Station agents	30,049	16	29,723	16	29,014	16	28,199	16
Other station men	74,569	41	75,919	42	73,569	41	71,150	41
Enginemen	35,667	19	35,851	20	34,718	20	35,466	20
Firemen	36,735	20	36,762	20	35,516	20	36,827	21
Conductors	25,322	14	25,457	14	24,776	14	24,823	14
Other trainmen	63,673	35	64,806	36	62,721	35	63,417	36
Machinists	28,229	15	29,272	16	27,740	16	29,245	17
Carpenters	37,740	20	38,846	21	35,564	20	36,328	21
Other shopmen	91,415	50	95,613	53	88,661	50	84,359	48
Section foremen	30,414	17	30,372	17	29,809	17	29,660	17
Other trackmen	171,752	94	169,664	93	155,146	87	150,711	85
Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen	43,768	24	44,266	24	43,158	24	43,219	25
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	21,452	12	21,682	12	20,984	12	22,145	13
Employés—account float'g equipment	6,409	3	5,502	3	5,779	3	7,469	4
All other employés and laborers	90,725	49	88,467	49	83,355	47	85,276	48
Total	823,476	449	826,620	454	785,034	441	779,608	444

AVERAGE DAILY PAY OF EMPLOYÉS IN DOLLARS, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1893 TO 1897.

Class.	United States 1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
General officers	9.54	9.19	9.01	9.71	7.84
Other officers	5.12	5.96	5.85	5.75	....
General office clerks	2.18	2.21	2.19	2.34	2.23
Station agents	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.83
Other station men	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.65
Enginemen	3.66	3.65	3.65	3.61	3.66
Firemen	2.05	2.06	2.05	2.03	2.04
Conductors	3.07	3.05	3.04	3.04	3.08
Other trainmen	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.91
Machinists	2.23	2.26	2.22	2.21	2.33
Carpenters	2.01	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.11

Class.	United States 1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Other shopmen	1.71	1.69	1.70	1.69	1.75
Section foremen	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.75
Other trackmen	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.22
Switchmen, flagmen, & watchmen	1.72	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.80
Telegraph operators & dispatchers	1.90	1.93	1.98	1.93	1.97
Employés—ac'nt floating equipment	1.86	1.94	1.91	1.97	1.96
All other employés and laborers	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.70

Finances.

RAILWAY CAPITAL.

Year ending June 30.	Stock Total.	Stock Common.	Stock Preferred.	Per Cent. of Group Capital.	Per Mile of Line.
1897	$5,367,642,255	$4,367,056,657	$997,595,598	50.44	$30,074
1896	5,226,527,269	4,256,570,577	969,956,692	49.46	29,484
1895	4,961,258,656	4,201,697,351	759,561,305	45.25	28,602
1894	4,834,075,659	4,103,584,166	730,491,493	44.77	28,186
1893	4,668,985,418	3,982,009,602	686,925,816	44.44	28,184
1892	4,633,108,763	3,978,762,245	654,346,518	45.30	29,240
1890	4,409,658,485	3,803,284,943	606,373,542	46.73	28,194

FUNDED DEBT.

Year ending June 30.	Total.	Bonds.	Miscellaneous Obligations.	Income Bonds.	Equipment Trust Obligations.	Per Cent. of Group Capital.	Per Mile of Line.
1897	$5,270,365,819	$4,539,911,595	$430,718,303	$259,847,154	$39,888,767	49.56	$29,546
1896	5,340,338,502	4,517,872,063	457,735,531	314,425,977	50,304,931	50.54	30,126
1895	5,385,495,573	4,641,755,548	445,221,472	242,603,226	55,915,327	49.12	31,048
1894	5,356,583,019	4,593,931,754	456,277,380	242,403,681	63,970,204	49.62	31,233
1893	5,225,689,821	4,504,383,162	410,474,647	248,132,730	62,699,282	49.74	31,545
1892	5,053,038,050	4,302,570,993	392,107,940	303,205,522	55,153,595	49.41	31,125
1890	4,574,576,131	4,123,921,557	324,242,541	76,933,818	49,478,215	48.47	29,249

Year ending June 30.	Other Forms of Indebtedness Total.	Per Cent. of Group Capital.	Per Mile of Line.	Total Railway Capital.	Per Cent. of Total Capital.	Per Mile of Line.
1897	.....	....	....	$10,635,008,074	100	$59,620
1896	.....	....	....	10,566,865,771	100	59,610
1895	$616,830,156	5.63	$3,556	10,963,584,385	100	63,206
1894	605,815,185	5.61	3,532	10,796,473,813	100	62,951
1893	611,610,171	5.82	3,692	10,506,235,410	100	63,421
1892	540,601,321	5.29	3,411	10,226,748,134	100	63,776
1890	453,108,804	4.80	2,958	9,437,343,420	100	60,340

NOTE.—"Other Forms of Indebtedness" omitted in report for 1896 and 1897, and is not included in "Total Railway Capital."

Ownership of Railway Stocks and Bonds for the Years ending June 30.

Items.	Amount Outstanding.	Owned by Railway Corporations.	Not Owned by Railway Corporations.
Stocks:			
1897	$5,364,642,255	$1,062,957,620	$4,301,684,635
1896	5,226,527,269	1,101,235,551	4,125,291,718
1895	4,961,258,656	1,051,638,619	3,909,620,037
1894	4,834,075,659	1,128,744,033	3,705,331,626
1893	4,668,935,418	1,135,784,339	3,533,151,079
1892	4,633,108,763	1,064,286,266	3,568,822,497
1891	4,450,649,027	945,227,541	3,505,421,486
1890	4,409,658,485	963,853,759	3,445,804,726
1889	4,251,190,719	847,740,399	3,403,450,320
Bonds:			
1897	4,539,911,595	403,978,556	4,135,933,039
1896	4,517,872,063	400,111,363	4,117,760,700
1895	4,641,755,548	395,542,915	4,246,212,633
1894	4,593,931,754	415,314,637	4,178,617,117
1893	4,504,383,162	427,237,394	4,077,145,268
1892	4,302,570,993	327,170,787	3,975,400,206
1891	4,081,621,675	337,698,175	3,743,923,500
1890	4,123,921,557	443,053,242	3,680,868,315
1889	4,267,527,859	304,232,502	3,963,295,357
Total stocks and bonds:			
1897	9,904,533,850	1,466,936,176	8,437,617,674
1896	9,744,399,332	1,501,346,914	8,243,052,418
1895	9,603,014,204	1,447,181,534	8,155,832,670
1894	9,428,007,413	1,544,058,670	7,883,948,743
1893	9,173,318,580	1,563,022,233	7,610,296,347
1892	8,935,679,756	1,391,457,053	7,544,222,703
1891	8,532,270,702	1,282,925,716	7,249,344,986
1890	8,533,580,042	1,406,907,001	7,126,673,041
1889	8,518,718,578	1,551,972,901	7,366,745,677

Stocks and Funded Debt, Classified by Rate of Dividend or Interest in 1897.

Per Cent. Paid.	Stocks.	Per Cent. of Total Stocks.	Funded Debt (Exclusive of Equipment Trust Obligations).	Per Cent. of Total Funded Debt.
Nothing paid	$3,761,092,277	70.10	$867,950,840	16.59
From 1 to 2	111,151,400	2.07	159,102,530	3.04
From 2 to 3	133,485,706	2.49	328,501,028	6.28
From 3 to 4	43,595,133	.81	512,073,996	9.79
From 4 to 5	350,317,385	6.53	1,340,188,805	25.62
From 5 to 6	321,281,702	5.99	1,104,236,033	21.11
From 6 to 7	191,952,108	3.58	576,082,641	11.01
From 7 to 8	247,627,770	4.62	248,231,816	4.75
From 8 to 9	122,300,850	2.28	63,754,355	1.22
From 9 to 10	10,605,629	.20	15,462,500	.30
Ten and above	71,232,295	1.33	14,802,508	.29
Total	$5,364,642,255	100	$5,230,477,052	100

Analysis of Funded Debt.

Per Cent. Paid.	Bonds.	Per Cent. of Total Bonds.	Miscellaneous Obligations.	Per Cent. of Total Miscellaneous Obligations.	Income Bonds.	Per Cent. of Total Income Bonds.
Nothing paid	$615,259,989	13.55	$37,345,879	8.67	$215,344,972	82.87
From 1 to 2	72,050,950	1.59	54,047,980	12.55	33,008,600	12.70
From 2 to 3	317,753,753	7.00	6,847,275	1.59	3,900,000	1.50
From 3 to 4	414,735,496	9.14	96,838,500	22.48	500,000	.19
From 4 to 5	1,214,267,340	26.75	124,083,465	28.80	1,888,000	.73
From 5 to 6	1,014,409,308	22.34	88,216,725	20.48	1,610,000	.62
From 6 to 7	560,114,904	12.34	13,217,737	3.07	2,750,000	1.06
From 7 to 8	244,386,400	5.38	3,089,742	.71	805,674	.31
From 8 to 9	61,267,355	1.35	2,487,000	.58	.....	.....
From 9 to 10	15,318,500	.33	144,000	.03	.....	.....
Ten and above	10,347,600	.23	4,500,000	1.04	44,908	.02
Total	$4,539,911,595	100	$430,718,303	100	259,847,154	100

Service.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Items.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Passengers carried	489,445,198	511,772,737	507,421,362	540,688,199
Passengers carried 1 mile	12,256,939,647	13,049,007,233	12,188,446,271	14,289,445,893
Passengers carried 1 mile per mile of line.	66,874	71,705	68,572	81,333
Tons carried	741,705,946	765,891,385	696,761,171	638,186,553
Tons carried 1 mile	95,139,022,225	95,328,360,278	85,227,515,891	80,335,104,702
Tons carried 1 mile per mile of line	519,079	523,832	479,490	457,252
Passenger train mileage	335,018,605	332,854,218	317,565,615	326,503,219
Average number of passengers in train	37	39	38	44
Average journey per passenger, miles	25.04	25.50	24.02	26.43
Freight train mileage	464,962,242	479,500,170	449,291,238	446,807,223
Average number of tons in train	204.62	198.81	189.69	179.80
Average haul per ton, miles	128.27	124.47	122.32	125.88

Income.

GROSS AND NET.

Items.	*1897.	†1896.	‡1895.	1894.	1893.
Gross earnings from operation	$1,122,089,773	$1,150,169,376	$1,075,371,462	$1,073,361,797	$1,220,751,874
Less operating expenses	752,524,764	772,989,044	725,720,415	731,414,322	827,921,249
Income from operation	$369,565,009	$377,180,332	$349,651,047	$341,947,475	$392,830,575
Income from other sources	125,090,010	129,024,731	132,432,133	142,816,805	149,649,615
Total income	$494,655,019	$506,205,063	$482,083,180	$484,764,280	$542,480,190
Total deductions from income	413,397,513	416,573,137	425,966,921	429,008,310	431,422,156
Net income	$81,257,506	$89,631,926	$56,116,259	$55,755,970	$111,058,034
Total dividends (including "other payments from net income")	87,377,989	88,097,757	85,961,500	101,607,264	102,941,289
Surplus from operation	$6,120,483	$1,534,169	$29,845,241	$45,851,294	$8,116,745

INCOME PER MILE OPERATED.

Items.	*1897.	†1896.	‡1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.
Gross earnings from operation	$6,122	$6,320	$6,050	$6,109	$7,190	$7,213	$6,725
Less operating expenses	4,106	4,248	4,063	4,163	4,876	4,809	4,425
Income from operation	$2,016	$2,072	$1,967	$1,946	$2,314	$2,404	$2,300
Income from other sources	683	709	745	813	881	874	811
Total income	$2,699	$2,781	$2,712	$2,759	$3,195	$3,278	$3,111
Total deductions from income	2,255	2,289	2,396	2,442	2,541	2,564	2,460
Net income	$444	$492	$316	$317	$654	$714	$651
Total dividends (including "other payments from net income")	477	484	484	578	606	628	574
Surplus from operation	$33	$8	$168	$261	$48	$86	$77

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS AND INCOME, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1897 AND 1896.

Source of Income.	Gross Amount *1897.	Gross Amount †1896.	Proportion to Total Earnings. *1897. Per Ct.	Proportion to Total Earnings. †1896. Per Ct.	Proportion to Total Earnings and Income. *1897. Per Ct.	Proportion to Total Earnings and Income. †1896. Per Ct.	Increase of 1897 over 1896. Amount.	Increase of 1897 over 1896. Per Ct.
Passenger revenue	$251,185,927	$266,562,533	22.37	23.18	20.13	20.83	¶ $15,426,606	¶ 5.79
Mail	33,754,466	32,379,819	3.01	2.82	2.71	2.53	1,374,647	4.25
Express	24,901,066	24,880,383	2.22	2.16	2.00	1.95	20,683	.08
Other earnings, passenger service	6,629,980	6,691,279	.59	.58	.53	.52	¶ 61,299	¶ .92
Freight revenue	772,849,314	786,615,837	68.88	68.39	61.97	61.50	¶ 13,766,523	¶ 1.75
Other earn'gs, freight service	4,209,657	3,885,890	.38	.34	.33	.30	323,767	8.33
Other earnings from operation	28,384,004	28,574,237	2.53	2.48	2.28	2.24	¶ 190,233	¶ .67
Unclassified	§ 225,359	‖ 579,398	.02	.05	.02	.05	¶ 354,039	¶ 61.10
Total earnings from operation	$1,122,089,773	$1,150,169,376	100	100	.....	.....	¶ $28,079,603	¶ 2.44
Income from other sources	125,090,010	129,024,731	.....	.....	10.03	10.08	¶ 3,934,721	¶ 3.05
Total earnings and income	$1,247,179,783	$1,279,194,107	.....	.....	100	100	¶ $32,014,324	¶ 2.50

* 183,284.25 miles of line represented.
† 181,982.64 miles of line represented.
‡ 177,746.25 miles of line represented.
§ Covers nine roads making no classification of earnings under the several heads.
‖ Covers twelve roads making no classification of earnings under the several heads.
¶ Decrease.

Summary of Expenditures, Years ending June 30, 1897 and 1896.

Source of Expenditure.	Amount * 1897.	Amount † 1896.	Proportion to Total Operating Expenses. * 1897. Per Ct.	Proportion to Total Operating Expenses. † 1896. Per Ct.	Proportion to Total Expenditures. * 1897. Per Ct.	Proportion to Total Expenditures. † 1896. Per Ct.	Increase of 1897 over 1896. Amount.	Increase of 1897 over 1896. Per Ct.
Maintenance of way and structures	$159,434,403	$160,344,950	21.18	20.75	14.48	14.27	‡ $910,547	‡ .57
Mainten'ce of equipment	122,762,358	133,381,998	16.31	17.26	11.15	11.88	‡ 10,619,640	‡ 7.96
Conducting transportation	432,525,862	442,217,582	57.48	57.20	39.29	39.37	‡ 9,691,720	‡ 2.19
General expenses	36,481,269	36,083,285	4.85	4.67	3.31	3.21	397,984	1.10
Unclassified	§ 1,320,872	‖ 961,229	.18	.12	.12	.09	359,643	37.41
Total operating expenses	$752,524,764	$772,989,044	100	100	.....	.....	‡ 20,464,280	‡ 2.65
Fixed charges	348,430,168	350,250,493	.....	.....	31.65	31.18	.....	.....
Total expenditures, operating roads	$1,100,954,932	$1,123,239,537	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
Fixed charges, subsidiary roads	64,967,345	66,322,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, all roads	$1,165,922,277	$1,189,562,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

General Balance Sheet for the Year ending June 30, 1897.

Showing increase and decrease as compared with June 30, 1896, 174,673.22 miles of line represented.

Assets.

Items.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cost of road	$9,179,383,176	$75,206,580	.....
Cost of equipment	529,946,052	2,350,397	.....
Stocks owned	576,965,974	12,376,022	.....
Bonds owned	361,700,611	16,067,845	.....
Cash and current assets	326,707,224	.....	$3,696,293
Materials and supplies	63,605,455	.....	5,416,242
Sinking fund and sundries	¶ 135,258,143	6,376,592	.....
Miscellaneous	533,367,598	26,230,514	.....
Total	$11,706,934,233	$129,495,365	.....

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$5,259,513,139	$30,460,589	.....
Funded debt	5,330,098,107	65,277,497	.....
Current liabilities	576,841,508	23,165,517	.....
Accrued interest on funded debt not yet payable	28,989,993	1,145,735	.....
Miscellaneous	396,175,177	36,548,209	.....
Profit and loss	115,316,309	.....	$27,102,182
Total	$11,706,934,233	$129,495,365	.....

Railway Accidents for the Years ending June 30.

Year.	Employés Killed.	Employés Injured.	Passengers Killed.	Passengers Injured.	Other Persons Killed.	Other Persons Injured.	Total Killed.	Total Injured.
1897	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	4,522	6,269	6,437	36,731
1896	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	4,406	5,845	6,448	38,687
1895	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	4,155	5,677	6,136	33,748
1894	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	4,300	5,433	6,447	31,889
1893	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	4,320	5,435	7,346	40,393
1892	2,554	28,287	376	3,227	4,217	5,158	7,147	36,652
1891	2,660	26,140	293	2,972	4,076	4,769	7,029	33,881
1890	2,451	22,396	286	2,425	3,598	4,206	6,335	29,027
1889	1,972	20,028	310	2,146	3,541	4,135	5,823	26,309
1888	2,070	20,148	315	2,138	2,897	3,602	5,282	25,888

* 183,284.25 miles of line represented.
† 181,982.64 miles of line represented.
‡ Decrease.
§ Covers twenty-two roads making no classification of operating expenses under the four general heads, and unclassified amounts reported by three roads.
‖ Covers twenty-six roads making no classification of operating expenses under the four general heads, and unclassified amounts reported by two roads.
¶ Sinking fund, $87,684,657; sundries, $47,573,486.

AMERICAN STREET RAILWAYS IN 1898.

CLASSIFICATION BY STATES AND METHOD OF PROPULSION.

(From "Street Railway Journal.")

States.	No. of Roads.	Electric			Cable			Horse		Miscel.		Totals	
		Track Mileage.	Motor Cars.	Trail Cars.	Track Mileage.	Grip Cars.	Trail Cars.	Track Mileage.	Cars.	Track Mileage.	Cars, Engines, etc.	Track Mileage.	Cars.
New England States—													
Maine	22	230	290	80	...	....	....	3	4	...	....	233	374
New Hampshire	7	80	137	46	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	80	183
Vermont	9	77	72	4	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	77	76
Massachusetts	84	1,632	5,156	147	...	....	....	12	361	...	2	1,644	5,666
Rhode Island	6	181	511	90	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	181	601
Connecticut	27	417	918	98	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	417	1,011
Total	155	2,617	7,084	460	...	....	....	15	365	...	2	2,632	7,911
Eastern States—													
New York	102	1,862	6,684	607	54	1,118	200	197	1,753	180	2,044	2,293	12,406
New Jersey	34	686	1,581	160	...	....	....	13	38	...	....	699	1,779
Pennsylvania	89	1,679	5,152	346	...	....	....	2	20	12	....	1,693	5,518
Delaware	4	35	90	...	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	35	90
District of Columbia	12	159	583	373	6	42	....	15	81	...	....	181	1,079
Maryland	9	348	1,010	57	21	72	36	...	....	2	2	371	1,177
Virginia	18	211	342	71	...	....	....	1	1	4	7	216	421
West Virginia	5	45	62	10	...	....	....	1	1	7	25	53	98
Total	273	5,025	15,504	1,624	81	1,232	236	229	1,894	205	2,078	5,541	22,568
Central States—													
Michigan	33	572	1,174	152	...	....	....	...	....	3	4	575	1,330
Ohio	68	1,374	2,888	581	20	221	18	2	4	...	....	1,396	3,712
Indiana	26	395	556	240	...	....	....	10	17	...	....	405	813
Kentucky	11	188	334	216	...	....	....	20	125	...	....	208	675
Wisconsin	18	318	562	87	...	....	....	4	2	...	....	322	651
Illinois	59	1,365	2,528	2,828	82	585	639	26	60	11	5	1,484	6,645
Minnesota	9	301	742	6	1	50	....	7	9	...	2	309	809
Iowa	27	290	354	154	...	....	....	9	14	3	5	302	527
Missouri	29	529	1,113	516	94	389	370	27	31	...	....	650	2,419
Total	280	5,332	10,251	4,780	197	1,245	1,027	105	262	17	16	5,651	17,581
Southern States—													
North Carolina	8	37	66	8	...	....	....	2	3	2	....	41	77
South Carolina	5	50	62	19	...	....	....	4	12	...	....	54	93
Georgia	14	225	314	39	...	....	....	11	9	5	6	241	368
Florida	7	44	54	8	...	....	....	11	16	9	14	64	92
Alabama	16	120	131	96	...	....	....	14	14	79	87	213	328
Mississippi	4	6	4	8	...	....	....	6	8	2	28	14	48
Tennessee	17	237	335	85	1	....	....	5	5	9	15	252	440
Louisiana	11	190	488	55	...	....	....	13	29	...	....	203	572
Arkansas	7	34	61	35	...	....	....	27	55	5	....	66	151
Total	89	943	1,515	353	1	....	....	93	151	111	150	1,148	2,169
Western States—													
South Dakota	4	8	3	3	...	....	....	15	13	...	....	23	19
Nebraska	10	152	220	152	...	....	....	22	24	...	....	174	396
Kansas	11	110	96	67	...	....	....	28	31	...	....	138	194
Texas	25	224	273	63	...	....	....	30	60	...	11	254	407
Colorado	11	215	233	201	30	62	80	7	5	21	32	272	613
Montana	5	65	61	31	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	65	92
Idaho	1	4	2	...	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	4	2
Utah	5	92	102	22	...	....	....	...	....	18	7	110	131
Washington	21	211	178	28	21	55	15	4	6	...	....	236	282
Oregon	12	117	142	22	3	16	1	7	8	21	29	148	218
California	52	557	765	108	127	675	57	99	284	112	77	895	1,986
Total	157	1,755	2,075	697	181	808	153	212	431	172	156	2,320	4,320
United States	954	15,672	36,429	7,914	460	3,285	1,416	654	3,103	505	2,402	17,291	54,549
Canada	37	634	1,242	200	...	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	673	1,711

CAPITAL STOCK, FUNDED DEBT, AND CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

States.	Capital Stock— Total. 1898.	Capital Stock— Increase Over 1897.	Funded Debt— Total. 1898.	Funded Debt— Increase Over 1897.	Capital Liabilities— Total. 1898.	Capital Liabilities— Increase Over 1897.
New England States—						
Maine	$3,351,042	$923,167	$3,558,000	$1,092,000	$6,909,042	$2,015,167
New Hampshire	820,000	70,000	706,000	37,500	1,526,000	107,500
Vermont	880,800	381,300	656,600	255,600	1,537,400	636,900
Massachusetts	47,978,260	8,647,360	28,625,900	4,337,000	76,604,160	12,984,360
Rhode Island	8,610,200	250,000	8,844,200	200,000	17,454,400	450,000
Connecticut	10,875,740	1,189,000	10,045,800	1,178,700	20,921,540	2,267,700
Total	$72,516,042	$11,460,827	$52,436,500	$7,000,800	$124,952,542	$18,461,627
Eastern States—						
New York	217,785,952	24,468,291	200,883,778	23,380,222	418,669,730	47,848,513
New Jersey	33,612,423	*2,510,827	42,722,785	6,708,785	76,335,208	4,197,958
Pennsylvania	169,420,350	27,281,905	85,021,400	7,943,237	254,441,750	35,325,142
Delaware	717,640	103,356	750,000	.....	1,467,640	103,356
Dist. of Columbia	15,965,300	1,275,200	8,535,691	3,715,891	24,500,991	4,991,091
Maryland	15,487,000	1,988,850	15,870,000	2,320,000	31,357,000	4,308,850
Virginia	7,075,665	1,509,415	6,732,000	927,000	13,807,665	2,436,415
West Virginia	1,478,000	*62,000	959,000	199,000	2,437,000	137,000
Total	$461,542,330	$54,154,190	$361,474,654	$45,194,135	$823,016,984	$99,348,325
Central States—						
Michigan	11,750,200	2,555,354	17,505,450	6,928,750	29,255,650	9,484,104
Ohio	72,088,300	6,602,500	32,969,000	5,472,498	105,057,300	12,074,998
Indiana	10,906,550	509,000	10,468,000	967,000	21,374,550	1,476,000
Kentucky	7,446,900	*75,000	7,020,000	356,700	14,466,900	281,700
Wisconsin	9,876,100	441,100	10,049,000	1,005,000	19,925,100	1,446,100
Illinois	104,888,185	685,660	74,897,000	*4,209,400	179,785,185	*3,523,740
Minnesota	19,334,100	525,000	12,747,000	*901,000	32,081,100	*376,000
Iowa	10,413,000	2,330,000	5,029,000	736,000	15,442,000	3,066,000
Missouri	30,328,000	837,500	31,842,000	*997,000	62,170,000	*159,500
Total	$277,031,335	$14,411,114	$202,526,450	$9,358,548	$479,557,785	$23,769,662
Southern States—						
North Carolina	786,000	175,000	510,000	*200,000	1,296,000	*25,000
South Carolina	1,297,000	835,000	1,340,000	1,135,000	2,637,000	1,970,000
Georgia	4,048,400	*500,000	5,523,000	739,000	9,571,400	239,000
Florida	531,500	205,000	204,600	200,000	736,100	405,000
Alabama	5,447,800	*60,000	2,645,000	*20,000	8,092,800	*80,000
Mississippi	154,000	*41,000	68,000	49,000	222,000	8,000
Tennessee	5,057,000	119,500	4,755,000	734,000	9,812,000	853,500
Louisiana	11,379,100	26,100	9,567,400	404,000	20,946,500	430,100
Arkansas	1,500,375	*30,000	1,032,000	50,000	2,532,375	20,000
Total	$30,201,175	$729,600	$25,645,000	$3,091,000	$55,846,175	$3,820,600
Western States—						
South Dakota	375,000	100,000	.....	*75,000	375,000	25,000
Nebraska	6,679,250	*1,758,250	2,410,000	*2,010,000	9,089,250	*3,768,250
Kansas	2,705,000	90,000	2,368,000	283,000	5,073,000	373,000
Texas	4,622,500	*1,330,000	6,184,000	1,154,000	10,806,500	*176,000
Colorado	10,355,000	.....	11,261,000	1,542,000	21,616,000	1,542,000
Montana	1,620,000	*80,000	1,346,500	96,500	2,966,500	16,500
Idaho	54,000	.....	.....	.....	54,000	.....
Utah	1,756,000	.....	1,000,000	.....	2,756,000	.....
Washington	8,271,300	*598,700	5,759,228	*441,229	14,030,528	*1,039,929
Oregon	2,520,800	4,500	2,335,000	100,000	4,855,800	104,500
California	42,151,230	*914,010	24,673,600	1,047,000	66,824,830	132,990
Total	$81,110,080	*$4,486,460	$57,337,328	$1,696,271	$138,447,408	*$2,790,189
United States	$922,400,962	$76,269,271	$699,419,982	$66,340,754	$1,621,820,894	$142,610,025
Canada	19,533,100	2,476,500	8,476,452	2,353,452	28,009,552	4,829,952

Passenger Traffic in New York City.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 340 and 341.)

* Decrease.

THE SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

(From report issued by the International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations.)

The following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies and cables operated by government administrations:

PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Number of Conductors.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.:		
Transatlantic System — Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content (Newfoundland)	4	7,463
Minon near Brest (France), to St. Pierre-Miquelon	1	2,718
Communication on American Coasts	9	1,963
European communication	1	101
Total	15	12,245
Commercial Cable Co.:		
Transatlantic System Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia)	3	6,894
Canso, N. S., to New York	1	840
Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.	2	512
Communication in Europe	3	839
Total	9	9,086
Direct United States Cable Co.:		
Ballinskellig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax (Nova Scotia)	1	2,564
Halifax, N. S., to Rye Beach, N. H.	1	535
Total	2	3,099
Western Union Telegraph Co.:		
Transatlantic System—Sennen Cove, near Penzance, England, to Dover Bay, near Canso, N. S.	2	5,107
Dover Bay, N. S., to New York	2	1,776
Gulf of Mexico System	8	860
Total	12	7,743
Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris à New York:		
Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq.	1	2,271
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass	1	829
Other branch lines	2	422
South American System	14	3,754
Australian Cable	1	793
Total	19	8,070
African Direct Telegraph Co.	8	2,923
Black Sea Telegraph Co.	1	337
Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co.:		
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco (Brazil)	6	7,375
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	15	7,500
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	4	1,100
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.	4	709
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	13	8,906
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	27	18,137
Eastern Telegraph Co.:		
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese System	17	3,577
System West of Malta	10	4,598
Italo-Greek System	2	253
Austro-Greek System	1	503
Greek System	58	1,324
Turko-Greek System	4	578
Turkish System	15	696
Egypto-European System	4	2,530
Egyptian System	1	154
Egypto-Indian System	12	11,805
Total	124	26,071
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,053
Great Northern Telegraph Co.:		
Cables in Europe and Asia	27	6,988
Halifax and Bermuda Cable Co.	1	850
Indo-European Telegraph Co.	2	14
India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	2	138
Mexican Telegraph Co.	3	1,529
River Plate Telegraph Co.	3	138
South American Cable Co.	2	2,075
West African Telegraph Co.	12	3,051
West Coast of America Teleg'ph Co.	8	1,966
Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co.	17	6,151
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,554
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	10	27
Compañia Telegrafica-Telefonica de la Plata	1	28
Compañia Telegrafica del Rio de la Plata	1	28
Total	369	142,806

OWNED BY GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIONS.

Countries.	Number of Cables with One or More Conduct'rs.	Length of Cable, Nautical Miles.
Argentine Republic	13	59.8
Austria	35	122.6
Bahamas	1	213.0
Brazil	21	32.8
Belgium	2	54.4
Canada	21	206.5
China	2	164.0
Cochin China and Tonquin	2	795.1
Denmark	60	210.6
Dutch Indies	5	776.0
France and Algeria	55	4,981.2
Germany	54	2,053.1
Great Britain and Ireland	131	1,176.8
Greece	47	453.6
Holland	20	60.8
India	111	1,956.8
Italy	37	1,061.2
Japan	34	268.6
New Caledonia	1	1.0
New South Wales	4	21.5
New Zealand	3	196.3
Norway	274	222.4
Portugal	4	115.1
Queensland	13	158.2
Russia in Europe and the Caucasus	8	212.7
Russia in Asia	1	70.0
Senegal	1	3.0
South Australia	5	52.5
Spain	15	1,738.1
Sweden	14	95.8
Switzerland	2	9.8
Tasmania	1	4.5
Turkey in Europe and Asia	23	366.0
Victoria	1	4.5
Total	1,021	18,578.3

Cables and Telegraphs.

Cable Rates.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.
Alexandria (Eg'pt)	$0.56	Ecuador	$1.25	Nassau, Bahamas	$0.35	Servia	$0.36
Algeria	0.32	England	.25	Natal (Durban)	1.52	Siam	1.19
Antigua	.86	France	.25	Netherlands	.32	Sicily	.32
Argentine Rep	1.00	Germany	.25	New South Wales	1.45	Singapore	1.35
Austria	.34	Gibraltar	.43	New Zealand	1.52	Spain	.40
Barbados	.96	Greece	.38	Norway	.35	St. Thomas	1.01
Belgium	.30	Guatemala	.55	Orange Free State	1.52	Sweden	.39
Bermuda	.42	Haiti	.90	Panama	.97	Switzerland	.30
Bolivia	1.25	Havana	.40	Pará	1.35	Sydney, N. S. W.	1.45
Bulgaria	.38	Hungary	.34	Paraguay	1.00	Tangier	.45
Burmah	1.27	India	1.23	Penang	1.35	Tasmania	1.58
Cairo (Egypt)	.61	Ireland	.25	Peru	1.25	Transvaal	1.52
Cape Colony	1.52	Italy	.32	Porto Rico	1.17	Trinidad	1.08
Ceylon	1.25	Jamaica	.48	Portugal	.39	Turkey (Europe)	.37
Chili	1.25	Japan	1.76	Queensland	1.50	Turkey (Asia)	.47
China	1.60	Java	1.47	Rio de Janeiro	1.35	Uruguay	1.00
Cochin-China	1.35	Malta	.36	Roumania	.36	Venezuela	1.70
Colon	.97	Manaos (Brazil)	1.84	Russia (Europe)	.43	Vera Cruz..($1.75 (10 wds.)	
Corea (Seoul)	1.96	Martinique	1.32	Russia (Asia, West)	.50	Victoria (Aus.)	1.43
Cyprus	.56	Matanzas	.44	Russia (Asia, East)	.56		
Demerara	1.49	Melbourne	1.45	Santo Domingo	1.32		
Denmark	.35	Mexico C'y $1.75 (10 wds.)		Scotland	.25		

Telegraph Statistics.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

The following table exhibits the mileage of lines operated, number of offices, number of messages sent, receipts, expenses, profits, and average tolls and cost per message for the years named:

Year.	Miles of Poles and Cables.	Miles of Wire.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1867	46,270	85,291	2,565	5,879,282	$6,568,925	$3,944,005	$2,624,919
1870	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,646	7,138,737	4,910,772	2,227,965
1875	72,833	179,496	6,565	17,153,710	9,564,574	6,335,414	3,229,157
1880	85,645	233,534	9,077	29,215,509	12,782,894	6,948,956	5,833,937
1885	147,500	462,283	14,184	42,096,583	17,706,833	12,005,909	5,700,924
1890	183,917	678,997	19,382	55,878,762	22,387,028	15,074,303	7,312,725
1895	189,714	802,651	21,360	58,307,315	22,218,019	16,076,629	6,141,389
1896	189,918	826,629	21,725	58,760,444	22,612,736	16,714,756	5,897,98[illegible]
1897	190,614	841,002	21,769	58,151 684	22,638,859	16,906,656	5,732,200
1898	189,847	874,420	22,210	62,173,749	23,915,732	17,825,581	6,090,153

Telegraph Service of Other Countries.

Number of messages, 1870: Russia, 2,716,300; Norway, 466,700; Sweden, 590,300; Denmark, 513,623; Germany, 8,207,800; Holland, 1,837,800; Belgium, 1,998,800; France, 5,663,800; Switzerland, 1,629,235; Spain, 1,050,000; Italy, 2,189,000; Austria, 3,388,249; Hungary, 1,489,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 9,650,000.

Number of messages, 1890: Russia, 9,949,405; Norway, 1,453,932; Sweden, 1,755,000; Denmark, 1,502,965; Germany, 25,847,836; Holland, 4,285,516; Belgium, 5,312,205; France, 28,094,000; Switzerland, 3,695,988; Spain, 4,084,704; Italy, 8,175,870; Austria, 9,081,631; Hungary, 4,464,277; Great Britain and Ireland, 66,409,000.

Telephone Statistics.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exchanges	812	838	867	927	967
Branch offices	539	571	572	686	832
Miles of wire on poles	201,259	214,676	232,008	260,324	286,632
Miles of wire on buildings	16,980	14,492	14,525	12,861	12,594
Miles of wire underground	90,216	120,675	148,285	184,515	234,801
Miles of wire submarine	1,336	1,637	1,856	2,028	2,818
Total miles of wire	307,791	353,480	396,674	459,728	536,845
Total circuits	201,322	205,891	212,074	237,837	264,645
Total employés	9,970	10,421	11,094	11,930	14,425
Total subscribers	232,140	237,186	243,432	281,695	325,244

The number of instruments in the hands of licensees under rental at the beginning of 1897 was 772,627. The number of exchange connections daily in the United States is 2,630,071, or a total per year of over 847,000,000. The average number of daily calls per subscriber was 8 1-10. The company received in rental of telephones in 1896, $3,589,044. It paid its stockholders in dividends in 1896, $2,616,307. The capital of the company is $23,650,000.

Telegraph Rates from New York City (Western Union).

EXPLANATION.—Day rate, 40-3, means 40 cents for ten words and 3 cents for each additional word night rate, 30-2, means 30 cents for ten words and 2 cents for each additional word.

Places.	Rate Day.	Rate Night.
Alabama	50-3	30-2
Alaska—Messages mailed from Seattle, Wash	....	....
Arizona	1.00-7	1.00-7
Arkansas—Helena, Hot Springs, Little Rock, Pine Bluff	50-3	30-2
All other places	60-4	40-3
British Columbia — Ainsworth, Arrow Head, Balfour, Comaplix, Kaslo, Lardeau, Nakusp, Nelson, New Westminster, New Denver, Robson, Rossland, Slocan City, Three Forks, Trail, Vancouver, Victoria, Waterloo, Whitewater, Wigwam	1.00-7	1.00-7
California	1.00-7	1.00-7
Colorado	75-5	60-4
Connecticut	25-2	25-1
Delaware	25-2	25-1
District of Columbia	25-2	25-1
Florida	60-4	40-3
Georgia	50-3	30-2
Idaho	1.00-7	1.00-7
Illinois—		
Chicago, National Stock Yards, Union Stock Yards	40-3	30-2
All other places	50-3	30-2
Indiana—		
Columbus, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Lafayette, Logansport, New Albany, Richmond, Union City	40-3	30-2
All other places	50-3	30-2
Indian Territory	75-5	60-4
Iowa—		
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Madison, Grinnell, Iowa City, Keokuk, Muscatine, Newton, Sioux City, Wilton	50-3	30-2
All other places	60-4	40-3
Kansas—		
Atchison, Leavenworth	50-3	30-2
All other places	60-4	40-3
Kentucky—		
Covington, Lexington, Louisville, Newport	40-3	30-2
All other places	50-3	30-2
Louisiana	60-4	40-3
Maine	25-2	25-1
Manitoba	75-5	60-4
Maryland—		
Aberdeen, Aiken, Annapolis, Ashland, Baltimore, Barclay Station, Black's, Centreville, Chesapeake City, Chestertown, Childs, Colora, Conowingo, Cordova, Cumberland, Elkton, Frederick, Goldsboro, Golts, Greensboro, Hagerstown, Hancock, Havre de Grace, Henderson, Kennedyville, Lambson, Leslie, Marydell, Massey Cross Roads, Millington, North East, Octorora, Perryville, Pimlico, Port Deposit, Price's, Queen Anne, Ridgely, Rising Sun, Rowlandsville, Singerly, Sudlersville, Worton	25-2	25-1
Berlin, Easton, Federalsburg, Salisbury	30-2	25-1
All other places	40-3	30-2
Massachusetts	25-2	25-1
Michigan—		
Ann Arbor, Bay City, Detroit, East Saginaw, Flint, Mount Clemens, Port Huron, Saginaw City, South Bay City, Ypsilanti	40-3	30-2
All other places	50-3	30-2
Minnesota—		
Duluth, Hastings, Minneapolis, Red Wing, St. Paul, Stillwater, Wabash, Winona	50-3	30-2
All other places	60-4	40-3
Mississippi	50-3	30-2
Missouri—		
St. Louis	40-3	30-2
Hannibal, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Louisiana, Sedalia, St. Joseph	50-3	30-2
All other places	60-4	40-3
Montana	75-5	60-4
Nebraska—		
Omaha	50-3	30-2
All other places	60-4	40-3
Nevada	1.00-7	1.00-7
New Brunswick—		
St. Stephens	35-2	25-1
All other places	50-3	30-2
Newfoundland—		
St. Johns	1.25-11	1.25-11
New Hampshire	25-2	25-1
New Jersey—		
Bloomfield, Carlstadt, East Orange, Elizabeth, Glen Ridge, Hoboken, Jersey City, Montclair, Mountain Station, Newark, Orange, Orange Valley, Passaic, Paterson, Rutherford, South Orange, Union Hill, Weehawken	20-1	20-1
All other places	25-2	25-1
New Mexico	75-5	60-4
New York—		
Astoria, Brooklyn, Caryl, Flatbush, Fordham Heights, Governor's Island, High Bridge, Hunter's Point, Kingsbridge, Long Island City, Lowerre, Morris Heights, Manhattan, etc.	20-1	20-1
All other places	25-2	25-1
North Carolina	50-3	30-2
North Dakota	75-5	60-4
Nova Scotia	50-3	30-2
Ohio—		
Bellaire, Bridgeport, Brilliant, Martin's Ferry	35-2	25-1
All other places	40-3	30-2
Oklahoma Territory	75-5	60-4
Ontario	40-3	30-2
Oregon	1.00-7	1.00-7
Pennsylvania—		
Philadelphia	20-1	20-1
All other places	25-2	25-1
Quebec—		
Stanstead	25-2	25-1
All other places	40-3	30-2
Rhode Island	25-2	25-1
South Carolina	50-3	30-2
South Dakota	75-5	60-4
Tennessee—		
Bristol, Clarksville, Memphis, Nashville	40-3	30-2
All other places	50-3	30-2
Texas—		
Austin, Dallas, Denison, Fort Worth, Gainesville, Galveston, Houston, Paris, San Antonio, Sherman, Waco	75-5	50-3
All other places	75-5	60-4
Utah	75-5	60-4
Vermont	25-2	25-1
Virginia—		
Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Staunton, West Norfolk	25-2	25-1
All other places	35-2	25-1
Washington	40-3	30-2
West Virginia—		
Parkersburg, Piedmont, Wheeling	1.00-7	1.00-7
All other places	35-2	25-1
Wisconsin	40-3	30-2
Wyoming	50-3	30-2
	75-5	60-4

Tornado Statistics for the United States.

(Prepared by Chief of the Weather Bureau.)

PROPERTY LOSS BY TORNADOES, 1890 TO 1897.

States.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Total.
Alabama	.....	$7,000	.....	$125,000	$1,500	$30,600	$5,000	$600	$169,700
Arkansas	.....	.....	$4,500	45,400	508,600	1,000	200	22,200	583,400
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Georgia	$500	.....	.....	212,500	2,000	22,000	.....	6,000	243,000
Illinois	485,500	.....	823,500	13,000	.....	12,000	103,000	1,000	938,000
Indiana	500	9,500	.....	20,000	2,500	12,000	.....	.....	47,500
Iowa	29,000	8,500	58,000	274,500	39,000	60,000	75,000	4,500	548,500
Kansas	.....	7,500	371,500	371,500	9,000	120,000	272,000	7,000	935,410
Kentucky	2,841,500	2,500	.....	80,000	.....	.....	6,000	2,000	2,959,000
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	70,000	6,000	.....	.....	6,000	172,000
Maine	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000
Maryland	15,000	3,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,000
Massachusetts	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	240,000	1,000	.....	400,000	4,800	645,800
Minnesota	16,000	15,000	103,500	12,200	419,500	.....	2,000	17,000	585,200
Mississippi	.....	19,000	.....	277,000	8,800	.....	.....	5,000	315,550
Missouri	18,500	71,000	13,000	50,000	1,500	.....	12,904,900	.....	13,058,900
Nebraska	480,000	6,200	90,000	29,000	1,900	6,000	50,000	.....	663,100
New Jersey	.....	2,000	8,500	.....	.....	70,000	.....	500	80,500
New York	.....	.....	25,000	22,000	.....	.....	.....	18,000	65,000
North Carolina	1,000	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000
Ohio	15,000	.....	27,500	.....	51,000	.....	100,000	.....	197,500
Oklahoma	.....	.....	2,000	60,000	2,000	.....	300	108,000	173,100
Pennsylvania	427,000	1,000	7,000	4,000	.....	.....	160,000	.....	634,000
South Carolina	.....	1,000	.....	13,000	500	.....	.....	.....	16,000
South Dakota	.....	400	15,000	.....	15,500	29,000	21,000	.....	80,900
Tennessee	60,000	.....	2,000	22,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	90,000
Texas	.....	28,000	54,000	290,700	119,600	15,000	171,000	.....	682,300
Wisconsin	.....	4,000	.....	3,500	.....	100	.....	.....	7,600
Total	$4,449,500	$186,600	$1,118,000	$2,042,300	$1,192,900	$383,700	$14,216,400	$197,600	$23,046,550

Velocity of Winds in the United States.

(Prepared by Chief of the Weather Bureau.)

The following table shows the average hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes:

Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity. Miles.	Highest Ever Reported. Miles.
Abilene, Texas	11	66
Albany, N. Y	6	70
Alpena, Mich	9	72
Atlanta, Ga	9	49
Bismarck, N. D	8	74
Boisé City, Idaho*	4	40
Boston, Mass	11	72
Buffalo, N. Y	11	90
Charlotte, N. C	5	49
Chattanooga, Tenn	6	60
Chicago, Ill	9	84
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59
Cleveland, Ohio	9	66
Custer, Mont.†	7	72
Denver, Colo	7	96
Detroit, Mich	9	76
Dodge City, Kas	11	75
Dubuque, Iowa ‡	5	60
Duluth, Minn	7	78
Eastport, Me	9	78
El Paso, Texas	5	78
Fort Smith, Ark	5	49
Galveston, Texas	10	72
Havre, Mont	11	76
Helena, Mont	6	60
Huron, S. D	10	69
Jacksonville, Fla	6	70
Keokuk, Iowa	8	60
Knoxville, Tenn	5	84
Leavenworth, Kas.§	7	60
Louisville, Ky	7	57
Lynchburg, Va	4	50
Memphis, Tenn	6	54
Montgomery, Ala	5	48
Nashville, Tenn	6	75
New Orleans, La	7	60
New York City, N. Y	9	73
North Platte, Nebr	9	96
Omaha, Nebr	8	60
Palestine, Texas	8	60
Philadelphia, Pa	10	75
Pittsburg, Pa	6	42
Portland, Me	5	54
Red Bluff, Cal	7	60
Rochester, N. Y	11	78
St. Louis, Mo	11	80
St. Paul, Minn	7	60
St. Vincent, Minn	9	65
Salt Lake City, Utah	5	80
San Diego, Cal	6	40
San Francisco, Cal	9	60
Santa Fé, N. M	6	51
Savannah, Ga	7	80
Spokane, Wash	4	48
Toledo, Ohio	9	72
Vicksburg, Miss	6	60
Washington, D. C	5	66
Wilmington, N. C	7	88

* Station closed June 30, 1894.
† Station closed July 16, 1891.
‡ No record January 1, 1894, to April 1, 1896.
§ Station closed October 31, 1893.

THE WORLD'S RULERS.

Foreign Governments.

Countries.	Rulers.	Titles.	Population.	Area.
Abyssinia	Menelik II	Emperor	3,000,000	150,000
Afghanistan	Abdur Khan	Ameer	4,000,000	300,000
Argentina	Julio A. Roca	President	4,086,492	1,125,086
Austria-Hungary	Franz Josef I	Emperor	41,231,342	249,942
Belgium	Leopold II	King	6,262,272	11,373
Beloochistan	Mir Muhammad	Khan	500,000	130,000
Bokhara	Sayid Abdul Ahad	Ameer	2,500,000	92,000
Bolivia	Señor Alonzo	President	2,019,549	557,360
Brazil	Prudentide de Moraes	President	9,930,470	3,209,878
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Duke	3,309,816	24,360
Chili	Fred. Errazariz	President	2,915,332	293,970
China	Kuang Hsu*	Emperor	386,853,029	1,327,308
Colombia	M. A. Caro	President	3,878,600	504,773
Congo Free State	Leopold II	Sovereign	14,000,000	900,000
Costa Rica	Rafael Iglesias	President	243,205	23,000
Dahomey	Guthili	King	250,000	4,000
Denmark	Christian IX	King	2,185,335	15,289
Ecuador	Gen. Alfaro	President	1,270,000	12,000
Egypt	Abbas Hilmi	Khedive	6,817,265	10,698
France	M. Félix Faure	President	38,343,192	204,092
Germany	Wilhelm II	Emperor	52,279,901	208,670
Prussia	Wilhelm II	King	29,955,281	134,537
Bavaria	Otto	King	5,594,982	29,282
Saxony	Albert	King	3,502,684	5,787
Württemberg	Wilhelm II	King	1,995,185	7,528
Baden	Frederick I	Grand Duke	1,657,867	5,822
Hesse	Ludwig	Grand Duke	992,883	2,966
Lippe	Alexander	Prince	128,495	469
Anhalt	Frederick	Duke	271,963	906
Brunswick	Albrecht	Regent	403,773	1,424
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Franz IV	Grand Duke	578,342	5,135
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Wilhelm I	Grand Duke	97,978	1,131
Oldenburg	Peter I	Grand Duke	354,968	2,479
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernst	Duke	170,864	511
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Alfred	Duke	206,513	757
Saxe-Meiningen	George II	Duke	223,832	953
Saxe-Weimar	Karl Alexander	Grand Duke	326,091	1,388
Reuss	Heinrich XXII	Prince	62,754	120
Waldeck	Friedrich	Prince	57,281	433
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria	Queen	38,104,975	120,979
Greece	Georgios I	King	2,187,208	25,041
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	1,460,017	46,000
Haiti	T. S. Sam	President	960,000	10,204
Honduras	P. Bonilla	President	369,048	43,000
India (British)	Victoria	Empress	221,172,952	964,993
Italy	Umberto I	King	28,459,628	110,623
Japan	Mutsu Hito	Mikado	40,435,461	147,655
Khiva	Syed Mehomed Rahim	Khan	700,000	22,320
Korea	Li-Hsi	Monarch	10,528,987	82,000
Liberia	W. D. Coleman	President	1,068,000	14,360
Luxemburg	Adolf	Duke	211,068	998
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz	President	12,056,046	767,005
Monaco	Albert	Prince	13,304	8
Montenegro	Nicholas I	Prince	220,000	3,630
Morocco	Mulai Abdul Aziz	Sultan	5,000,000	219,000
Nepal	Jang	Sovereign	2,000,000	54,000
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	4,732,911	12,648
Nicaragua	S. Zelaya	President	282,845	49,500
Oman	Seyyid Feysal	Sultan	1,500,000	82,000
Orange Free State	Steyn	President	207,508	48,326
Paraguay	Gen. Egusquiza	President	480,000	98,000
Persia	Muzaffer-ed-Din	Shah	9,000,000	628,000
Peru	N. de Pierola	President	2,621,844	463,747
Portugal	Carlos I	King	4,708,178	34,068
Roumania	Carol I	King	5,800,000	48,307
Russia	Nicholas II	Czar	118,014,187	8,660,282
Salvador	R. A. Gutierrez	President	651,130	7,225
Samoa	———	King	34,000	1,701
Santo Domingo	U. Heureaux	President	610,000	18,045
Servia	Alexander I	King	2,256,084	19,050
Siam	Chulalongkorn I	King	8,000,000	200,000
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger	President	409,276	119,139
Spain	Alfonso XIII	King	17,565,632	197,670
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II	King	6,825,067	297,321
Switzerland	E. Ruffy	President	2,917,754	15,976
Tonga	George II	King	17,500	374
Tunis	Sidi Ali	Bey	1,500,000	45,000
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	Sultan	27,694,600	1,147,587
United States	William McKinley	President	62,622,250	3,501,000
Uruguay	J. L. Cuestas	President	728,447	72,110
Venezuela	Gen. Andrade	President	2,323,527	593,943

* Dowager Empress rules.

Education in the United States, 1896-97.

POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

State or Territory.	Estimated Total Population in 1897.	Pupils Enrolled in Common Schools.	Per Cent. of Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Teachers Male.	Teachers Female.	Teachers Total.
United States	71,374,142	*14,652,492	20.53	10,089,620	131,386	271,947	403,333
North Atlantic Division	19,947,800	3,545,164	17.77	2,529,086	18,731	79,503	98,234
South Atlantic Division	9,732,882	2,070,287	21.27	1,274,579	20,423	26,130	46,553
South Central Division	12,844,600	2,724,946	21.22	1,840,001	32,011	28,464	60,475
North Central Division	24,933,500	5,587,456	22.41	3,928,779	53,994	122,499	176,493
Western Division	3,915,360	724,639	18.50	517,175	6,227	15,351	21,578
North Atlantic Division—							
Maine	657,300	132,139	20.10	96,571	†1,257	†5,470	6,727
New Hampshire	398,700	64,207	16.10	47,717	202	2,509	2,711
Vermont	333,000	65,349	19.62	50,465	346	2,035	2,381
Massachusetts	2,634,000	439,367	16.69	334,945	1,120	11,723	12,843
Rhode Island	395,700	62,337	15.75	49,224	198	1,619	1,817
Connecticut	840,100	143,921	17.14	101,063	†‡442	†‡3,630	†‡4,072
New York	6,851,000	1,203,199	17.56	820,254	5,461	28,924	34,385
New Jersey	1,768,000	294,880	16.67	191,776	804	5,065	5,869
Pennsylvania	6,070,000	1,139,765	18.78	837,071	8,901	18,528	27,429
South Atlantic Division—							
Delaware §	173,200	33,174	19.16	†22,693	†218	†622	840
Maryland	1,179,000	229,947	19.50	133,627	1,118	3,723	4,836
District of Columbia	277,782	42,995	15.50	33,313	147	924	1,071
Virginia	1,704,000	367,817	21.58	213,421	3,013	5,562	8,575
West Virginia ‡	849,300	215,665	25.40	141,081	3,828	2,626	6,454
North Carolina ‡	1,763,000	370,920	21.04	231,725	4,294	3,591	7,885
South Carolina	1,274,000	258,183	20.26	182,559	2,245	2,728	4,973
Georgia	‡2,015,000	446,171	22.14	246,688	†4,485	†4,776	9,261
Florida	497,600	105,415	21.19	69,477	1,080	1,578	2,658
South Central Division—							
Kentucky ‡	1,993,000	400,126	20.08	286,861	4,962	5,247	10,209
Tennessee ‡	1,877,000	481,585	25.66	338,176	5,121	4,014	9,135
Alabama	1,741,000	319,526	18.36	†213,000	†4,536	†2,587	7,123
Mississippi ‖	1,431,000	350,615	24.62	202,683	3,647	4,208	7,855
Louisiana	1,253,000	169,947	13.56	124,123	1,425	2,257	3,682
Texas ‡	2,979,000	616,568	20.70	440,249	6,815	6,402	13,217
Arkansas	1,290,000	316,270	24.53	195,509	4,670	2,511	7,181
Oklahoma	280,600	70,309	25.06	†39,400	835	1,238	2,073
North Central Division—							
Ohio	3,834,000	825,650	21.54	607,304	10,316	14,900	25,216
Indiana	2,244,000	551,073	24.58	402,747	7,115	7,937	15,052
Illinois	4,594,000	920,425	20.04	705,481	7,196	18,345	25,541
Michigan	2,246,000	491,812	21.90	†347,219	3,563	12,038	15,601
Wisconsin	2,072,000	426,565	20.59	273,958	2,502	9,875	12,377
Minnesota	1,700,000	371,889	21.88	235,497	2,445	8,793	11,238
Iowa	2,101,000	546,836	26.03	347,620	5,824	22,208	28,032
Missouri	3,036,000	673,152	22.17	490,431	5,972	8,966	14,938
North Dakota ‡	308,600	57,068	18.80	38,478	1,043	1,984	3,027
South Dakota ‡	342,900	89,001	25.96	†54,600	1,321	3,187	4,508
Nebraska	1,181,000	266,275	23.54	171,442	2,514	6,833	9,347
Kansas	1,329,000	367,690	27.67	254,002	4,183	7,433	11,616
Western Division—							
Montana	229,400	31,436	13.70	‡21,200	216	804	1,020
Wyoming ‡	99,700	11,582	11.62	†7,700	105	360	465
Colorado	564,800	100,880	17.86	†69,600	†780	†2,340	3,120
New Mexico	174,900	24,155	13.81	19,349	328	277	605
Arizona	80,650	13,361	16.57	10,439	116	238	354
Utah	260,700	69,228	26.55	48,315	484	693	1,177
Nevada	41,610	6,860	16.49	4,145	39	265	304
Idaho	138,100	31,883	23.09	22,645	298	495	793
Washington ‡	479,700	90,113	18.79	63,212	1,184	2,061	3,245
Oregon ‡	378,800	87,212	23.03	61,721	1,287	2,030	3,317
California	1,467,000	257,929	17.59	188,849	1,390	5,788	7,178

* Including 409,433 secondary students in public high schools. † Approximately.
‡ In 1896-96. § In 1891-92. ‖ In 1894-95.

Pension Statistics.

NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS, PENSIONERS, AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1861-1898.

Year Ended June 30.	Army and Navy Claims Allowed. Invalids.	Army and Navy Claims Allowed. Widows, Etc.	Total No. of Applications Filed.	Total No. of Claims Allowed.	Pensioners on the Roll and Amount Paid, with Cost of Disbursement. Invalids.	Widows, Etc.	Total.	Disbursements.
1861	....	....	....	....	4,337	4,299	8,636	$1,072,462.00
1862	413	49	2,487	462	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,385.00
1863	4,121	3,763	49,332	7,884	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,140.00
1864	17,041	22,446	53,599	39,487	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,564,617.00
1865	15,212	24,959	72,684	40,171	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153.00
1866	22,883	27,294	65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,996.00
1867	16,589	19,893	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,678	153,183	18,619,956.00
1868	9,460	19,461	20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,982.00
1869	7,292	15,904	26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.00
1870	5,721	12,500	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,812.00
1871	7,984	8,399	43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,324.00
1872	6,468	7,244	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,229	30,169,341.00
1873	6,551	4,073	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,290.00
1874	5,937	3,152	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,598,750.00
1875	5,760	4,736	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,683,117.00
1876	5,360	4,376	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,600.00
1877	7,282	3,861	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	222,104	28,580,157.00
1878	7,414	3,550	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415.00
1879	7,242	3,379	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,536.00
1880	10,176	4,455	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540.00
1881	21,394	3,920	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,539.00
1882	22,946	3,999	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,281.00
1883	32,014	5,303	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,973.00
1884	27,414	6,366	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,273,537.00
1885	27,580	7,743	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,698,707.00
1886	31,987	8,610	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270.00
1887	35,283	11,217	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486.85
1888	44,898	15,359	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,857	452,557	79,646,146.37
1889	36,830	11,924	81,220	51,912	351,484	178,941	489,725	88,275,113.28
1890	50,395	14,612	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,498,890.19
1891	41,381	11,914	363,799	156,486	536,821	139,339	676,160	118,548,959.71
1892	17,876	7,287	198,345	224,047	703,242	172,826	876,068	141,095,211.84
1893	10,223	7,295	119,361	121,630	759,706	206,306	966,012	158,155,342.51
1894	6,129	4,225	40,148	39,085	.....	.....	969,544	140,772,163.73
1895	5,415	3,627	37,060	39,185	.....	.....	970,524	140,959,076.37
1896	3,864	3,912	33,749	40,374	.....	.....	970,678	139,280,078.15
1897	3,726	4,612	39,847	50,101	.....	.....	976,014	139,949,717.35
1898	4,339	3,741	37,524	52,648	.....	.....	998,714	145,748,865.56
Total	583,463	324,663	2,222,940	1,579,314	.....	.....	.....	$2,283,213,737.63

Beginning with 1893, the total number of applications filed and the total number of claims allowed include army nurses and survivors and widows of Indian wars.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1898.

Amount disbursed at United States pension agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898:

Agencies.	Army Pensions.	Army Total.	Navy.	Grand Total.
Augusta	$3,064,511.06	$3,077,632.34	.....	$3,077,632.34
Boston	6,675,353.75	6,704,082.82	$827,392.41	7,531,475.23
Buffalo	6,639,158.26	6,667,622.20	.....	6,667,622.20
Chicago	10,357,776.91	10,398,490.83	743,541.94	11,137,032.77
Columbus	15,957,991.27	15,999,678.45	.....	15,999,678.45
Concord	3,000,437.96	3,014,148.90	.....	3,014,148.90
Des Moines	8,672,064.49	8,701,574.36	.....	8,701,574.36
Detroit	7,082,059.92	7,110,799.60	.....	7,110,799.60
Indianapolis	11,277,582.09	11,316,172.48	.....	11,316,172.48
Knoxville	8,056,291.41	8,082,496.80	.....	8,082,496.80
Louisville	4,328,249.52	4,344,184.41	.....	4,344,184.41
Milwaukee	7,628,068.52	7,655,288.49	.....	7,655,288.49
New York City	6,523,988.52	6,565,611.00	680,718.59	7,246,329.59
Philadelphia	7,808,948.06	7,837,462.24	518,779.32	8,356,241.56
Pittsburg	7,022,404.00	7,053,902.69	.....	7,053,902.69
San Francisco	3,458,333.86	3,474,241.46	167,390.51	3,641,631.97
Topeka	15,549,926.10	15,592,553.14	.....	15,592,553.14
Washington	7,724,984.06	8,433,990.45	786,110.13	9,220,100.58
Total	$140,824,029.73	$142,024,932.66	$3,723,932.90	$145,748,865.56

In addition to the above there was disbursed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, the following sum, chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897: Fees of examining surgeons, pensions, $223,363.41.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1885 TO 1897.

The British official "Statistical Abstract" gives the following statement of average price of articles of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom, deduced from the declared quantities and values:

Articles.			1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Alkali	Cwt.	s.	5.87	5.66	5.22	7.50	6.37	4.99	5.13	5.15
Animals—Horses	Each.	£	59.94	57.85	69.02	46.74	39.53	25.50	22.82	23.94
Arms, etc.—										
Fire-arms	"	s.	29.92	34.75	28.09	28.77	29.71	36.80	49.35	44.73
Gunpowder	Lb.	d.	5.98	6.46	6.15	5.87	6.08	5.41	5.69	5.43
Bags, empty	Doz.	s.	4.37	4.07	5.04	4.53	4.51	3.98	4.01	4.23
Beer and ale	Brl.	s.	75.34	76.14	74.93	73.28	72.78	70.42	68.79	68.88
Biscuits and bread	Cwt.	£	2.92	2.75	2.89	2.81	2.72	2.65	2.45	2.40
Bleaching materials	"	s.	6.73	7.51	7.39	6.90	8.30	7.09	6.84	6.35
Books, printed	"	£	9.64	8.81	8.35	7.99	7.68	6.80	6.67	6.42
Butter	"	s.	122.44	112.81	115.46	115.50	117.40	110.47	109.58	108.89
Candles of all sorts	Doz. lbs.	s.	6.14	4.66	4.40	4.75	4.45	3.96	3.64	3.26
Cement	Cwt.	s.	2.20	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.70	1.62	1.64	1.65
Cheese	"	s.	81.72	79.26	76.51	77.77	80.70	73.10	72.42	73.83
Clay, unmanufactured	Ton.	£	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.12	1.11	1.05
Coals, manufactured fuel, etc.	"	s.	8.95	8.32	10.21	12.16	9.90	9.33	8.85	8.95
Cordage and twine	Cwt.	s.	48.31	45.67	50.83	45.92	41.91	37.15	37.58	36.61
Corn—										
Wheat	"	s.	8.31	8.29	7.86	9.41	6.95	7.53	8.24	8.25
Wheat flour	"	s.	10.38	10.40	10.79	12.08	9.05	7.70	8.27	9.91
Cotton yarn and twist—										
Gray	Lb.	d.	11.58	10.88	10.64	10.47	10.13	8.46	9.48	9.06
Bleached and dyed	"	d.			13.42	13.21	12.38	10.88	11.31	11.31
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods—										
Unbleached	Yd.	d.	2.33	2.27	2.10	2.18	1.98	1.77	1.91	1.85
Bleached	"	d.			2.51	2.53	2.40	2.21	2.31	2.26
Printed	"	d.	3.47	3.17	2.76	2.88	2.77	2.53	2.58	2.60
Dyed or manufactured of dyed yarn	"	d.			3.32	3.58	3.42	3.30	3.36	3.39
Stockings and socks	Doz. pairs.	s.	6.00	5.13	5.47	5.22	4.91	5.42	5.80	4.34
Thread for sewing	Lb.	d.	37.74	35.06	37.37	43.22	41.82	31.87	29.89	30.18
Fish—Herrings	Brl.	s.	24.55	20.62	21.50	26.29	21.53	22.83	19.34	24.37
Glass—										
Plate, rough or silvered	Sq.ft.	s.	1.27	1.12	1.25	1.29	1.02	1.10	1.14	1.16
Flint	Cwt.	s.	42.51	48.64	45.40	44.37	51.71	45.50	45.00	47.38
Common bottles	"	s.	9.57	9.45	9.46	9.39	9.57	9.55	9.48	9.42
Of other sorts	"	s.	16.65	15.42	15.15	17.45	16.28	15.19	15.77	15.00
Grease, tallow, and animal fat	"	£	1.44	1.15	1.22	1.32	1.45	1.02	0.90	0.90
Hats of all sorts	Doz.	s.	21.34	19.06	19.53	18.84	18.49	18.08	18.68	19.61
Leather, tanned—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	£	9.25	8.79	9.18	9.16	9.46	8.95	9.27	8.82
Wrought—										
Boots and shoes	Doz. pairs.	s.	58.09	57.94	53.74	54.05	48.98	46.86	48.29	49.15
Linen and jute yarn—										
Linen yarn	Lb.	d.	14.26	13.77	14.62	14.52	14.84	13.60	13.53	12.75
Jute yarn	"	d.	2.13	2.32	2.88	2.47	2.44	2.46	2.44	2.43
Linen and jute manufactures—										
Linen manufactures—										
White or plain	Yd.	d.	6.35	6.07	5.57	5.42	5.37	4.68	5.01	4.95
Printed, checked, or dyed	"	d.	6.87	6.12	6.31	6.12	5.21	4.74	5.24	5.09
Sailcloth and sails	"	d.	10.88	11.01	11.05	10.71	10.65	10.29	10.09	10.26
Thread for sewing	Lb.	d.	30.63	29.74	31.29	30.04	28.88	26.38	26.42	26.87
Jute manufactures	Yd.	d.	2.13	2.02	2.47	2.14	2.13	2.04	2.12	2.16
Metals—										
Iron—										
Old	Ton.	£	3.07	2.86	2.95	3.19	2.82	2.60	2.66	2.72
Pig and puddled	"	s.	43.56	47.26	50.21	52.51	46.92	47.94	47.80	48.11
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod	"	£	6.13	5.50	6.44	6.74	6.25	5.93	6.14	6.48
Railroad—										
Rails (iron and steel)	"	£	5.54	4.40	4.61	5.03	4.16	3.83	4.46	4.61
Other sorts	"	£	5.30	5.10	5.54	7.16	6.10	5.58	5.81	5.87
Wire (except telegraph) of iron and steel, etc.	"	£	12.51	13.58	14.89	16.93	17.48	16.84	16.11	16.86
Sheets, not galvanized, and plates*	"	£	8.13	9.06	9.20	8.41	9.69	8.53	7.44	8.24
Sheets, galvanized	"	£	13.41	11.75	13.63	14.09	12.27	11.03	11.63	11.27
Hoops	"	£	6.69	6.06	6.75	7.28	6.90	6.37	6.59	6.91
Tinned plates	"	£	14.84	13.56	14.00	15.98	13.16	11.58	11.37	11.20

* Prior to 1895, iron black plates were included with sheets (not galvanized), etc., and steel black plates with steel sheets. The price of iron sheets (not galvanized), etc., including black plates, was, in 1895, £8.65 per ton, against £7.50 in 1896, and of steel sheets, including black plates, £7.20 per ton, against £7.09 in 1896.

Prices in Great Britain, 1885 to 1897—Continued.

Articles.			1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cast or wrought, etc.—										
Tubes and pipes, wrought	Ton.	£	13.38	12.92	16.96	18.04	15.42	14.54	14.95	15.64
Other sorts	"	£	11.32	10.94	11.05	12.55	13.11	12.58	12.43	12.48
Steel—										
Cast in ingots or blooms	"	£	5.05	4.01	4.50	4.58	4.54	4.59	4.14	4.76
Bars of all kinds	"	£	22.01	18.06	15.33	16.06	14.17	13.68	12.50	12.52
Sheets*	"	£	12.52	8.80	9.15	9.09	7.25	6.46	6.26	6.39
Manufactures of steel, etc	"	£	31.43	29.93	30.27	34.77	25.88	26.59	25.33	24.48
Copper—										
Unwrought—										
Ingots, cakes, etc.	Cwt.	£	2.40	2.26	2.36	2.78	2.41	2.28	2.44	2.57
Wrought or partly wrought—										
Yellow metal	"	£	2.32	2.06	2.67	2.80	2.34	2.11	2.29	2.40
Of other sorts	"	£	2.92	2.58	3.01	3.33	2.80	2.69	2.90	3.08
Brass of all sorts	"	£	3.96	3.75	4.51	4.53	3.98	3.91	4.12	4.37
Lead—Pig, sheet, and pipe	Ton.	£	12.25	13.75	14.56	14.15	11.31	11.83	12.70	13.37
Tin, unwrought	Cwt.	£	4.43	5.48	4.81	4.76	4.50	3.38	3.21	3.25
Zinc, wrought and unwrought	"	s.	13.28	13.91	15.63	21.07	16.31	13.20	14.18	15.71
				£-ton.	£-ton.	£-ton.	£-ton.	£-ton.	£-ton.	£-ton.
Oil—Seed	Gall.	s.	1.85	20.87	21.72	21.80	21.73	20.15	18.64	17.01
Oil and floor cloth	Sq. yd.	d.	13.08	11.92	11.43	10.17	9.67	9.17	9.78	10.22
Paper and pasteboard—										
Writing or printing and envelopes	Cwt.	s.	41.74	35.90	35.51	33.82	31.09	30.50	30.06	29.65
Unenumerated (except hangings)	"	s.	30.86	31.08	31.15	31.23	31 94	30.85	27.98	27.51
Pictures	Each.	£	20.73	22.61	18.61	21.63	24.80	31.05	27.00	26.42
Potatoes	Cwt.	s.	*	*	*	*	3.84	4.14	3.48	2.96
Rags and other materials for paper	Ton.	£	8.50	7.74	8.04	7.15	6.92	5.96	5.42	5.20
Salt	"	s.	14.59	12.82	16.15	17.77	15.86	14.75	14.23	13.95
Silk, thrown, twist, or yarn	Lb.	s.	18.24	15.39	13.32	9.92	9.76	8.43	6.73	7.61
Silk manufactures—broad piece goods	Yd.	s.	3.72	4.15	3.07	2.30	2.12	1.99	1.91	1.90
Slates	Hund.	s.	10.66	10.70	10.47	10.81	10.52	11.70	12.55	13.32
Soap	Cwt.	s.	23.50	19.98	20.41	21.79	21.29	20.78	20.73	20.61
Spirits, British	Gall.	s.	6.32	6.70	7.01	6.69	7.02	7.51	7.68	7.93
Sugar, refined	Cwt.	s.	15.33	13.19	16.14	14.39	16.09	11.88	12.01	10.88
Wool—										
Sheep and lambs'	Lb.	d.	9.55	11.25	10.70	10.11	9.48	9.51	9.55	9.19
Flocks and ragwool	"	d.	5.73	4.89	5.50	6.17	5.66	5.53	5.44	5.55
Noils	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	15.46	13.79	12.09	12.33	11.91
Combed or carded and tops	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	17.07	15.86	15.70	15.30	14.05
Woollen and worsted yarn	"	d.	24.19	23.73	22.97	22.65	21.71	21.11	21.81	20.85
Woollen and worsted manufactures—										
Cloths, etc	Yd.	d.	40.23	40.04	40.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woollen tissues—										
Heavy broad, all wool	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	55.99	57.13	49.80	49.80	51.03
" mixed	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	23.08	23.86	22.29	22.96	22.41
Heavy narrow, all wool	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	37.04	35.57	35.38	33.15	32.30
" mixed	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	19.17	19.23	19.46	17.00	17.78
Light broad, all wool	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	32.08	31.25	28.75	30.54	27.85
" mixed	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	14.50	15.17	16.08	15.52	16.10
Light narrow, all wool	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	17.32	18.36	15.81	14.70	15.06
" mixed	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	8.18	9.00	9.73	9.07	8.97
Worsted tissues—										
Coatings, broad, all wool	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	49.70	44.11	39.34	42.28	40.92
" mixed	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	34.31	29.31	28.54	26.70	26.22
Coatings, narrow, all wool	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	40.71	40.55	39.19	35.70	30.08
" mixed	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	31.24	27.37	24.77	24.83	24.40
Flannels	"	d.	9.47	9.14	8.73	8.54	8.38	7.78	7.77	8.02
Stuffs, etc	"	d.	9.35	8.87	8.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worsted stuffs, all wool	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	11.72	11.06	11.80	12.12	11.65
" mixed	"	d.	.....	.....	.....	8.20	8.45	8.35	9.13	8.58
Carpets, etc	"	d.	25.74	24.26	25.24	24.84	24.78	24.73	25.46	25.04
Yarn—Alpaca, mohair, etc	Lb.	d.	23.58	21.29	21.21	20.06	22.33	25.52	25.71	25.40

California Fruit Crops.

(Compiled from the San Francisco "Fruit Grower.")

Fruit Shipments, Tons (2,000 Lbs.).

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Fresh fruit	89,788	66,284	57,650	72,625
Citrus "	59,063	115,829	99,175	95,676
Cured "	51,750	61,327	48,575	88,445
Canned "	58,062	31,298	45,572	73,470
Raisins	47,056	46,389	34,438	39,051
Nuts	3,951	3,234	4,975	5,810
Totals	304,670	324,360	290,385	375,077

Deciduous Fresh Fruit, Overland Shipments.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890	74,646,000	1894	179,567,000
1891	98,680,000	1895	132,587,000
1892	111,689,000	1896	115,300,000
1893	159,900,000	1897	145,250,000

Itemized Shipments (in Carloads).

Destination.	1895.	1896.	1897.
New York	862	1,055	1,482
Chicago	1,473	1.007	1,246
Boston	279	471	595
Philadelphia	82	90	214
Minneapolis	124	147	180
Omaha	176	85	166
St. Paul	109	91	120
Montreal	44	81	98
Denver	148	136	98
Kansas City	91	81	84
New Orleans	75	85	81
St. Louis	78	68	60
Milwaukee	42	32	52
Pittsburg	26	25	40
Cleveland	29	10	37
Cincinnati	15	2	20
Baltimore	37	5	16
Buffalo	15	7	15
Other points	863	599	719
Totals	4,568	4,047	5,323

Cured Fruit Output, in Tons (2,000 Lbs.).

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Prunes	22,375	32,250	27,600	48,390
Peaches	15,270	12,250	8,230	13,575
Pears	3,265	2,700	4,825	3,175
Apricots	14,375	5,325	3,370	15,062
D'd grapes	2,250	2,125	1,345	1,725
Apples	2,925	2,280	1,175	2,625
Figs	770	1,375	1,080	1,625
Plums	1,380	2,250	1,050	1,625
Nectarines	625	675	313	142
Totals	63,235	61,230	48,988	88,445

Oranges and Lemons, Overland Shipments.

Year.	Cars.	Boxes.
1895-96	7,745	2,323,500
1896-97	7,350	2,469,600
1897-98	15,400	5,174,400

Prune Output.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890	16,000,000	1894	44,750,000
1891	27,500,000	1895	64,750,000
1892	22,500,000	1896	55,200,000
1893	32,180,000	1897	97,780,000

Almond and Walnut Crop.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1891	2,624,000	1895	6,470,000
1892	4,016,000	1896	11,440,000
1893	3,586,000	1897	12,720,000
1894	7,980,000		

Raisin Crop.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890	38,000,000	1894	108,000,000
1891	52,000,000	1895	91,360,000
1892	57,000,000	1896	68,250,000
1893	85,000,000	1897	98,704,000

In the following table is shown the California pack by varieties:

Pack by Varieties.

Variety.	In Cases 1896.	In Cases 1897.
Apples	5,987	7,421
Apricots	308,015	317,406
Cherries, black	19,786	32,331
Cherries, white	45,092	110,170
Currants	4,152	5,697
Grapes	29,953	32,206
Nectarines	2,675	1,369
Pears, Bartlett	268,637	329,794
Pears	67,314	11,500
Peaches	617,425	738,794
Plums	105,067	122,630
Quinces	4,069	6,199
Strawberries	5,745	8,166
Raspberries	3,605	3,810
Blackberries	14,920	20,976
Gooseberries	3,974	4,809
Total table fruits	1,506,385	1,758,280
Pie fruits	31,430	27,883
Gallon fruits	64,630	118,408
Jams and jellies	52,743	43,416
Total fruits	1,655,188	1,942,982
Tomatoes	378,673	318,553
Peas	49,326	26,796
Asparagus	45,948	72,048
Beans	2,110	9,760
Grand total pack	2,131,245	2,370,139

The Total Fruit Pack since 1890.

Year.	Cases. 24 2½-lb. Tins.	Year.	Cases. 24 2½-lb. Tins.
1890	1,495,300	1894	1,528,815
1891	1,571,200	1895	1,639,807
1892	1,602,370	1896	1,602,446
1893	1,001,640	1897	1,942,982

Wine and Brandy Production.

Wine.

Year.	Gallons.
1890	17,500,000
1891	20,000,000
1892	15,000,000
1893	24,700,000
1894	16,000,000
1895	14,000,000
1896	12,500,000
1897	24,000,000

Brandy.

Fiscal Year.	Proof Gallons
1889-90	1,072,95[illegible]
1890-91	1,245,60[illegible]
1891-92	1,475,52[illegible]
1892-93	2,209,61[illegible]
1893-94	2,007,967
1894-95	2,000,005
1895-96	1,000,000
1896-97	1,120,000
1897-98	1,442,460

Prices in Germany.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES AT PRINCIPAL CITIES OF PRODUCTION, 1891 TO 1895.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 547.)

Production of Spirits in United States.

(From Internal Revenue Report.)

Year ending June 30.	Fermented Liquors. Barrels. *	Bourbon Whisky. Gallons.	Rye Whisky. Gallons.	Alcohol. Gallons.	Cologne Spirits. Gallons.	† Fruit Brandy. Gallons.	Total Distilled Spirits. Gallons.
1870.....	6,574,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,560,929
1880.....	13,347,111	15,414,148	6,341,991	21,631,009	20,657,975	129,086	91,378,417
1890.....	27,561,944	32,474,784	13,355,577	11,354,448	34,022,619	1,137,649	111,101,738
1891.....	30,497,209	29,931,415	14,345,389	12,260,821	35,356,126	1,223,725	117,767,191
1892.....	31,856,626	29,017,797	13,436,827	14,490,987	37,690,335	2,044,893	118,436,306
1893.....	34,591,179	40,835,873	16,702,240	12,250,380	37,577,052	1,250,276	131,010,330
1894.....	33,362,373	15,518,349	10,026,544	10,570,070	35,377,115	1,330,289	92,153,551
1895.....	33,589,784	18,717,153	12,321,543	8,819,923	21,062,216	915,667	81,909,771
1896.....	35,859,250	16,935,862	9,153,067	9,960,301	25,504,738	1,301,188	86,588,793
1897.....	34,462,822	6,113,726	4,269,220	9,503,353	16,877,306	620,357	62,465,648
1898.....	37,493,306	13,439,459	8,818,240	11,672,795	20,613,205	924,338	81,086,531

United States Post-Office Statistics.

Year ending June 30.	Post-Offices.	Miles of Post Routes.	Revenue.	Cost of Transportation— Domestic.	Cost of Transportation— Foreign.	Total Expenditure.	Miles Transported by Railroads.
1870.....	28,492	231,232	$19,772,221	$13,129,640	$1,115,333	$23,998,838	47,551,970
1880.....	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	20,857,802	199,809	36,452,804	96,497,463
1890.....	62,401	427,990	60,882,097	34,116,243	563,630	65,930,717	215,715,680
1891.....	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	37,547,405	620,986	71,662,463	228,719,900
1892.....	67,119	447,591	70,930,476	39,082,919	774,016	76,323,762	230,731,509
1893.....	68,408	453,833	75,896,963	41,179,555	1,097,867	81,074,104	252,750,574
1894.....	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	45,375,350	1,239,302	84,324,414	264,717,365
1895.....	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	46,336,326	1,173,561	86,790,172	267,117,737
1896.....	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	38,504,411	1,528,447	90,932,669	268,806,324
1897.....	71,022	470,032	82,685,463	40,010,423	1,783,515	94,077,242	273,190,356
1898.....	73,570	480,462	89,012,618	.....	.....	98,033,523	.....

United States Patent-Office Statistics.

Calendar Year.	Applications.	Caveats Filed.	Patents and Reissues.	Cash Received.	Cash Expended.
1850.....	2,193	602	998	$86,925	$80,100
1860.....	7,653	1,084	4,778	256,352	252,820
1870.....	19,171	3,273	13,333	669,456	557,149
1880.....	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685	538,865
1890.....	41,048	2,311	26,292	1,340,872	1,082,576
1891.....	40,542	2,408	23,244	1,271,285	1,139,713
1892.....	40,753	2,290	23,559	1,286,331	1,110,731
1893.....	38,473	2,247	23,769	1,242,871	1,141,038
1894.....	38,439	2,286	20,867	1,187,439	1,100,047
1895.....	40,680	2,415	22,057	1,245,246	1,106,389
1896.....	43,982	2,271	23,373	1,324,059	1,113,414
1897.....	45,661	2,176	23,794	1,375,642	1,122,843

British Patents.

The number of patents issued in the United Kingdom between 1881 and 1897 shows the following extraordinary rate of increase:

In 1881.....	3,950	In 1887.....	9,226	In 1893.....	11,530
" 1882.....	4,337	" 1888.....	9,309	" 1894.....	11,699
" 1883.....	3,962	" 1889.....	10,081	" 1895.....	12,191
" 1884.....	2,345	" 1890.....	10,646	" 1896.....	12,473
" 1885.....	9,308	" 1891.....	10,643	" 1897.....	14,210
" 1886.....	8,923	" 1892.....	11,164		

* Of not more than 31 gallons.

† Grape brandy exclusively to 1888, inclusive; apple, peach, and grape brandies to June 3, 1896; apple, peach, grape, pear, pineapple, orange, apricot, berry, and prune brandies since that date.

MERCANTILE FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement of mercantile failures is from "Bradstreet's" annual report. It is proper to explain that only those business embarrassments are included as failures in which total liabilities are in excess of actual assets, except in the case of banks, the suspension of payment by which during business hours is regarded as a failure:

	No. Failures.	Per Cent. Inc. or Dec.	Actual Assets.	Total. Liabilities.	P. C. Assets to Liabil's.
1898	11,638	11.2 Dec.	72,900,000	141,100,000	52.1
1897	13,099	13.3 Dec.	$85,681,000	$156,166,000	54.4
1896	15,112	16.1 Inc.	148,200,000	247,000,000	59.9
1895	13,013	2.2 Inc.	88,100,000	158,800,500	55.4
1894	12,721	18.3 Dec.	79,700,000	149,500,000	53.0
1893	15,560	51.5 Inc.	262,400,000	402,400,000	65.0
1892	10,270	17.1 Dec.	54,700,000	108,500,000	50.0
1891	12,394	16.2 Inc.	102,800,000	193,100,000	53.0
1890	10,673	9.0 Dec.	92,700,000	175,000,000	53.0
1889	11,719	10.7 Inc.	70,500,000	140,700,000	50.0
1888	10,587	9.7 Inc.	61,900,000	120,200,000	52.0
1887	9,740	7.8 Dec.	64,600,000	130,600,000	50.0
1886	10,568	4.9 Dec.	55,800,000	113,600,000	49.0
1885	11,116	4½ Dec.	55,200,000	119,100,000	46.0
1884	11,620	13.0 Inc.	134,600,000	248,700,000	54.0
1883	10,299	34.0 Inc.	90,800,000	175,900,000	52.0
1882	7,635	28.0 Inc.	47,400,000	93,200,000	51.0
1881	5,929	.....	35,900,000	76,000,000	47.0

MERCANTILE FAILURES IN EACH GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND IN CANADA.

	Number of Failures						
	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Eastern States	2,204	2,082	1,837	1,686	1,784	2,139	1,659
Middle States	3,224	3,034	3,794	3,062	3,018	3,415	2,515
Southern States	1,602	3,393	2,456	2,185	2,202	2,419	1,915
Western States	2,702	1,055	4,016	3,218	2,885	4,371	2,035
Northwestern States	700	2,009	1,458	1,324	1,247	1,630	983
Pacific States	971	1,251	1,298	1,180	1,182	1,202	991
Territories	235	275	253	338	403	384	172
Totals United States	11,638	13,099	15,112	13,013	12,721	15,560	10,270
N. Y. City, Man. and Bronx only	608	649	888	577	642	815	778
Canada and Newfoundland	1,470	1,927	2,205	1,923	1,873	1,781	1,682

	Actual Assets						
	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Eastern States	$15,453,833	$14,525,210	$10,874,826	$9,020,244	$7,826,381	$23,867,874	$6,057,759
Middle States	30,912,829	23,502,550	37,954,346	25,752,819	26,421,055	74,119,915	12,710,210
Southern States	7,133,749	20,748,226	22,347,560	14,181,409	11,623,102	24,780,822	10,929,161
Western States	13,599,207	10,420,343	53,094,492	20,246,957	18,132,474	81,003,224	14,984,987
Northwestern States	2,701,606	11,395,136	17,853,450	11,795,778	8,824,874	42,628,251	5,605,899
Pacific States	2,639,671	4,292,231	4,864,432	6,158,540	5,719,986	13,505,493	3,603,425
Territories	523,281	597,250	1,308,150	959,683	1,207,245	2,511,953	982,665
Totals United States	$72,964,176	$85,680,946	$148,297,256	$88,115,530	$79,755,067	$262,417,532	$54,774,106
N. Y. C., Man. & Bronx only	17,069,872	7,420,961	13,950,680	7,535,725	9,719,620	35,439,412	3,580,550
Canada and Newfoundland	4,194,927	5,224,897	6,793,257	6,299,177	11,947,253	7,388,692	4,848,095

	General Liabilities						
	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Eastern States	$33,331,178	$30,592,691	$24,855,138	$19,914,153	$18,790,018	$45,465,110	$16,278,733
Middle States	60,054,713	46,808,468	74,335,718	51,239,432	51,493,787	124,381,173	29,836,707
Southern States	11,708,221	33,499,357	36,312,587	24,811,939	21,285,698	38,478,231	18,167,705
Western States	23,635,681	15,661,660	74,602,873	32,727,634	30,138,654	109,485,547	26,048,290
Northwestern States	5,561,475	19,976,293	25,931,329	19,216,225	15,201,215	62,375,448	10,013,973
Pacific States	5,896,500	8,586,482	8,709,632	9,211,208	10,608,257	18,268,459	6,858,457
Territories	949,347	1,041,422	2,305,066	1,721,854	2,077,805	3,973,850	1,391,383
Totals United States	$141,137,115	$156,166,373	$247,052,343	$158,842,445	$149,595,434	$402,427,818	$108,595,248
N. Y. City, Manhattan and Bronx only	31,021,980	13,776,136	30,126,087	18,100,379	20,368,813	58,599,328	10,593,254
Canada & Newfoundland	9,825,554	13,219,379	16,369,576	15,793,559	23,985,283	15,690,404	11,603,210

To Dun's Agency we are indebted for the valuable classification of failures among manufacturers and traders in detail:

FAILURES BY BRANCHES OF BUSINESS—FOUR YEARS.

	Number				Liabilities				Average			
Manufacturers.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Iron, foundries, and nails	55	180	114	200	$2,106,189	$5,945,834	$5,071,160	$4,114,284	$38,294	$35,054	$44,483	$19,685
Machinery and tools	216	177	139	83	7,286,389	4,714,317	5,753,385	3,366,025	33,733	26,635	41,390	40,554
Woolens, carpets, and knit goods	46	39	85	36	6,428,700	1,491,860	8,364,198	2,299,826	139,754	38,253	98,402	63,884
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	26	59	67	48	2,016,573	9,800,716	2,649,339	1,315,276	77,560	166,114	39,542	27,401
Lumber, carpenters, and coopers	362	388	493	298	6,334,445	7,404,090	16,314,532	6,084,275	17,498	19,063	33,092	20,417
Clothing and millinery	236	269	354	305	2,426,944	2,482,646	4,508,218	4,743,066	10,282	9,229	12,989	15,518
Hats, gloves, and furs	34	59	55	69	505,210	701,654	1,091,602	1,903,053	14,859	11,892	19,847	27,580
Chemicals, drugs, and paints	66	78	102	108	2,833,356	820,077	2,653,116	1,707,023	42,929	10,514	26,010	15,805
Printing and engraving	161	182	214	113	2,264,097	3,215,839	3,535,445	1,790,837	14,063	17,669	16,520	15,848
Milling and bakers	135	150	185	136	1,119,564	2,869,476	4,021,012	1,866,635	8,293	19,129	21,735	13,725
Leather, shoes, and harness	138	179	180	145	3,596,450	3,524,740	4,527,785	1,702,986	26,061	19,691	25,154	11,744
Liquors and tobacco	101	151	158	141	1,850,818	4,536,440	8,286,328	7,091,841	18,325	30,043	52,445	50,296
Glass, earthenware, and bricks	75	71	80	66	1,406,080	1,985,207	2,055,595	1,572,272	18,745	27,960	25,694	23,822
All other	764	866	1,192	878	17,369,546	18,372,192	29,542,136	34,362,674	22,735	21,180	24,775	39,137
Total manufacturing	2,415	2,776	3,418	2,635	$57,544,361	$67,865,088	$98,463,851	$73,920,073	$23,828	$24,447	$28,808	$28,053
Traders.												
General stores	1,505	1,550	1,710	1,669	$8,521,361	$9,230,723	$12,401,826	$13,247,339	$5,662	$5,955	$7,252	$7,937
Groceries, meats, and fish	2,414	2,256	2,395	2,188	8,571,531	7,731,450	10,810,193	8,144,909	3,551	3,427	4,513	3,722
Hotels and restaurants	349	428	387	349	2,379,338	2,818,765	3,190,199	3,532,782	6,818	6,586	8,243	10,122
Liquors and tobacco	936	942	975	903	3,580,965	5,113,066	6,427,830	6,013,949	3,826	5,428	6,592	6,659
Clothing and furnishing	743	845	901	947	6,468,753	7,318,526	11,796,981	9,750,400	8,708	8,661	13,093	10,295
Dry goods and carpets	545	675	818	657	7,699,569	10,052,440	18,730,995	12,239,709	14,128	14,892	22,898	18,629
Shoes, rubbers, and trunks	480	522	572	561	4,050,041	4,584,784	7,559,849	4,083,184	8,438	8,618	13,216	7,278
Furniture and crockery	275	333	329	178	2,285,886	2,981,179	3,880,691	2,076,534	8,312	8,952	11,795	11,665
Hardware, stoves, and tools	343	489	618	498	3,041,725	4,923,343	5,131,504	4,017,327	8,868	10,067	8,303	8,066
Drugs and paints	436	517	571	442	1,826,759	2,383,381	3,121,052	3,015,808	4,190	4,610	5,465	6,823
Jewelry and clocks	162	213	294	239	1,327,396	2,707,043	3,600,276	2,506,672	8,194	12,712	12,245	10,488
Books and papers	98	156	164	195	679,118	1,261,691	1,611,060	1,308,964	6,929	8,088	9,823	6,712
Hats, furs, and gloves	52	66	77	87	1,495,629	606,664	909,203	1,454,736	28,762	9,192	11,807	16 721
All other	1,107	1,292	1,541	1,468	9,989,981	12,786,853	19,874,925	21,314,109	9,024	9,897	12,897	14,519
Total trading	9,445	10,294	11,352	10,381	$61,918,052	$74,499,908	$109,046,620	$92,706,422	$6,556	$7,237	$9,606	$8,930
Brokers and transporters	326	281	318	181	11,200,486	11,967,075	18,586,363	6,569,565	34,357	42,587	58,448	36,295
Total commercial	12,186	13,351	15,088	13,197	$130,662,899	$154,332,071	$226,096,834	$173,196,060	$10,722	$11,559	$14,322	$13,123
Banking	80	171	198	132	18,395,094	28,249,700	50,718,915	20,710,210	229,938	165,203	256,156	156,896

NOTE.—Iron, woolens, and cottons include all the branches of those manufactures; machinery includes implements and tools; lumber includes saw, planing, sash, and door mills, carpenters and coopers; clothing includes millinery and furnishings; hats include furs and gloves; chemicals include drugs, fertilizers, paints, and oils; printing and books include engraving and maps; milling includes baking; leather and shoes include makers of harness, saddlery, trunks, and rubber goods; liquors include tobacco, wines, brewers, and beer; glass includes earthenware, pottery, brick, lime, and cement; groceries include meats and fish; hotels include restaurants; dry goods include carpets and curtains; furniture includes crockery; hardware includes stoves and tools, and jewelry includes clocks and watches. Brokers include all real estate, note, insurance, or produce dealers whose main business is not the handling of actual products, and transporters include all except incorporated railway companies. Under banking are included mortgage, loan, and all similar fiduciary concerns.

The Corn and Tomato Packs, by States.

Corn Pack.

The pack in 1898 and 1897 is as follows:

	Cases 2 Doz. Tins Each. 1898.	1897.
Maine	915,090	589,000
Maryland and Virginia	380,180	290,780
New York	1,410,569	826,300
Illinois	624,500	402,300
Indiana	82,758	75,800
Iowa	471,200	321,700
Ohio	156,066	217,580
Nebraska	54,900	20,439
Kansas	10,250	11,705
Missouri	29,550	18,700
Minnesota	29,000	.....
Pennsylvania	29,000	36,150
Delaware	36,400	.....
Other States	44,350	6,450
Total United States	2,264,813	2,786,904
Canada	133,750	121,836
Total U. States & Canada	4,398,563	2,908,740

The pack of corn in 1898 compares with the output of previous years as follows:

Year.	Cases 2 Doz. Tins Each.	Year.	Cases 2 Doz. Tins Each.
1898	4,398,563	1893	4,301,451
1897	2,908,740	1892	3,351,079
1896	2,676,515	1891	2,889,153
1895	3,121,164	1890	1,588,860
1894	3,414,806	1889	1,760,300

Total ten years	30,410,633
Average per year	3,041,063
Average per year 1894-98	3,308,958
Average per year 1896-98	3,327,939

Tomato Pack.

The pack in 1898 and 1897 is as follows:

	Cases 2 Doz. Tins Each. 1898.	1897.
Maryland	1,918,872	1,381,989
New Jersey	810,219	519,813
Indiana	1,020,445	587,579
California	299,408	305,769
Delaware	450,409	208,642
Ohio	210,755	152,800
Missouri	146,844	180,774
New York	162,354	93,610
Illinois	75,561	85,000
Iowa	134,250	119,505
Virginia, including W. Va.	136,298	119,517
Kansas	16,805	33,988
Michigan	41,585	21,334
Colorado	45,152	67,125
Kentucky	27,600	23,600
Connecticut	9,720	.....
Wisconsin	31,258	2,750
Nebraska	21,600	9,800
Pennsylvania	42,216	16,900
Arkansas	1,000	9,700
Utah	18,000	34,300
Other States	31,903	9,360
Total United States	5,652,249	3,964,355
Canada	145,557	185,086
Total U. S. and Canada	5,797,806	4,149,441

The total pack compares with the output of previous years as follows:

Year.	Cases of 2 Doz. Tins Each.	Year.	Cases of 2 Doz. Tins Each.
1898	5,797,806	1893	4,635,188
1897	4,149,441	1892	3,366,792
1896	3,541,188	1891	3,405,365
1895	4,194,780	1890	3,166,177
1894	6,586,979	1889	2,976,765

Total for ten years	41,820,476
Average per year	4,182,047
Average per year 1895-1898	4,496,145

Salmon Pack and California Hop Crop.

Comparative Table of Salmon Packs.

Year.	Columbia River.	Outside Rivers.	British Columbia.	Alaska.
1890	433,500	101,123	409,464	688,332
1891	372,750	82,447	314,896	789,294
1892	502,850	129,000	228,470	480,000
1893	385,700	103,500	590,229	687,120
1894	511,000	132,340	562,371	678,500
1895	634,900	308,100	551,068	607,048
1896	501,200	335,872	588,794	874,596
1897	518,200	642,150	1,021,319	939,448

The California Hop Crop.

Year.	Bales.
1886	28,000
1887	34,000
1888	35,000
1889	35,000
1890	28,000
1891	36,000
1892	39,000
1893	51,000
1894	67,000
1895	52,000
1896	35,000

NAVAL EXPENDITURE AND MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

The following return has been issued by the British Government, showing aggregate naval expenditure on seagoing force; aggregate revenue; aggregate tonnage of mercantile marine; annual clearances of shipping in the foreign trade; annual clearances of shipping in the coasting trade; annual value of imports by sea, including bullion and specie and transshipment trade; and annual value of exports by sea, including bullion and specie and transshipment trade, of various countries, including British self-governing colonies, for the year 1897:

Countries.	Aggregate Naval Expenditure on Seagoing Force. £	Aggregate Revenue. £	Aggregate Tonnage of Mercantile Marine. Tons.	Annual Clearances of Shipping in the Foreign Trade. Tons.	Annual Clearances of Shipping in the Coasting Trade. Tons.	Annual Value of Imports by Sea, Including Bullion & Specie & Transshipment Trade. £	Annual Value of Exports by Sea, Including Bullion & Specie & Transshipment Trade. £
British Empire.							
United Kingdom	23,886,177 (1896-97)	106,614,000 (Year ended 31st March, 1898)	8,953,171 (1897)	45,275,634 (1897)	49,417,222 (1897)	510,622,000 (1897)	354,516,000 (1897)
India	298,229 (1896-97)	56,673,948 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)	49,231 (1897)	3,814,596 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)	12,738,816 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)	53,698,916 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)	65,579,875 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)
Self-gov'g Colon's.							
Australasian—							
New S. Wales	46,934 (1896-97)	9,287,000 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	121,595 (1897)	3,412,554 (1897)	No returns.	17,813,058 (1897)	19,252,453 (1897)
Victoria	61,637 (1896-97)	6,630,217 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	96,374 (1897)	2,428,182 (1897)	707,067 (1897)	14,249,623 (1897)	16,031,262 (1897)
So'th Australia (except Nor. Territory)	16,780 (1896-97)	2,611,434 (1897)	51,580 (1896)	1,785,673 (1897)	No returns.	4,970,996 (1897)	6,104,453 (1897)
Nor. Territ'y		71,242 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	184 (1897)	93,738 (1897)	No returns.	150,701 (1897)	142,335 (1897)
West. Austra'a.	3,010 (1896-97)	2,843,775 (1897)	9,710 (1897)	1,181,072 (1897)	No returns.	6,831,266 (1897)	3,940,098 (1897)
Tasmania	4,781 (1896-97)	845,020 (1897)	14,376 (1897)	441,538 (1896)	No returns.	1,367,608 (1897)	1,744,461 (1897)
New Zealand	20,772 (1896-97)	4,815,809 (Year ended) 31st March, 1897)	87,837 (1897)	675,333 (1897)	5,446,149 (1897)	8,055,223 (1897)	10,016,993 (1897)
Queensland	21,542 (1896-97)	3,613,150 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	22,758 (1897)	559,290 (1897)	3,583,524 (1897)	5,230,094 (1897)	7,896,470 (1897)
African—							
Natal	.....	2,213,074 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	3,654 (1897)	1,248,073 (1897)	No returns.	6,001,969 (1897)	1,579,538 (1897)
C. of G. Hope	.....	7,257,700 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	1,929 (1897)	2,709,795 (1897)	3,723,409 (1897)	17,997,789 (1897)	21,660,210 (1897)
American—							
D'n of Canada	.....	7,773,242 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	708,154 (1897)	5,919,547 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	12,828,243 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	22,868,634 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	28,345,942 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)
Newfoundland	.....	330,984 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	106,118 (1897)	368,029 (Year ended 30th June, 1896)	No returns.	1,220,296 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	1,012,148 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)
France	10,620,539 (1897)	138,575,000 (1897)	920,871 (1897)	15,898,635 (1897)	7,055,886 (1896)	147,908,000 (1897)	130,796,000 (1897)
Russian Empire	5,990,217 (1897)	141,397,000 (1897)	577,207 (1896)	9,063,695 (1897)	14,082,081 (1896)	29,082,000 (1896)	43,791,000 (1896)

Countries.	Aggregate Naval Expenditure on Seagoing Force. £	Aggregate Revenue. £	Aggregate Tonnage of Mercantile Marine. Tons.	Annual Clearances of Shipping in the Foreign Trade. Tons.	Annual Clearances of Shipping in the Coasting Trade. Tons.	Annual Value of Imports by Sea, Including Bullion & Specie & Transshipment Trade. £	Annual Value of Exports by Sea, Including Bullion & Specie & Transshipment Trade. £
Germany	5,806,577 (1897)	64,773,000 (1897-98)	1,487,577 (1896)	11,943,309 (1896)	3,469,352 (1896)	249,575,000 (1897)	197,785,000 (1897)
Italy	3,973,452 (1896-97)	70,917,000 (1897)	786,644 (1897)	8,614,283 (1896)	18,063,669 (1896)	33,969,000 (1897)	25,403,000 (1897)
Spain	937,336 (1896-97)	30,951,000 (1896-97)	756,305 (1896)	13,866,780 (1896)	11,143,245 (1896)	29,996,000 (1896)	36,114,000 (1896)
Austria-Hungary	1,165,105 (1897)	Austria. 57,901,000 (1897) Hungary. 46,414,000 (1897)	Austria. 155,120 (1896) Hungary. 62,872 (1897)	11,336,990 (1896)	.....	12,519,000 (1897)	8,238,000 (1897)
Netherlands	1,298,608 (1897)	10,174,000 (1897)	296,081 (1897)	8,384,189 (1897)	.....	Tons. 9,701,000 (1896)	Tons. 2,037,000 (1896)
Portugal	641,959 (1896-97)	11,182,000 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	.....	7,271,991 (1896)	1,263,282 (1896)	£ 11,392,000 (1897)	£ 8,443,000 (1897)
United States year ended 30th June.	6,625,545 (1898)	89,664,000 (1897)	805,584 (1897)	19,878,405 (1897)	.....	151,858,000 (1897)	205,398,000 (1897)
China	Cannot be given.	.....	58,154 (1896)	4,800,455 (1897)	12,116,276 (1897)	31,614,000 (1897)	25,756,000 (1897)
Japan	8,667,464 (1897)	16,647,000 (1896-97)	253,326 (1896)	3,092,431 (1896)	.....	18,598,000 (1896)	12,766,000 (1896)
Chili	889,334 (1897)	6,184,000 (1896)	80,275 (1896)	2,943,514 (1897)	7,468,990 (1897)	13,646,000 (1897)	13,490,000 (1897)
Brazil	1,184,988 (1896)	11,310,000 (1897)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argent. Republic	822,435 (1896)	8,414,000 (1896)	86,090 (1896)	8,093,385 (1896)	.....	22,411,000 (1896)	22,873,000 (1896)

The World's Wine Production.

(From the "Moniteur Vinicole.")

	1894. Gallons.	1895. Gallons.	1896. Gallons.	1897. Gallons.
France	859,160,000	704,553,000	1,178,924,000	854,713,000
Algeria	80,124,000	100,259,000	106,920,000	115,402,000
Tunis	3,936,000	4,747,000	2,513,000	2,378,000
Italy	539,000,000	640,090,000	569,527,000	685,837
Spain	528,000,000	537,319,000	470,712,000	519,338,000
Portugal	33,000,000	52,668,000	86,592,000	66,050,000
Azores, Canaries, Madeira	2,640,000	5,544,000	8,448,000	6,605,000
Austria	88,000,000	79,200,000	66,000,000	49,556,000
Hungary	46,103,000	75,636,000	43,560,000	31,704,000
Germany	110,000,000	96,238,000	82,104,000	55,482,000
Russia	77,000,000	19,008,000	76,560,000	66,050,000
Switzerland	39,600,000	33,000,000	39,600,000	33,025,000
Turkey and Cyprus	39,600,000	63,360,000	80,120,000	49,556,000
Greece	28,600,000	42,240,000	56,760,000	31,704,000
Bulgaria	33,000,000	31,680,000	35,904,000	28,798,000
Servia	39,600,000	21,120,000	29,040,000	24,306,000
Roumania	24,200,000	82,368,000	198,000,000	85,544,000
United States	20,900,000	22,440,000	17,952,000	30,279,000
Mexico	.....	2,376,000	1,848,000	1,585,000
Argentina	26,400,000	35,640,000	41,976,000	38,044,000
Chili	19,800,000	39,600,000	45,672,000	73,976,000
Brazil	8,800,000	9,240,000	12,540,000	10,304,000
Cape Colony	2,024,000	2,904,000	2,376,000	5,152,000
Persia	638,000	712,800	844,800	660,000
Australia	2,640,000	3,960,000	4,754,000	2,404,000

Imports and Exports of Foreign Countries.

(From the "Canadian Year Book.")

Countries.	Imports.	Value Per Head.	Exports.	Value Per Head.
Europe—				
United Kingdom	$2,150,136,666	$54.48	$1,442,378,841	$36.55
Asia—				
India	434,595,275	1.96	530,082,755	2.40
Ceylon	25,589,620	8.50	19,956,949	6.63
Straits Settlement	112,252,791	200.83	97,825,275	175.02
Labuan	717,580	122.60	602,182	102.88
Africa—				
Mauritius	15,911,104	42.44	15,652,441	41.75
Natal	17,277,275	28.86	6,708,116	11.21
Cape of Good Hope	91,354,006	50.15	82,588,150	45.34
St. Helena	150,623	38.72	23,063	5.93
Lagos	4,387,178	51.25	4,746,279	55.44
Gold Coast	4,429,694	2.95	3,854,940	2.57
Sierra Leone	2,407,481	32.17	2,185,293	29.20
Gambia	536,910	41.12	569,307	43.60
America—				
Canada (1897)	119,218,609	22.99	137,950,253	26.60
Newfoundland	6,066,862	29.26	6,638,187	31.91
Bermuda	1,484,187	96.04	528,583	33.14
Honduras	1,464,643	43.32	1,380,493	40.83
British Guiana	6,529,655	23.47	9,244,024	33.22
West Indies—				
Bahamas	947,900	18.23	676,330	13.01
Turks Island	147,192	28.03	153,290	29.19
Jamaica	9,084,373	12.84	7,155,173	10.17
Windward Islands	7,199,007	19.90	5,421,408	14.98
Leeward Islands	2,025,959	15.86	1,613,465	12.63
Trinidad	11,989,155	49.78	10,540,324	43.76
Australasia—				
New South Wales	100,066,015	77.11	111,983,698	86.30
Victoria	70,833,540	60.29	69,099,454	58.81
South Australia	35,349,140	98.13	37,682,906	104.61
Western Australia	31,601,978	229.08	8,031,100	58.21
Queensland	26,441,919	56.00	44,596,800	94.45
Tasmania	5,808,062	34.93	7,283,337	43.85
New Zealand	34,734,957	48.64	45,362,711	63.52
South Seas—				
Fiji	1,180,128	9.79	2,118,665	17.58
Falkland Islands	340,593	170.98	643,344	322.96
New Guinea (British)	168,002	617.65	71,375	262.41
Total	$3,332,393,079	$11.89	$2,715,348,511	$9.69

Countries.	Year.	Imports, Home Consumption.	Amount Per Head.	Exports, Domestic.	Amount Per Head.
Europe—					
Russia	1894	$272,324,066	$3.07	$333,108,733	$3.70
Norway	1895	57,704,066	28.84	34,718,800	17.35
Sweden*	1895	93,084,733	18.92	84,208,066	17.12
Denmark	1895	84,319,866	38.81	58,594,666	26.97
German Empire	1895	1,002,703,666	19.19	807,355,666	15.45
Holland	1895	583,469,533	120.07	477,230,200	98.21
Belgium	1895	327,117,866	51.03	469,700,933	42.07
France	1895	724,140,533	18.80	656,766,400	17.05
Switzerland	1895	190,797,666	63.88	137,128,066	45.91
Portugal	1895	43,649,133	9.30	29,521,200	6.29
Spain*	1895	149,630,533	8.21	146,837,066	8.05
Italy	1895	231,127,733	7.39	202,005,600	6.46
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1895	293,002,533	7.08	300,842,733	7.27
Greece	1895	21,335,466	8.78	13,850,533	5.70
Bulgaria*	1895	13,436,866	4.06	15,120,733	4.57
Roumania*	1895	59,290,600	10.22	51,596,400	8.90
Turkey	1893	107,104,000	3.86	68,206,333	2.46
Servia	1895	5,497,328	2.40	8,446,674	3.69
Asia—					
China	1895	136,656,000	0.35	114,045,466	0.35
Japan	1895	71,053,333	1.68	69,291,600	1.64
Africa—					
Egypt	1895	41,892,266	6.15	63,076,866	9.27
America—					
Chili	1895	70,167,600	20.56	73,934,400	21.66
Uruguay	1895	25,739,800	32.47	32,996,000	41.62
Argentine Republic	1895	92,559,133	23.35	116,868,133	29.56
Mexico*	1895	34,470,000	2.74	89,949,600	7.15
United States	1897	789,251,030	10.84	1,032,007,603	14.18
Brazil†	1895	175,200,000	10.73	146,000,000	8.94
Peru‡	1893	10,586,947	3.53	16,680,987	5.56
Paraguay	1894	2,222,202	4.63	1,835,065	3.82
Venezuela	1894	§16,269,000	7.00	20,955,866	9.02

* Total imports and exports. † Estimate. ‡ 1890. § Soles, conversions made at 5 to £1.

Revenue and Expenditures in the Principal Countries of the World.

Revenue and expenditure in the United Kingdom and British possessions,* principally in the year 1896, with the proportion of each per head of population:

British Empire.	Year.	Revenue Amount.	Revenue Per Head.	Expenditure Amount.	Expenditure Per Head.
Europe—					
United Kingdom†	1897	$505,889,440	$12.82	$493,853,122	$12.51
Gibraltar	1896	304,711	14.75	290,637	14.07
Malta	1896	1,526,576	8.66	1,506,323	8.53
Asia—					
India†	1896	478,734,813	2.16	471,289,356	2.13
Ceylon	1896	6,405,434	2.12	6,201,501	2.06
Straits Settlement	1896	2,264,431	4.05	2,100,424	3.76
Labuan	1896	55,772	9.53	54,638	9.33
Hong Kong	1896	2,371,507	9.08	2,509,283	9.60
Africa—					
Mauritius	1896	4,306,601	11.48	4,158,440	11.08
Natal	1896	7,092,378	11.85	6,241,422	10.42
Cape of Good Hope	1896	32,511,891	17.84	27,015,660	14.83
St. Helena	1896	44,584	11.46	43,176	11.10
Lagos	1896	874,759	10.21	819,766	9.57
Gold Coast	1896	1,155,639	0.77	1,378,752	0.91
Sierra Leone	1896	510,965	6.82	565,423	7.55
Gambia	1896	127,370	9.76	123,132	9.43
America—					
Canada‡	1897	37,829,778	7.29	38,349,760	7.39
Newfoundland	1896	1,609,353	7.73	1,379,408	6.63
Bermuda	1896	166,713	10.45	168,955	10.60
Honduras	1896	303,101	8.96	270,246	8.00
British Guiana	1896	2,704,772	9.72	2,874,331	10.33
West Indies—					
Bahamas	1896	316,947	6.09	292,652	5.62
Turks Island	1896	47,241	9.00	35,930	6.84
Jamaica	1896	3,772,679	5.36	4,024,207	5.72
Windward Islands	1896	1,578,971	4.96	1,642,320	4.54
Leeward Islands	1896	675,085	5.28	727,245	5.09
Trinidad	1896	2,807,137	11.66	2,719,002	11.29
Australasia—					
New South Wales	1896	45,085,837	34.71	47,947,466	36.95
Victoria	1896	31,482,253	26.75	31,828,886	27.09
South Australia	1896	13,011,739	36.12	13,174,091	36.57
Western Australia	1896	11,876,565	86.10	11,495,081	83.33
Queensland	1896	17,722,370	37.53	17,364,008	36.77
Tasmania	1896	3,883,483	23.38	3,651,187	21.98
New Zealand	1896	23,353,712	32.70	22,678,574	31.76
South Seas—					
Fiji	1896	359,496	2.98	355,748	2.95
Falkland Islands	1896	60,142	30.69	66,036	33.15
Total	....	$1,242,723,745	$4.43	$1,219,168,173	$4.34
Other Countries.					
Austria-Hungary	1894	471,776,696	11.41	457,385,150	11.06
Belgium	1894	70,586,133	11.63	68,783,687	11.33
Denmark†	1896	21,373,246	9.84	20,184,651	9.27
France	1894	673,219,738	17.55	677,435,272	17.66
German Empire	1894–95	288,506,463	5.84	289,758,170	5.86
Greece	1895	18,196,809	8.32	18,110,940	8.28
Italy	1894–95	351,835,185	11.38	351,755,551	11.38
Netherlands	1895	53,621,060	11.60	53,993,998	11.68
Norway	1895	15,817,107	7.90	‡15,318,101	6.66
Portugal	1894–95	40,482,544	7.96	44,627,275	8.78
Roumania†	1895	38,859,438	6.70	40,877,255	7.05
Russia in Europe	1895	605,589,604	6.08	549,660,430	5.52
Spain	1894	145,914,961	8.31	148,573,483	8.47
Sweden‡	1894	36,521,248	7.49	32,547,055	6.68
Switzerland‡	1895	15,769 085	5.28	14,873,044	4.98
Turkey	1889	90,063,333	3.25	104,146,666	3.76
Asia—					
Japan	1894–95	79,580,921	1.80	63,364,476	1.51
Africa—					
Egypt §	1896	51,740,521	7.59	51,653,754	7.58
Tunis §	1896	4,616,734	3.08	4,608,782	3.07
America—					
Argentine Republic‡	1895	58,764,111	14.82	108,098,626	27.27
Brazil	1894	144,099,085	10.01	200,435,472	13.93
Mexico‡	1895–96	50,521,470	4.21	45,070,123	3.75
Peru	1896	8,368,800	2.79	7,790,866	2.60
United States	1897	430,387,168	5.91	448,439,622	6.16
Uruguay	1894–95	15,347,062	19.77	15,982,150	20.59
Chili	1894	30,454,140	10.62	28,645,930	9.99
Venezuela	1894–95	9,471,857	4.08	8,544,217	3.68

* Gross revenue and expenditure. † Year ended 31st March. ‡ Ordinary revenue and expenditure. § Budget estimate.

ARMED STRENGTH OF EUROPE.

Land Forces.

(Prepared in the Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.)

RUSSIA.

The personnel of the Russian army is as follows:

1. In Europe and in the Caucasus—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Adm'tion.	Total.
Field tr'ps.	406,000	106,000	68,000	17,000	....	591,000
Res've t'ps.	64,000	....	5,000	1,000	....	70,000
Fort. tr'ps.	10,000	....	28,000	3,000	....	47,300
"Ersatz" troops...	....	5,400	2,000	....	....	7,000
Local tr'ps	14,000	200	4,000	100	34,000	52,000
Total...	497,000	109,000	107,000	21,100	34,000	767,300

2. In Asia—

Field tr'ps.	48,000	10,000	6,000	3,000	....	67,000
Res've t'ps.	7,000	....	....	....	....	7,000
Fort. tr'ps.	....	....	2,000	200	....	2,000
Local tr'ps	11,000	....	....	....	5,000	16,000
Total...	66,000	10,000	8,000	3,200	5,000	92,000

Of these troops there belong to—

The regular army	800,000
The Cossack troops	59,000
The frontier guard	20,000
The Finnish troops	5,600
The militia	3,300
Total	893,900
In Europe	690,000
In Caucasus	112,000
In Asia	91,000

These troops are organized as follows:

	In Europe.	In Caucasus.	In Asia.
1. Embraced in army corps—			
Battalions of infantry	708	64	..
Squadrons of cavalry	499	78	..
Batteries of field artillery	277	24	..
Batteries of horse artillery	38	6	..
2. Not bel'ng to army corps—			
Rifle and line battalions	60	14	55
Squadrons and sotnias	20	12	74
Batteries and companies	58	4	31
Engineer battalions	35	2	5
3. Reserve troops—			
Battalions of infantry	109	26	15
Batteries of artillery	39	..	..
Cavalry cadres	9	1	..
4. Fortress troops—			
Infantry battalions	29	2	5
Artillery battalions	47	6	1
Technical companies	20	2	1
5. Frontier guards—			
Detachments	26	5	2

The number of troop units is as follows:

Infantry—
- 772 battalions of field infantry.
- 145 battalions of reserve infantry.
- 96 rifle battalions.
- 38 battalions of frontier guards.
- 36 battalions of fortress infantry.

1,087 battalions of infantry.

Cavalry—
- 695 squadrons and sotnias.

Artillery, field—
- 375 batteries of field artillery.
- 40 batteries of reserve artillery.
- 49 batteries of horse artillery.

Artillery, fortress—
- 5 sortie batteries.
- 3 siege battalions.
- 55 fortress battalions.
- 11 fortress companies.

Technical troops, field—
- 1 guard sapper battalion.
- 1 grenadier sapper battalion.
- 19 European sapper battalions.
- 2 reserve sapper battalions.
- 2 Caucasian sapper battalions.
- 1 East Siberian sapper battalion.
- ½ Turkestan sapper battalion.
- 1 West Siberian sapper company.
- 1 Trans-Caspian sapper company.
- 8 pontoneer half-battalions.
- 4 European railway battalions.
- 2 Trans-Caspian railway battalions.
- 1 Usuri railway battalion.
- 6 field engineer parks.
- 1 electro-technic instructional company
- 1 instructional balloon park.

Technical troops, fortress—
- 12 fortress sapper companies.
- 9 fortress mining companies.
- 2 river mining companies.
- 5 balloon detachments.

Train—
- 6 battalions.

Frontier guard—
- 29 brigades and 4 detachments.

Of the foregoing troops the following are Cossack troops:
- 8 battalions of infantry.
- 308 sotnias of cavalry (about 60,000 horsemen).

WAR STRENGTH.

Infantry—	Officers.	Officials.	N.-C. Officers.	Men.	Horses.
909 battalions of field infantry	17,810	1,674	73,961	918,738	39,467
698 battalions of reserve inf'ry	11,044	1,224	56,100	623,488	26,960
25 Turk'tan line batta'n cadres	....	....	....	25,000	....
155 battalions of fortress inf'y.	2,418	217	12,493	151,960	651
201 "ersatz" battalions of in'y.	?	?	?	?	?
Cavalry—					
881 squadrons in Europe	4,098	565	12,664	146,033	151,7 6
256 squadrons in the Caucasus	1,004	225	3,702	43,033	45,025
130 squadrons in Asia	492	88	1,945	21,955	22,742

Artillery—	Batteries.	Guns.
Field artillery	394	3,100
Horse artillery	67	402
Reserve artillery	110	880
"Ersatz" artillery	52	222
Siege and fortress artillery	..	168
Total	...	4,772

Engineers—	
Field engineer companies	157
Reserve engineer companies	24
"Ersatz" engineer companies	24
Fortress engineer companies	41
Total	246

RECAPITULATION (Approximation only).

	Officers.	Men.
1. Field Troops—		
Infantry	18,000	960,000
Cavalry	3,500	110,000
Artillery	2,600	90,000
Engineers	800	40,000
Field troops	24,900	1,200,000
2. Reserve Troops—		
Infantry	12,000	750,000
Cavalry	2,500	90,000
Artillery	800	26,000
Engineers	200	9,000
Reserve troops	15,500	875,000
3. Fortress Troops—		
Infantry	2,300	170,000
Artillery	1,400	80,000
Engineers	300	10,000
Fortress troops	4,000	260,000
4. "Ersatz" Troops—		
Infantry	4,000	230,000
Cavalry	800	40,000
Artillery	600	30,000
Engineers	100	6,000
"Ersatz" troops	5,500	306,000
5. Landsturm—		
Infantry	9,500	686,000
Cavalry	350	12,000
Artillery	450	28,000
Engineers	100	4,000
Landsturm	10,400	730,000
Frontier guard in Europe	800	29,000
Grand total	61,300	3,400,000

FRANCE.

The personnel of the French army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry	12,956	348,405	7,445	....
Cavalry	4,115	73,267	68,445	....
Artillery	4,005	77,972	36,756	3,048
Engineers	475	12,667	1,372	....
Train	412	11,833	8,991	....
Administ'n troops	....	15,897	....	....
Total	21,963	540,041	123,009	3,048

The above personnel is distributed over—

584 battalions of infantry.
448 squadrons of cavalry.
506 field, horse, and mountain batteries in France and Africa.
108 batteries of foot artillery.
7 regiments of engineers (22 battalions).
20 squadrons of train (72 companies).

The above calculation does not include a large force of marine troops.

GERMANY.

The personnel of the German army consists of—

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry	12,062	363,774	....	....
Cavalry	2,338	64,127	63,589	....
Field artillery	2,622	56,469	28,538	3,000
Foot artillery	861	22,271	16	....
Pioneers	559	14,567	....	....
Train	307	7,497	4,158	....
Total	18,750	528,695	96,301	3,000

The above personnel is divided among the following organizations:

634 battalions of infantry.
465 squadrons of cavalry (93 regiments).
500 batteries of field and horse artillery.
37 battalions of foot artillery.
23 battalions of pioneers.
7 battalions of railway troops.
21 battalions of train.

The above organizations are distributed over 20 army corps.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The personnel of the Austro-Hungarian army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry—				
Austro-Hungarian army	9,736	185,877	724	....
Royal Austr'n landwehr	1,470	20,770	118	....
Royal Hungarian landwehr	2,015	20,814	122	....
Cavalry—				
Austro-Hungarian army	1,641	45,699	40,617	....
Royal Austr'n landwehr	172	1,896	1,401	....
Royal Hungarian landwehr	340	4,140	2,960	....
Field artillery	1,471	27,457	12,385	1,984
Fortress artillery	384	7,732	135	....
Pioneers	450	8,400	15	....
Train	367	3,342	1,892	....
Sanitary troops	83	3,065	....	....
Total	18,129	329,112	60,369	1,984
Total Austro-Hungarian army	14,132	251,492	55,768	1,984
Total Royal Austrian landwehr	1,642	22,666	1,519	....
Total Royal Hungarian landwehr	3,355	24,954	3,082	....

This personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

466 battalions of infantry.
252 squadrons of cavalry.
224 field batteries.
16 horse batteries.
14 mountain batteries.
18 battalions of fortress artillery.
15 battalions of pioneers.
90 squadrons of train.
26 sanitary detachments.

Royal Austrian landwehr—

2 battalions of infantry.
9 squadrons of cavalry.

Royal Hungarian landwehr—

94 battalions of infantry.
60 squadrons of cavalry.

TURKEY.

The personnel of the Turkish army comprises about 24 000 officers and 220,000 men, distributed over the following organizations:

318¼ battalions of infantry.
197 squadrons of cavalry.
169 field batteries.
44 mountain batteries.
18 horse batteries.
12 howitzer batteries.
4 battalions of engineers.
17 companies of fortress engineers.
4 telegraph companies.
103 companies of fortress artillery.
15 train squadrons.
63 companies of tradesmen.
430 companies of dismounted gendarmes.
234 companies of mounted gendarmes.

The number of horses is about 30,000 and the number of guns about 1,456.

In addition to the foregoing troops there are 352 battalions of the second line (infantry) which may be mobilized, and some irregular troops (297 squadrons of Hamidje cavalry).

ITALY.

The personnel of the Italian army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Pack Animals.	Guns.
Infantry	6,126	121,598	288	....
Bersaglieri (rifles)	748	14,820	36	....
Alpini	464	10,845	629	....
Cavalry	1,080	25,632	20,880	....
Field artillery	1,098	21,444	10,116	1,116
Horse artillery	58	1,165	651	36
Mountain artillery	87	2,218	851	90
Fortress and seacoast artillery	335	8,678	27	....
Engineers	326	8,155	548	....
Railway battalion	35	770	12	....
Sanitary company	321	2,400	....	....
Adminis'n comp'y	315	1,900	....	....
Total	10,996	219,625	34,038	1,242

The above personnel is distributed over:

288 battalions of infantry (96 regiments).
36 battalions of bersaglieri (12 regiments).
22 battalions of alpini (7 regiments).
144 squadrons of cavalry (24 regiments).
186 batteries of field artillery.
6 batteries of horse artillery.
15 batteries of mountain artillery.
76 companies of seacoast artillery and fortress artillery.
17 battalions of engineers.
12 administration companies.
12 sanitary companies.

ENGLAND.

In 1897 the British army consisted of—

7,721 officers.
917 warrant officers.
14,189 sergeants.
3,450 musicians.
194,592 privates.

Total..... 220,869 men of all ranks, which is slightly in excess of the establishment, which contemplates 219,066 men of all ranks.

This personnel was distributed as follows over the various arms:

Household cavalry	1,315
Cavalry of the line	18,406
Horse artillery	3,898
Field artillery	14,075
Mountain artillery	1,454
Garrison artillery	17,586
Engineers	7,829
Foot guards	5,851
Infantry of the line	136,965
Colonial corps	5,331
Army service corps	3,581
Army ordnance corps	1,306
Medical staff corps	2,699
Army pay corps	573

The troop units of the British army are the following:

148 battalions of infantry, with 69 depots.
124 squadrons of cavalry, with 11 depots.
88 field batteries, one of which is a depot battery.
22 horse batteries, one of which is a depot battery.
10 mountain batteries.
93 companies of garrison artillery, with 6 depots.
6 battalions of engineers.
40 companies army service corps (train).
21 companies medical staff corps.

NETHERLANDS.

The personnel of the Dutch army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Guns.	Horses.
Infantry	1,005	42,225	...	106
Cavalry	139	3,979	...	2,603
Field artillery	154	4,120	108	1,688
Horse artillery	14	373	12	278
Fortress artillery	217	7,393	...	12
Armored-fort artill'y	19	725	...	1
Pontoneers	14	523	...	1
Torpedo corps	12	446	...	1
Engineers	37	1,567	...	2
Sanitary troops	3	693	...	....
Royal gendarmerie	19	767	...	508
Total	1,630	62,811	120	5,290
To which may be added:				
Active militia	867	51,275	...	....
Sedentary militia	1,289	77,697	...	....
Total militia	2,156	128,973	...	....
Grand total	3,786	191,783	120	5,290

The above personnel (exclusive of militia) is distributed over—

45 battalions of infantry.
15 squadrons of cavalry.
18 field batteries.
2 horse batteries.
40 companies of fortress artillery (4 regiments).
4 companies of armored-fort artillery.
2 pontoneer companies.
2 torpedo companies.
3 field engineer companies.
4 fortress engineer companies.
1 railway company.
1 telegraph company.
3 sanitary companies.
4 divisions of royal gendarmerie.

The active militia forms 189 infantry companies and 25 fortress artillery companies; the sedentary militia forms 89 battalions of infantry.

SWITZERLAND.

The personnel of the Swiss army is as follows:

	Active Army.	First Reserve.	Second Reserve.
General staff	69	45	....
Infantry	103,107	57,574	54,676
Cavalry	3,758	2,205	....
Artillery	21,633	11,774	2,938
Engineers	6,356	3,519	....
Sanitary troops	4,980	3,305	....
Administration	1,580	783	....
Cyclists	183	....	....
Auxiliaries	....	....	107,752
Pioneers	....	....	99,367

The above personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

101 battalions of infantry.
36 squadrons of cavalry.
48 field batteries.
2 mountain batteries.
8 engineer battalions.
4 pontoon detachments.
4 telegraph companies.
1 railway battalion. Active army.
8 division hospitals.
4 corps hospitals.
40 ambulances.
4 subsistence sections.
8 administration companies.

The personnel of the first reserve is organized into—

94 battalions of infantry.
36 squadrons of cavalry.
7 field batteries.
1 mountain battery.
5 companies of position artillery.
8 park columns.
16 train sections.
11 sapper companies.
2 bridge-train sections.
2½ field telegraph companies.
4 railroad companies.
16 ambulances.
8 sanitary trains.
5 transport columns.
8 hospital sections.
8 administration companies.

SPAIN.

The following statements have no reference to the actual strength of the Spanish army at the present time; they ignore all increases that have been made on account of the insurrections in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands, and merely give the normal peace establishment as fixed by law:

1. *The Peninsular Establishment*

(Including African Possessions, the Canaries, and the Balearic Islands).

The personnel of the Peninsular establishment is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
General staff.....	178	.....	.....	...
Infantry.....	4,968	64,190	598	...
Cavalry.....	1,216	14,346	10,482	...
Artillery.....	909	11,774	3,905	408
Engineers.....	416	5,294	298	...
All others.....	2,186	4,396	1,171	...
Total.....	9,873	100,000	16,454	408

The foregoing personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

Infantry—
91 battalions of infantry, viz.:
56 battalions of the line (and 56 battalion depots).
8 African battalions (4 regiments).
4 Balearic battalions (2 regiments).
20 rifle battalions.
2 rifle battalions, regional, Canaries.
1 disciplinary battalion.

Cavalry—
115 squadrons of cavalry, viz.:
28 cavalry regiments of four squadrons.
1 squadron Mallorca mounted rifles.
1 squadron Canaries mounted rifles.
1 squadron Ceuta mounted rifles, and also
7 remount establishments and studs.

Artillery—
68 batteries of field artillery:
14 field artillery regiments of 4 batteries of 6 guns.
3 mountain artillery reg's of 4 batteries of 6 guns.
47 companies (10 battalions) of fortress artillery.
4 companies of workmen.

Engineers—
4 battalions of sappers and miners of 4 companies each.
2 companies of sappers and miners (Baleares and Africa).
1 battalion of pontoneers (4 companies).
1 telegraph battalion (4 companies).
1 balloon company.
1 railway battalion (4 companies).
1 topographical brigade.
1 company of workmen.

2. *Cuban Establishment.*

The personnel of the normal Cuban peace establishment is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
Infantry.....	526	10,698	777	..
Cavalry.....	93	1,715	1,363	..
Artillery.....	44	735	41	6
Engineers.....	28	407	36	..
All others.....	327	106	....	..
Total.....	1,018	13,131	2,217	6

This personnel is organized as follows:

2 infantry regiments of 3 battalions of 4 companies each.
5 infantry regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each.
1 rifle battalion of 4 companies.
1 disciplinary brigade.
2 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons each.
1 battalion of fortress artillery of 6 companies.
1 mountain battery.
1 company of workmen.
1 engineer battalion of 4 companies.
1 sanitary brigade.

3. *Porto Rico Establishment.*

The personnel of the Porto Rico establishment is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
Infantry.....	146	3,704	13	..
Cavalry.....	7	8	9	..
Artillery.....	30	574	45	6
All others.....	95	21	16	..
Total.....	278	4,307	83	6

The foregoing personnel is organized into—
4 rifle battalions.
1 section of mounted rifles.
1 battalion of fortress artillery of 6 companies.
1 company of mountain artillery.
1 section of workmen.
1 sanitary brigade.

4. *Philippine Establishment.*

The personnel of the Philippine establishment, exclusive of officers, is as follows:

	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
Infantry.....	13,126	44	..
Artillery.....	2,318	279	24
Engineers.....	1,288	17	..
Cavalry.....	470	392	..
Administration.....	234	214	..
Medical.....	....	....	..
All others.....	....	141	..
Total.....	17,656	1,087	24

The foregoing personnel is organized into the following organizations:

7 infantry regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each.
1 disciplinary battalion.
1 regiment of fortress artillery of 2 battalions of 4 companies.
1 regiment of mountain artillery of 4 companies.
1 company of artillery workmen.
1 engineer battalion of 6 companies.
1 cavalry regiment of 3 squadrons.
1 train brigade.
1 sanitary brigade.

BELGIUM.

The personnel of the Belgian army consists of—

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry.....	1,745	27,933	254	...
Cavalry.....	304	5,760	5,536	...
Artillery.....	534	8,205	2,596	204
Train.....	29	455	331	...
Engineers.....	146	1,703	39	...
Staff & adminis'n...	602	974	298	...
Total.....	3,360	45,030	9,044	204

The above personnel is divided among the following organizations:

58 battalions and 2 companies of infantry.
40 squadrons of cavalry (8 regiments).
34 batteries of field artillery (plus 10 reserve) and 4 depot batteries.
58 batteries of foot artillery (plus 8 reserve) and 4 depot companies.
3 battalions and 1 reserve battalion of engineers.
1 regiment of train.

The above organizations are distributed over 4 divisions.

DENMARK.

The personnel of the Danish army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Infantry.....	533	8,450
Cavalry.....	90	1,300
Field artillery.....	68	1,000
Foot artillery.....	97	1,600
Engineers.....	46	550
Total.....	834	12,900

The above personnel is distributed over—

31 battalions of infantry.
16 squadrons of cavalry.
12 batteries of field artillery.
12 companies of foot artillery.
6 companies of engineers.

The number of guns is probably 96.

ROUMANIA.

The personnel of the Roumanian army is as follows:

	Men		Horses	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.
Infantry	20,800	63,070	....	....
Rifles	2,898	....	....	....
Foot gendarmerie	366	....	....	....
Cavalry	6,973	7,200	4,925	7,200
Mounted gend'rie	1,101	....	....	....
Field artillery	6,420	....	3,962	....
Fortress artillery	2,214	....	....	....
Ordnance corps	869	....	....	....
Engineers	2,820	....	....	....
Sanitary & special troops	1,014	....	....	....
Total	45,481	70,270	8,897	7,200

This personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

102 battalions of infantry.
4 battalions of rifles.
78 squadrons of cavalry.
65 batteries of field artillery.
8 batteries of horse artillery.
4 battalions of fortress artillery.
6 battalions of engineers.
4 train squadrons.
4 sanitary companies.

These units are organized into 5 divisions of infantry and a cavalry division. The number of officers is 2,377.

BULGARIA AND EAST ROUMELIA.

The army of Bulgaria and East Roumelia numbers about 2,500 officers and 39,000 enlisted men. These are distributed over—

72 battalions of infantry (24 regiments).
23 squadrons of cavalry.
45 batteries of field artillery.
14 companies of foot artillery.
3 pioneer battalions.
1 railway company.
1 telegraph company.
1 pontoneer company.

The number of guns is probably not far from 300

SWEDEN.

The personnel of the Swedish army is composed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Infantry	1,232	26,024	242
Cavalry	232	4,977	5,300
Field artillery	265	3,216	1,001
Fortress artillery	33	478	....
Engineers	77	900	87
Train	66	670	112
Total	1,905	36,265	6,742

The personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

56 battalions of infantry.
50 squadrons of cavalry.
38 field batteries.
2 horse batteries.
2 battalions of fortress artillery.
2 engineer battalions.
4 train battalions.

These forces are organized in six divisions and the independent command of Gotland.

PORTUGAL.

The personnel of the Portuguese army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Animals.
Staffs	206	....	293
Infantry	1,268	16,798	184
Cavalry	294	3,962	2,289
Artillery	285	3,459	1,090
Engineers	122	710	78
Non-combatants	468	739	97
Total	2,543	25,658	3,985
There are also the—			
Municipal guard	79	2,176	415
Customs guard	106	4,791	362
Total	2,730	32,625	4,762

This personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

46 battalions of infantry.
22 battalions of rifles.
30 squadrons of cavalry.
30 batteries of field artillery.
4 batteries of mountain artillery.
20 companies of fortress artillery.
2 battalions of engineers.

These troops are organized in four divisions and two independent commands.

GREECE.

The personnel of the Greek army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Pack Animals.
General staff, etc	204	36	66
Infantry	673	12,046	340
Rifles	184	3,136	112
Cavalry	93	1,509	1,209
Artillery	222	2,065	862
Engineers	101	1,112	156
Administration, etc	206	295	30
Gendarmerie	143	3,086	383
Military schools	54	168	136
Total	1,880	23,453	3,294

The above personnel is distributed over—

30 battalions of infantry (10 regiments).
8 battalions of rifles.
12 squadrons of cavalry.
20 batteries of field and mountain artillery.
2 engineer battalions.
1 telegraph company.
1 train company.
2 sanitary companies.

The number of guns is probably about 120.

NORWAY.

The personnel composing the permanent and temporary portions of the army number together about 12,000 men.

The permanent personnel is as follows:

	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Men.
Infantry	375	1,275	794
Cavalry	49	105	71
Artillery	95	300	196
Engineers	36	36	36
Train	16	88	88
Sanitary troops	58	15	15
Total	629	1,819	1,200

The organizations are as follows:

20 battalions of infantry.
8 squadrons of cavalry.
9 batteries of field artillery.
2 mountain batteries.
2 fortress artillery companies.
5 companies of engineers.
3 companies of train.
3 companies of sanitary troops.

The Navies of the World.

(From the "Statesman's Year Book.")

Navies.	Battle Ships — Not less than 13 knots speed. 1st Cl's. Not less than 6,000 tons and not more than 12 years old. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	2d Cl's. Not less than 5,000 tons and not more than 20 years old. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	3d Cl's. Not less than 5,000 tons and not more than 27 years old. Launched Dec., 1896.	Port Defense Vessels. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Cruisers — 1st Class. Arm'r'd or protected. a. Not less than 5,000 tons and not less than 17 knots speed. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	b. Inc. old battle ships conv't'd. Launched Dec., 1896.	2d Class. Not less than 2,000 tons and not less than 14 knots speed. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	3d Class. a. All other types of cruising vessels, sloops, unarmored gunvessels, torpedo gunboats, etc. N't less than 12 knots speed. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	b. Less than 12 knots speed. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Torpedo Craft — 1st Cl's. Including destroyers and division boats. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	2d Cl's. Not less than 115 feet. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	3d Cl's. From 100.1 feet to 114.9 feet. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	From 86 feet to 100 feet. Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.
Great Britain.	28	5	5	..	9	23	..	34	10	11	54	7	100	..	74	..	125	42	4	..	20	..		
France	20	1	8	..	6	14	..	6	3	8	29	3	45	3	61	..	102	9	80	..	29	..		
Russia	15	3	..	..	1	16	..	4	3	7	2	1	29	1	25	..	53	24	1	..	1	..		
Italy	5	2	4	..	1	2	..	1	3	5	17	1	21	3	5	..	104	2	4	..	37	..		
Germany	5	1	5	..	4	20	..	1	6	..	10	1	21	..	3	..	101	9	4	..	..	..		
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	1	6	3	6	..	41	22	15	13	3	..	2	4		
Spain	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	3	2	6	1	28	3	71	..	36	2	2	..	..	..		
Austria	1	..	5	..	2	8	..	1	1	..	4	1	18	1	5	..	25	11	5	..	26	..		
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	5	..	..	1	14	..	3	..		
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	4	..	12	..	2	..		
Denmark	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	12	..	7	6	3	..	2	..		
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	28	1	15	..	5	..	1	..		
Turkey	1	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	9	..	2	22	9	28	..	30	..	..	..	7	..		
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	17	..	6	..	..	..	11	..		
United States.	6	5	..	..	..	19	..	5	..	..	13	..	12	6	14	3	2	16	..	3	1	..		
Brazil	..	..	1	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	4	3	6	3	3	..	8	14	..	..	6	..		
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	3	..	6	..	5	..	10	2	..	..	4	..		
Chili	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	2	2	9	..	5	..	..	..	8	..		
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	2	..	3	4	25	..	2	..		
Japan	2	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	5	10	6	14	4	3	..	4	10	20	..	4	..		

The "Statesman's Year Book" has endeavored, in the above compilation, to devise a system of classification of war-ships which should make a comparison between various countries possible. At the present time almost every country has a classification of its own.

The following table, taken from the report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1897, shows the strength of seven principal navies:

TABLE OF PRESENT STRENGTH OF SEVEN PRINCIPAL NAVIES.

Class.	England. Built.	Building.	Total.	France. Built.	Building.	Total.	Russia. Built.	Building.	Total.	Italy. Built.	Building.	Total.	Germany. Built.	Building.	Total.	United States. Built.	Building.	Total.	Spain. Built.	Building.	Total.
Battle ships—																					
First class	22	12	34	10	8	18	5	6	11	8	2	10	4	2	6	3	6	9	1	..	1
Second class	12	..	12	11	1	12	5	2	7	2	..	2	7	..	7	2	..	2	..	..	..
Third class	11	..	11	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	45	12	57	23	9	32	10	8	18	15	2	17	14	2	16	5	6	11	3	..	3
Coast defense ships	13	..	13	16	..	16	10	4	14	..	..	..	17	2	19	6	1	7	..	..	..
Cruisers—																					
Armored	16	..	16	9	1	10	9	1	10	1	5	6	..	1	1	2	..	2	3	4	1
First class	11	10	21	2	4	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3	1	..	7
Second and third classes	51	24	75	10	9	19	3	1	4	16	1	17	3	5	8	13	..	13	7	..	2
Lookout ships or gunboats	19	..	19	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	9	9	18	22	..	27
Torpedo gunboats	34	..	34	12	3	15	8	..	8	15	2	17	9	1	10	..	..	..	3	4	7
Torpedo-boat destroyers	..	..	98	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	2	3
Torpedo boats	..	..	160	..	..	241	..	..	161	..	..	176	..	..	145	3	15	18	19	4	22

The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

The number and tonnage of vessels, exclusive of war vessels, passing through for the years ending March 31 are shown as follows:

Year.	Steam		Sailing		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1897	8,287	1,407,435	11,673	441,023	19,960	1,848,458
1898	9,396	1,927,946	13,712	541,849	23,108	2,469,795

Suez Canal Traffic.

YEARLY RETURN OF SHIPPING AND TONNAGE THAT PASSED THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL FROM ITS OPENING, TOGETHER WITH THE TRANSIT RECEIPTS.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Transit Receipts. Francs.	Mean Net Tonnage per Vessel.
1869	10	10,557.61	6,576.00	54,460.80	657
1870	486	654,915.02	436,609.37	5,159,327.22	898
1871	765	1,142,200.46	761,467.05	8,993,732 87	995
1872	1,082	1,744,481.32	1,160,743.54	16,407,591.42	1,071
1873	1,173	2,085,072 61	1,367,767.82	22,897,319.18	1,166
1874	1,264	2,423,672.22	1,631,650.14	24,859,383.00	1,290
1875	1,494	2,940,708.45	2,009,984.09	28,886,302.27	1,345
1876	1,457	3,072,107.01	2,096,771.61	29,974,998.74	1,439
1877	1,663	3,418,949.72	2,355,447.69	32,774,344.22	1,416
1878	1,593	3,291,535.38	2,269,678.31	31,098,229.18	1,425
1879	1,477	3,236,942.32	2,263,332.19	29,686,060 81	1,532
1880	2,026	4,344,519.89	3,057,421.88	39,840,487.64	1,509
1881	2,727	5,794,491.19	4,136,779.77	51,274,352.95	1,517
1882	3,198	7,122,125.68	5,074,808.88	60,545,882.08	1,586
1883	3,307	8,051,307.3	5,775,861.79	65,847,812.16	1,746
1884	3,284	8,319,967.56	5,871,500.92	62,378,115.54	1,787
1885	3,624	8,985,411.8	6,335,752.98	62,207,439.21	1,748
1886	3,100	8,183,313.15	5,767,655.84	56,527,390.58	1,860
1887	3,137	8,430,043.2	5,908,024.09	57,862,370.71	1,881
1888	3,440	9,437,957.32	6,640,834.44	64,832,273.20	1,930
1889	3,425	9,605,745.48	6,783,187.12	66,167,579.14	1,951
1890	3,389	9,749,129.09	6,890,094.41	66,984,000.22	2,033
1891	4,207	12,217,986.41	8,698,777.36	83,422,101.24	2,067
1892	3,559	10,866,401.468	7,712,028.61	74,452,436.03	2,166
1893	3,341	10,753,798.155	7,659,068.105	70,667,361.43	2,292
1894	3,352	11,283,854.721	8,039,175.276	73,776,827.68	2,398
1895	3,434	11,833,637.331	8,448,383.015	78,103,717.56	2,460
1896	3,409	12,039,859.00	8,562,237.00	79,569,994.00	2,511
1897	2,986	11,123,403.00	7,899,373.00	72,830,545.00	2,645

Silk Crop Statistics.

The following figures, compiled by the "Seide," give simply the quantities to be exported, and not those likely to be retained for home consumption:

	1895. Kilos.	1896. Kilos.	1897. Kilos.		1895. Kilos.	1896. Kilos.	1897 Kilos
France	780,000	782,000	750,000	Caucasia	185,000	245,000	210,000
Italy	3,132,000	3,083,000	2,800,000	Persia	30,000	40,000	40,000
Spain	100,000	103,000	105,000	China—Shanghai	*4,246,000	*3,690,000	*3,500,000
Austria-Hungary	275,000	295,000	280,000	China - Canton	1,550,000	1,554,000	1,600,000
Asiatic Turkey	675,000	890,000	800,000	Japan	3,410,000	2,930,000	3,400,000
European Turkey	155,000	165,000	160,000	India	340,000	270,000	270,000
Bulgaria and Roumania	36,000	50,000	50,000	Total	14,956,000	14,137,000	14,000,000
Greece	42,000	40,000	35,000				

English Bank and Stock Exchange Holidays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August, Christmas Day, and day following.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS.—January 1st, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, May 1st, first Monday in August, November 1st, Christmas Day, and day following.

*The totals given for China - Shanghai include about 480,000 kilogrammes of wild silks.

Alcoholic Beverages.

THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

Years.	United Kingdom Consumption. Gallons.	United Kingdom Per Head of the Population. Gallons.	France Consumption. Gallons.	France Per Head of the Population. Gallons.	Germany Consumption. Gallons.	Germany Per Head of the Population. Gallons.	United States Consumption. Gallons.	United States Per Head of the Population. Gallons.
WINE.								
1885	13,768,000	0.38	815,364,000	21.34	.....	....	18,243,000	0.32
1888	13,417,000	0.36	881,056,000	22.94	.....	....	30,267,000	0.51
1890	14,924,000	0.40	793,870,000	20.67	76,340,000	1.54	24,121,000	0.38
1895	14,553,000	0.37	940,368,000	24.43	55,198,000	1.06	16,363,000	0.23
1896	15,776,000	0.40	1,137,224,000	29.50	.....	....	15,578,000	0.22
BEER.								
1885	975,645,000	27.1	182,952,000	4.6	908,292,000	19.8	496,578,000	8.8
1888	1,006,475,000	27.2	178,222,000	4.4	1,015,916,000	21.5	639,400,000	10.7
1890	1,124,525,000	30.0	189,838,000	4.8	1,142,042,000	23.3	712,875,000	11.4
1895	1,160,127,000	29.6	196,548,000	5.1	1,215,676,000	23.5	869,062,000	12.4
1896	1,211,529,000	30.7	*199,122,000	5.2	1,333,090,000	25.5	900,161,000	12.7
SPIRITS.*								
885	34,505,000	0.96	63,536,000	1.69	.....	....	58,810,000	1.05
888	34,138,000	0.92	64,592,000	1.69	74,580,000	1.58	63,179,000	1.05
890	38,374,000	1.02	73,172,000	1.91	101,024,000	2.07	73,161,000	1.17
895	39,043,000	1.00	68,156,000	1.78	97,746,000	1.89	64,831,000	0.93
896	40,076,000	1.01	70,180,000	1.85	100,760,000	1.94	59,186,000	0.83

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31ST.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	1897.	1898.
Animals, living (for food)	£11,380,332	£10,385,676
Articles of food and drink, duty-free	151,550,115	166,894,715
Articles of food and drink, dutiable	26,791,519	27,028,560
Tobacco, dutiable	4,072,415	3,877,038
Metals	21,265,363	21,850,656
Chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning substances	6,006,210	5,483,230
Oils	7,641,231	8,357,177
Raw materials for textile manufactures	70,263,511	71,268,397
Raw materials for sundry industries & manufact'es.	52,085,336	52,228,035
Manufactured articles	85,038,387	87,119,504
Miscellaneous articles	14,139,314	14,797,902
Parcel post	1,004,930	1,313,308
Total value	£451,238,683	£470,604,198

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

	1897.	1898.
Animals, living	£1,133,115	£1,105,570
Articles of food and drink.	12,138,542	12,106,962
Raw materials	20,140,090	21,084,326
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—		
Yarns & textile fabrics.	96,618,472	94,512,109
Metals & articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	34,487,808	32,791,044
Machinery & mill work.	16,282,065	18,380,076
Apparel and articles of personal use	9,878,122	9,573,380
Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,674,864	8,373,099
All other articles, either manufact'd or partly manufactured	32,939,649	33,324,966
Parcel post	2,057,186	2,139,660
Total value	£234,350,003	£233,390,792

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total value	£60,619,199	£59,833,677	£56,233,663

Exports from the United States (Calendar Years).

Products of—	1898 Value.	1898 Per Ct.	1897 Value.	1897 Per Ct.
Agriculture	$851,922,450	69.06	$730,323,514	67.63
Manufactures	307,924,994	24.96	279,616,898	25.89
Mining	25,851,092	2.10	19,792,796	1.83
Forest	39,030,313	3.16	40,834,864	3.78
Fisheries	5,819,208	.47	5,649,945	.52
Miscellaneous	3,016,771	.25	3,645,001	.35
Total	$1,233,564,828	100	$1,079,863,018	100

* Proof gallons containing 50 per cent. of alcohol.

Life Insurance in Great Britain.

	Ordinary Business.*				Industrial Business.*			
	Whole Term of Life.	Endowment Assurances.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Whole Term of Life.	Endowment Assurances.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	435,247,048	102,729,460	24,368,460	562,344,968	143,903,712	1,962,952	6,207,155	152,073,819
1897	430,551,541	98,799,984	22,293,887	551,645,412	139,915,349	1,785,024	6,487,564	147,187,937
1896	423,344,137	85,144,665	20,695,542	529,184,314	137,090,222	1,612,181	5,440,166	144,142,569
1895	412,866,559	67,955,919	19,243,588	500,006,066	121,948,059	1,635,278	4,480,773	128,064,110
1894	408,167,052	64,769,652	17,919,378	490,856,082	120,738,147	1,615,050	4,444,507	126,797,704
1893	405,630,862	57,336,223	17,229,245	480,196,330	117,672,280	1,005,400	4,152,951	122,760,631
1892	396,787,796	42,483,492	15,912,817	455,184,135	87,825,402	1,142,684	2,015,675	90,983,761
1891	392,215,642	35,866,867	15,279,719	443,362,228	83,257,485	1,129,745	1,816,643	86,203,873
1890	392,838,625	34,307,580	15,490,061	442,436,266	83,005,085	1,099,582	1,815,992	85,920,639
1889	391,186,142	31,368,522	14,955,848	437,510,512	81,000,223	1,090,574	1,800,823	83,891,620
1888	380,752,944	25,980,743	14,328,081	421,061,768	80,552,116	1,089,610	1,792,761	83,434,487

Manufactures in Massachusetts.

Industries.	Year.	Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Made.	Value of Stock Used.	Industry Product.	Total Am't Paid in Wages During the Year.
Carpets	1896	$6,063,982	$5,941,456	$3,445,442	$2,496,014	$1,490,036
do.	1897	6,784,921	6,364,709	3,898,404	2,466,305	1,605,379
Cotton goods	1896	112,561,310	85,561,417	49,172,309	36,389,108	25,603,529
do.	1897	110,655,608	85,414,028	48,987,402	36,426,626	26,460,493
Knit goods	1896	4,053,589	4,799,611	2,304,645	2,494,966	1,655,417
do.	1897	4,136,120	4,500,470	2,190,800	2,309,670	1,586,389
Woolen goods	1896	21,655,660	20,885,906	12,183,271	8,702,635	5,494,181
do.	1897	25,390,647	25,509,328	15,036,303	10,563,025	6,285,365
Worsted goods	1896	14,623,706	17,829,822	10,641,690	7,188,132	3,819,656
do.	1897	16,397,790	24,111,098	14,676,178	9,434,920	4,528,314
All industries	1896	380,799,877	559,880,511	317,241,327	242,639,183	130,339,959
do.	1897	394,371,391	576,877,064	330,154,301	246,722,763	132,334,075

Industries.	Year.	Profit and Minor Expense Fund.	Percentage of Industry Product. Devoted to Profit, etc.	Paid in Wages.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Average Number of Days in Operation.	Proportion of Business Done. Percentages.
Carpets	1896	$1,005,978	40.30	59.70	$344.52	244.64	68.83
do.	1897	860,926	34.91	65.09	347.33	243.77	67.33
Cotton goods	1896	10,785,579	29.64	70.36	329.65	279.92	79.52
do.	1897	9,966,133	27.36	72.64	304.34	285.15	81.90
Knit goods	1896	839,549	.....	.....	302.64	286.90	55.79
do.	1897	723,261	.....	.....	302.23	284.82	57.11
Woolen goods	1896	3,208,454	36.87	63.13	364.14	264.69	70.30
do.	1897	4,277,660	40.50	59.50	372.66	282.90	78.58
Worsted goods	1896	3,368,476	46.86	53.14	348.80	285.44	68.90
do.	1897	4,906,605	52.00	48.00	356.42	294.43	84.94
All industries	1896	112,299,225	.....	.....	426.66	281.03	59.99
do.	1897	114,388,688	.....	.....	421.69	283.33	59.72

(For other statistics of manufactures in Massachusetts, see "The Commercial Year Book," volume III, page 534.)

* The above figures are based on returns deposited for the most part during the five years prior to the years given, and are therefore merely an approximation to the amount of contracts in force.

War Budgets in Foreign Countries.

Countries.	War Budget.	Amount per Capita.
European States.		
Russia (1898)	$148,640,191	$1.17
Germany (1898)	141,175,350	2.70
France (1898)	123,517,681	2.21
England (1897)	88,152,750	3.21
Austria (1897)	86,083,024	2.08
Italy (1898)	45,659,609	1.46
Spain (1897)	38,257,498	2.12
Turkey (1897)	19,929,765	.83
Netherlands (1897)	9,617,298	1.92
Sweden and Norway (1897)	9,497,854	1.36
Belgium (1897)	9,342,430	1.44
Roumania (1898)	8,582,775	1.56
Portugal (1897)	5,084,477	1.06
Bulgaria (1898)	4,498,369	1.36
Switzerland (1897)	4,477,764	1.49
Greece (1897)	3,154,645	1.29
Servia (1897)	2,724,271	1.16
European States—*Continued.*		
Denmark (1898)	$2,685,852	$1.22
Finland (1897)	1,543,598	.62
Non-European States.		
British India (1897)	116,637,288	.40
United States (1896)	51,093,927	.72
Japan (1897)	23,272,829	.54
China (1897)	11,869,500	.03
Brazil (1897)	10,108,187	.59
Argentina (1897)	5,120,225	1.28
Chili (1897)	4,665,619	1.72
Egypt (1897)	2,404,250	.23
Guatemala (1897)	2,022,806	1.49
Canada (1897)	1,611,287	.32
Cape of Good Hope (1897)	917,396	.51
Korea (1897)	482,109	.07

Consumption of Coffee.

	Europe. Tons.	United States. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1893	271,498	248,117	519,615
1894	272,191	258,822	531,013
1895	277,400	260,880	538,280
1896	291,150	267,880	559,030
1897	305,150	318,170	623,320

Germany consumes about 136,390 tons yearly; France, 77,310 tons; England, 12,420 tons, and Italy, 12,500 tons.

Gross Receipts of Theaters and Places of Amusement in Paris.

Year.	Francs.	Year.	Francs.	Year.	Francs.	Year.	Francs
1850	8,206,318	1862	14,506,983	1874	18,363,279	1886	25,074,458
1851	8,661,916	1863	15,800,517	1875	20,907,391	1887	22,062,440
1852	9,537,993	1864	16,023,065	1876	21,663,062	1888	25,007,074
1853	11,352,222	1865	15,907,006	1877	20,978,180	1889	*32,138,998
1854	10,738,078	1866	16,962,502	1878	*30,657,499	1890	23,013,459
1855	*13,828,123	1867	*21,983,867	1879	20,619,310	1891	23,599,657
1856	12,186,125	1868	12,361,020	1880	22,614,018	1892	22,533,316
1857	12,722,501	1869	15,198,000	1881	27,434,418	1893	‡28,132,106
1858	12,737,498	1870	†8,107,285	1882	29,068,592	1894	29,257,431
1859	12,452,314	1871	†5,715,113	1883	29,144,009	1895	29,661,331
1860	14,432,944	1872	16,144,597	1884	25,984,054	1896	30,071,334
1861	13,704,501	1873	16,504,373	1885	25,500,077	1897	30,742,361

* Exposition. † War. ‡ Previous to 1893, the receipts of the café-concerts and other establishments, such as the Pôle-Nord, Bullier, Le Moulin-Rouge, etc.

Electric Street Railways in Europe January 1, 1896 and 1897.

	1897. Miles.	1896. Miles.		1897. Miles.	1896. Miles.
Germany	386	245	Servia	6	6
France	168	79.5	Sweden and Norway	4.5	4.5
Great Britain	77	62.5	Bosnia	3.5	3
Italy	69.5	24	Roumania	3	3
Austria-Hungary	50.5	43	Netherlands	2	2
Switzerland	47.5	28.5	Portugal	2	..
Spain	28.5	17.5			
Belgium	21	15	Total	878	542
Russia	9				

The number of lines in operation has increased from 111 in 1896 to 150 in 1897.

Capital Cost and Annual Receipts Per Mile of Railways in Various Countries.

	Cost Per Mile.	Receipts Per Mile.		Cost Per Mile.	Receipts Per Mile.
England and Wales	$265,560	$23,871	Victoria	$62,109	$4,856
United Kingdom	226,119	19,656	Canada	54,010	3,107
Scotland	196,492	....	United States	61,409	7,050
France	133,833	11,042	Australia	49,183	4,029
Belgium	108,921	12,420	India	35,089	4,220
British Dominions	99,236	....	Tasmania	40,554	1,761
Germany	98,706	11,451	Cape Colony	41,756	4,856
Austria	96,520	7,616	New Zealand	38,018	2,978
Switzerland	95,011	....	Norway	35,483	....
Holland	90,355	....	Queensland	33,663	2,117
Italy	82,217	6,390	South Australia	34,344	2,949
New South Wales	74,197	6,151	Sweden	29,603	....
Ireland	64,727	....	Western Australia	22,484	2,327

Some Notable Railroad Runs.

(Compiled from the "Railroad Gazette.")

Date.	Railroad.	From.	To.	Dist. Miles.	Time. H.M.S.	Speed. Miles Per Hour.	Stops.	Net Speed. Miles Per Hour.	No. of Cars.
May 9, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Grimesville		1	0:00:35	102.8	0	102.8	4
" "	"	Looneyville	Grimesville	5	0:03:00	100	0	100	..
July 26, 1890	P. & O.	Skillmans	B. Meade	4.1	0:02:30	98.4	0	98.4	..
Nov. 18, 1892	Central N. J.	Fanwood		1	0:00:37	97.3	0	97.3	4
Feb. 26, 1892	"			1	0:00:39¼	91.7	..	91.7	4
June 7, 1884	B. & O.	Belmont	Warnock	6	0:04:00	90	0	90	5
Nov. 18, 1892	P. & R.	J'kintown	L'horne	5	0:03:25	87.8	0	87.8	..
Ap'l 21, 1895	Atlantic City			1	0:00:41	87.8	0	87.8	1
Aug. 27, 1891	P. & R.			5	0:03:27	86.96	0	86.96	..
Ap'l 21, 1895	Atlantic City	Winslow	Absecom	24.9	0:18:06	83	0	83	1
Aug. 27, 1891	P. & R.	Noble	L'horne	12	0:08:00	82.73	0	82.78	..
May 7, 1896	Michigan C	Windham	Waterford	6.6	0:04:48	82.5	0	82.5	3
Dec. –, 1892	L. & N. W.	Stafford	Rugby	56	0:42:00	80	0	80	..
Nov. 10, 1895	C., B. & Q.	Neponset	Buda	6	0:04:30	80	0	80	4
Ap'l 21, 1895	Atlantic City	L. Park	Absecom	49.8	0:37:30	79.7	0	79.7	1
" "	"	Camden	Atlantic City	58.3	0:45:45	76.46	0	76.46	1
Aug. 31, 1888	Great N. (Eng.)			4	0:03:87	76.3	0	76.3	..
Dec. 22, 1891	B. & O.	Baldwin	Leslie	7.5	0:06:00	75	..	....	..
July 9, 1885	West Shore	Alabama	Gen. Junc.	36.3	0:30:00	72.6	0	72.6	3
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Erie	Buffalo	86	1:10:46	72.91	..	75.11	..
Aug. 28 1893	P., C., C. & St. P.	Seymour	N. Tower	42	0:35:34	70.96	0	70.96	5
Ap'l 17, 1894	L. S. & M. S.	C'wood	Saybrook	42	0:36:00	70	0	70	..
June 10, 1896	Atlantic City	Camden	Atlantic City	55.5	0:48:00	69.4	0	69.4	6
Aug. 8, 1886	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	Fairport	70.25	1:01:20	68.73	0	68.73	2
Sept. 24, 1895	"	Albany	Syracuse	147.84	2:10:00	68.23	0	68.23	2
Aug. 22, 1895	L. & N. W. (Eng.)	Crewe	Carlisle	141.25	2:05:30	67.5	0	67.5	..
1880	Great N. (Eng.)	London	Grantham	105.5	1:51:00	66.5	0	66.5	..
Aug. 21, 1895	N. E. (Eng.)	Newcastle	Edinburgh	124.25	1:52:30	66.26	0	66.26	..
May 7, 1896	Michigan C.	St. Thomas	Fort Erie	118.2	1:47:18	66.13	..	73.68	3
" " "	"	Windsor	St. Thomas	111.2	1:43:05	64.72	..	67.32	3
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Chicago	Buffalo	510.1	8:01:07	63.61	..	65.07	..
Sept. 11, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York	East Buffalo	436.32	6:51:56	63.54	3	64.22	..
Aug. 22, 1895	W't Coast (Eng.)	London	Aberdeen	540	8:32:00	63.24	3	63.93	..
Nov. –, 1891	Canadian Pacific	S. Falls	Montreal	127	2:00:00	63.5	..	....	..
Aug. 21, 1895	E't Coast (Eng.)	London	Aberdeen	523	8:40:00	60.35	5	61.77	..
Ap'l 20, 1884	C., N. O. & T. P.	Cincinnati	New Orleans	826	23:20:00	35.4	..	41.7	..
May 8, 1885	L. S. & N. Y. C.	Chicago	New York	964	22:45:00	42.38	..	....	..
Aug. –, 1891	Central Pacific	Vancouver	Brockville	2762	76:31:00	36.49	22	39.19	3
May 28, 1893	N. Y. C. & H.R. / L. S. & M. C.	New York	Chicago	964	19:57:00	48.2	10	....	..
Aug. 26, 1894	A. C. Line	Jacksonville	Washington	780.8	15:49:00	49.36	..	....	..

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Assessed Valuations.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Year.	Tax Rate.	Resident, Personal.	Non-Resident, Personal.	Shareholders of Banks.	Total Personal.	Real Estate.	Total Real and Personal.
1870....	....	$196,414,202	$33,829,175	$75,074,322	$305,317,699	$742,202,525	$1,047,520,224
1871....	....	198,156,791	32,025,037	76,765,395	306,947,223	769,306,410	1,076,253,633
1872....	....	195,032,157	35,189,620	75,727,745	306,949,422	797,148,665	1,104,098,087
1873....	2.50	184,965,583	29,831,665	77,650,395	292,447,643	836,792,930	1,129,240,573
1874....	2.80	170,619,181	26,964,430	74,897,570	272,481,181	881,547,995	1,154,029,176
1875....	2.94	125,922,840	17,986,325	73,390,989	217,300,154	883,643,545	1,100,943,699
1876....	2.80	118,989,535	14,491,527	85,145,117	218,626,179	892,287,015	1,110,913,194
1877....	2.65	118,832,577	13,581,309	73,614,274	206,028,160	895,063,933	1,101,092,093
1878....	2.55	119,619,355	12,733,400	65,179,320	197,532,075	900,855,700	1,098,387,775
1879....	2.58	106,644,723	11,207,262	58,082,970	175,934,955	918,134,380	1,094,069,335
1880....	2.53	133,502,710	12,089,720	65,601,607	201,194,037	942,571,690	1,143,765,727
1881....	2.62	138,613,090	12,175,475	58,424,394	209,212,899	976,735,109	1,185,948,098
1882....	2.25	129,162,101	11,575,971	57,535,510	198,272,582	1,035,203,816	1,233,476,398
1883....	2.29	127,678,542	10,713,533	59,152,420	197,546,495	1,079,130,669	1,276,677,164
1884....	2.25	141,625,409	10,660,572	66,250,765	218,536,746	1,119,761,595	1,338,298,343
1885....	2.40	132,257,930	9,669,642	60,746,294	202,673,866	1,168,443,137	1,371,117,003
1886....	2.29	148,470,530	9,543,848	59,012,843	217,027,221	1,203,941,065	1,420,968,286
1887....	2.16	180,393,471	9,920,393	62,834,950	253,148,814	1,254,491,849	1,507,640,663
1888....	2.22	176,195,256	9,852,821	64,575,475	250,623,552	1,302,818,879	1,553,442,431
1889....	1.95	194,289,301	9,973,575	67,997,946	272,260,822	1,331,578,291	1,603,839,113
1890....	1.97	217,439,160	11,740,041	69,509,182	298,688,383	1,398,290,007	1,696,978,390
1891....	1.90	233,184,137	14,854,931	73,570,450	321,609,518	1,464,247,820	1,785,857,335
1892....	1.85	225,742,545	19,437,107	78,180,020	323,359,672	1,504,904,603	1,828,264,275
1893....	1.82	257,983,766	24,472,646	88,479,724	370,936,136	1,562,582,393	1,933,518,529
1894....	1.79	268,108,047	33,947,475	88,218,780	390,274,302	1,613,057,735	2,003,332,037
1895....	1.91	250,620,354	37,955,233	82,343,420	370,919,007	1,646,028,655	2,016,947,662
1896....	2.14	245,883,488	46,468,081	82,624,193	374,975,762	1,731,509,143	2,106,484,905
1897....	2.10	251,988,384	47,524,295	81,936,386	381,449,065	1,787,186,791	2,168,635,856
1898....	2.01	325,892,478	108,105,545	75,024,426	509,022,449	1,856,467,923	2,365,490,372

We are indebted to the "Record and Guide" for the following valuable figures relating to real estate in New York City:

MORTGAGES.

Year.	Total.	No. Mortgages.	Amount. 000's Omitted.	No. Over 5 P. C.	Amount. 000's Omitted.	No. at 5 P. C.	Amount. 000's Omitted.	At Less 5 P. C.	Amount. 000's Omitted.	To B. T. & I. Cos.	Am't. 000's Omit'd
1898....	.....	15,856	$234,614	7,179	$73,822	5,984	$99,770	2,693	$61,023	2,760	$98,485
1897....	.....	16,203	214,715	7,156	57,617	6,670	100,183	2,323	56,915	2,593	74,729
1896....	.....	15,057	*217,211	6,246	54,639	6,940	105,936	1,871	50,635	2,335	92,659
1895....	.....	15,021	†215,217	6,421	48,763	6,527	108,065	2,073	58,419	2,421	88,432
1894....	.....	13,654	‡164,271	6,263	43,330	6,027	87,454	1,374	33,487	2,023	59,950
1893....	.....	13,731	§184,819	6,242	52,543	6,324	100,522	1,095	31,653	1,918	56,082
1892....	.....	14,450	‖193,879	5,797	55,624	7,191	102,750	1,452	35,314	2,331	71,541

* Includes mortgage given by the Hoboken Ferry Company for $4,500,000.

† Includes mortgage given by the Edison Illuminating Company for $15,000,000.

‡ Includes mortgage given by New York Biscuit Company to Central Trust Company for $1,500,000, also mortgage given by the United Electric Light and Power Company for $5,000,000. Does not include mortgage given by East River Gas Company for $3,500,000.

§ Includes mortgage given by Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for $12,500,000.

‖ Includes mortgage given by the Equitable Gas Light Company to Central Trust Company for $4,000,000 and mortgage given by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company for $2,500,000.

Conveyances.

The following are the comparative tables of the New York conveyances:

Year.	The Whole City — Total Number of Conveys.	Consideration.	No. Nom.	Average Price per Convey.	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards — Total Number of Conveys.	Consideration.	No. Nom.	Average Price per Convey.
1882	9,975	$170,764,163	2,724	$17,218	1,067	$3,889,064	296	$3,645
1883	10,620	164,534,012	2,813	15,499	1,366	4,343,545	371	3,179
1884	12,262	182,044,304	3,061	14,846	1,840	4,332,975	404	2,382
1885	11,412	184,837,797	2,514	16,199	1,625	4,787,848	379	2,946
1886	13,569	243,981,539	2,404	17,988	2,120	7,911,185	340	3,731
1887	13,896	258,663,980	2,684	18,513	2,505	11,226,480	449	4,481
1888	12,035	217,732,986	2,846	18,090	2,048	8,219,576	477	4,013
1889	15,065	269,873,442	3,474	17,908	2,773	11,535,266	668	4,156
1890	15,857	282,047,609	4,042	17,156	2,875	13,332,374	668	4,637
1891	14,013	231,908,649	4,058	16,548	2,775	11,153,950	670	3,947
1892	13,944	228,608,599	4,458	16,394	2,826	11,066,795	758	3,916
1893	13,244	216,825,732	4,963	16,371	2,457	10,092,668	796	4,482
1894	13,436	149,614,843	5,705	11,135	2,587	8,750,644	903	3,343
1895*	14,040	151,968,784	6,782	10,823	3,512	11,114,409	1,453	3,136
1896*	14,072	132,522,092	7,434	9,408	4,192	10,733,782	1,897	2,322
1897	14,988	111,232,874	8,072	16,083	4,605	10,967,273	2,163	4,478
1898	14,097	104,060,581	7,556	15,909	4,250	12,882,867	2,185	6,238

BUILDINGS PROJECTED FOR FIVE YEARS, EACH DISTRICT GIVEN SEPARATELY AND CLASSIFIED.

	Flats and Tenements. No.	Cost.	Private Dwellings. No.	Cost.	Hotels, Stores, Churches, Office Buildings, etc. No.	Cost.	Miscellaneous. Stables, Shops, etc. No.	Cost.
South of Fourteenth Street.								
1897	199	$4,587,500	..	$.....	97	$18,066,980	36	$438,350
1896	60	1,295,000	1	2,000	113	16,593,600	41	2,054,120
1895	117	2,428,340	3	37,000	115	17,867,750	54	609,299
1894	77	1,548,250	4	58,400	90	12,080,000	69	907,891
1893	132	3,059,000	3	32,000	90	10,332,000	124	2,490,467
Between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets.								
1897	61	$1,397,500	10	$355,000	48	$10,054,000	37	$581,800
1896	46	1,260,000	11	302,000	61	11,205,650	56	1,078,755
1895	128	2,907,800	19	573,000	44	8,202,650	87	530,675
1894	67	1,544,500	5	208,000	33	6,290,500	80	640,351
1893	56	1,392,000	17	529,750	33	4,178,000	86	1,128,080
Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, East of Fifth Avenue.								
1897	174	$4,250,500	22	$667,600	23	$2,082,000	21	$271,850
1896	138	3,287,500	12	232,000	18	543,505	53	417,325
1895	354	8,035,300	11	323,000	21	737,900	57	349,535
1894	206	4,305,900	50	1,785,000	8	580,000	73	463,255
1893	153	3,535,000	54	1,685,000	20	1,304,400	74	570,965
Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, West of Central Park West and Eighth Avenue.								
1897	250	$8,132,000	153	$2,613,500	24	$2,583,500	18	$142,350
1896	148	5,301,500	157	2,796,950	32	3,384,000	21	84,325
1895	443	13,240,000	204	5,017,800	17	2,377,100	35	225,920
1894	202	5,119,500	228	4,477,000	8	512,000	41	332,275
1893	120	4,023,000	261	5,231,000	17	‡47,361,500	45	485,950
One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, Between Fifth and Eighth Avenues.								
1897	192	$5,579,000	42	$785,000	4	$357,000	..	$.....
1896	122	4,090,500	44	613,000	7	237,500	5	40,620
1895	105	3,003,500	73	989,000	1	600	1	4,000
1894	50	1,361,500	39	557,000	2	30,000	8	7,000
1893	18	457,000	32	508,000	2	232,000	2	50,000
North of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.								
1897	153	$4,207,500	264	$2,871,000	16	$1,013,350	36	$382,590
1896	154	3,910,000	186	1,587,700	15	427,800	31	137,790
1895	245	5,855,000	208	1,891,950	16	154,750	62	595,755
1894	91	2,031,000	172	1,584,160	5	97,000	41	95,770
1893	56	1,228,000	147	1,563,475	5	316,000	27	184,690
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.								
1897	568	$7,382,800	836	$2,792,120	38	$1,719,655	194	$408,395
1896	510	6,177,750	844	2,861,065	41	1,428,800	222	542,040
1895	448	4,892,800	727	2,523,345	29	469,150	214	263,164
1894	231	1,974,800	531	1,910,585	22	620,350	159	303,590
1893	164	1,484,900	375	1,289,205	8	183,500	151	328,071

* The Twenty-fourth Ward (new district) annexed in June, 1895.
† Includes Cathedral of St. John the Divine; cost, $5,000,000.
‡ Includes Hospital of St. Luke; cost, $1,000,000.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS PROJECTED DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

	Number of Plans Filed.	Number of Buildings Projected.	Estimated Cost.	Average Cost per Building.
1883	1,450	2,623	$43,214,346	$16,498
1884	1,663	2,812	42,215,423	15,012
1885	1,843	3,370	45,918,246	13,624
1886	2,085	4,097	58,479,653	14,273
1887	2,131	4,385	66,839,980	15,242
1888	1,760	3,076	47,142,478	15,332
1889	2,046	3,621	68,792,031	18,998
1890	2,000	3,507	74,676,373	21,282
1891	1,625	2,821	56,072,624	19,877
1892	1,783	2,967	59,107,618	19,584
1893	1,433	2,272	55,162,953	24,279
1894	1,589	2,592	51,420,577	19,452
1895	2,184	3,838	84,111,063	21,912
1896	1,894	3,149	71,889,765	22,829
1897	1,988	3,516	83,668,840	23,796

Building and Loan Associations.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHARES OUTSTANDING OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 YEARS, 1895-96.

TABLE 2.—ASSETS OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 YEARS, 1895-96.

TABLE 3.—LIABILITIES OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 YEARS, 1895-96.

(For the above tables, see "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 520 and 521.)

THE UNITED STATES PER CAPITA.

Summary of Per Capita Financial and Commercial Statistics of the United States, 1867 to 1898.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Population June 1.	Government Finance (Per Capita)							Gold and Silver											
		Amount of Money in the United States.	Money in Circulation.	Debt, Less Cash in Treasury.	Interest Paid.	Net Ordinary Receipts.	Net Ordinary Expenditures.	Disbursements for Pensions.	Coin Value of Paper Money, July 1.	Commercial Ratio of Silver to Gold.	Annual Average Price of Silver in London Per Ounce for Calendar Years.	Bullion Value of United States Silver Dollar, at Average Price of Silver Exchange at Par.	Coinage Per Capita of Gold.	Coinage Per Capita of Silver.	Production Per Capita of Gold.	Production Per Capita of Silver.	Imports Per Capita.	Exports Per Capita.	Internal Revenue Per Capita.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	Cts.	Ratio.	$	Cts.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1867	36,211,000	20.11	18.28	69.26	3.84	13.55	9.87	.51	71.7	15.57	1.328	....	.66	.08	1.43	.37	.61	1.68	7.34
1868	36,973,000	19.36	18.39	67.10	3.48	10.97	10.21	.65	70.1	15.59	1.326	....	.52	.08	1.30	.32	.38	2.53	5.17
1869	37,756,000	18.95	17.60	64.43	3.33	9.82	8.55	.78	73.5	15.60	1.325	....	.47	.08	1.31	.32	.53	1.51	4.19
1870	38,558,371	18.73	17.50	60.46	3.08	10.67	8.08	.72	85.6	15.57	1.328	....	.60	.04	1.30	.41	.68	1.51	4.75
1871	39,555,000	18.75	18.10	56.81	2.83	9.69	7.39	.84	89	15.57	1.326	....	.53	.08	1.11	.58	.54	2.49	8.62
1872	40,595,000	18.79	18.19	52.96	2.56	9.22	6.84	.74	87.5	15.63	1.322	....	.54	.06	.89	.71	.34	1.97	3.22
1873	41,677,000	18.58	18.04	50.52	2.35	8.01	6.97	.70	86.4	15.92	1.298	....	1.37	.10	.86	.86	.52	2.03	2.75
1874	42,796,000	18.83	18.13	49.17	2.31	7.18	7.07	.71	91	16.17	1.278	....	.82	.16	.78	.87	.66	1.56	2.89
1875	43,951,000	18.16	17.16	47.53	2.20	6.55	6.25	.68	87.2	16.59	1.246	....	.75	.35	.76	.72	.48	2.10	3.12
1876	45,137,000	17.52	16.12	45.66	2.11	6.52	5.87	.62	89 5	17.88	1.156	....	1.03	.54	.88	.86	.35	1.25	2 59
1877	46,353,000	16.46	15.58	43.56	2.01	6.07	5.21	.62	94.7	17 22	1.201	....	.95	.61	1.01	.86	.88	1.21	2.56
1878	47,598,000	16.62	15.32	42.01	1.99	5.41	4.98	.56	99.4	17.94	1.152	93.2	1.05	.60	1.08	.95	.63	.71	2.22
1879	48,866,000	21.52	16.75	40.85	1.71	5.60	5.46	.69	100	18.40	1.123	86.7	.80	.56	.80	.84	.42	.51	2.32
1880	50,155,783	24.04	19.41	38.27	1.59	6.65	5.34	1.14	100	18.05	1.145	88.5	1.24	.55	.72	.78	1.85	.34	2.47
1881	51,316,000	27.41	21.71	35.46	1.46	7.01	5.07	.96	100	18.16	1.138	88 1	1.89	.54	.68	.84	2.16	.38	2.64
1882	52,495,000	28.20	22.37	31.91	1.09	7.64	4.89	1.03	100	18.19	1.136	87 9	1.26	.53	.62	.89	.81	.94	2.79
1883	53,693,000	30.61	22.91	28.66	.96	7.37	4.90	1.13	100	18.64	1.110	86.5	.54	.54	.56	.87	.53	.59	2.49
1884	54,911,000	31.06	22.65	26.20	.87	6 27	4.39	1.04	100	18.57	1.113	86.1	.44	.52	.56	.89	.68	1.22	2.21
1885	56,148,000	32.37	23.02	24.50	.84	5.77	4.64	1.17	100	19 41	1.065	84.5	.49	.51	.57	.90	.77	.75	2 00
1886	57,404,000	31.51	21 82	22.34	.79	5.76	4.15	1.13	100	20.78	.995	79.8	.50	.56	.61	.89	.67	1.26	2.13
1887	58,680,000	32.39	22.45	20.03	.71	6.20	4.47	1.27	100	21.13	.978	76	.41	.60	.56	.91	1.03	.61	2.12
1888	59,974,000	34.40	22.88	17.72	.65	6.32	4.33	1.33	100	21.99	.939	74	.52	.57	.55	.99	.99	.76	2.17
1889	61,289,000	33.86	22.52	15.92	.53	6.01	4.38	1.45	100	22.10	.985	72.1	.35	.58	.53	1.05	.47	1.58	2.13
1890	62,622,250	34.24	22.83	14.22	.47	6.44	4.75	1.71	100	19.76	1.046	74.9	.33	.63	.52	1.13	.54	.83	2.28
1891	63,975,000	34 31	23.41	13.32	.37	6.14	5.55	1.85	100	20.92	.988	80.6	.46	.43	.52	1.18	.57	1.70	2.28
1892	65,413,000	36.21	24 44	12.86	.35	5.43	5.28	2.16	100	23.72	.871	72.4	.53	.19	.50	1.15	1.07	1.27	3.35
1893	66,826,000	34.75	23.87	12.55	.34	5.77	6.87	2.37	100	26.49	.780	65	.85	.13	.54	1.16	.67	2.24	2.41
1894	68,275,000	35.44	24.33	13.17	.37	4.86	6.48	2.07	100	32.56	.635	49.1	1.17	.13	.58	.94	1.24	1.87	2.15
1995	69,753,000	34.38	22.96	12.93	.44	4.49	5.11	2.03	100	31.60	.654	50.6	.85	.08	.67	1.08	.81	1.63	2.06
1896	71,263,000	32.86	21.10	13.41	.43	4.59	4.94	1.96	100	30.66	.674	52.2	.65	.33	.73	1.04	....	....	2.06
1897	72,807,000	34.25	22.49	13.55	.47	4.78	5.02	1.94	100	34.28	.604	46.8	...	...	.44	.95	....	....	2.01
1898	74,389,000	35.39	24.71	13.81	.51	5.45	5.96	1.98	100	35.03	.590	45.6	1.02	.25	...	...	....	....	2.30

THE UNITED STATES PER CAPITA.

Summary of Per Capita Financial and Commercial Statistics of the United States, 1867 to 1898—Continued.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Merchandise Imported for Consumption Per Capita.	Duty Collected Per Capita.	Customs Revenue—Average Ad Valorem Rate of Duty—On Dutiable.	Customs Revenue—Average Ad Valorem Rate of Duty—On Free and Dutiable.	Expenses of Collecting Customs Revenue.	Exports—Domestic Merchandise—Exports Per Capita.	Exports—Domestic Merchandise—Exports of Agricultural Products, Per Cent. of Total Expts.	Per Cent. of Domestic Products Exported—Cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Crude Mineral Oil.	Consumption Per Capita of—Raw Cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	Distilled Spirits.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Raw Wool.	Imports and Exports of Merchandise Carried in American Vessels.	Immigration—Per Cent. of Annual Increase of Population.
	$	$	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	$	Per Cent.					Lbs.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pf. Gals.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Per Cent.	
1867	10.44	4.65	46.67	44.56	3.26	7.73	75.34	68.32	12 50	1.85	59.54	8.48	3.92	23.52	24.1	5.01	1.09	....	5.31	...	5.45	33.9	....
1868	9.33	4.34	48.63	46.49	4.65	7.29	70.19	66.90	13.45	1.63	65.48	10.51	5.36	20.44	30.9	6.52	.96	....	5.15	...	5.14	35.1	....
1869	10.45	4.68	47.22	44 65	2.99	7.29	75.35	57.01	20.92	.94	73.24	12.88	5.21	28.79	35	6.45	1.08	1.69	5.21	...	5.78	33.2	45.05
1870	11.06	4.96	47.08	42.23	3.20	9.77	78.40	65 98	22.50	.24	75.14	12.82	5.41	22.62	33	6	1.10	2.07	5.31	.32	5.43	35.6	48.26
1871	12.65	5.12	43.95	38.94	3.18	10.83	70.74	72.39	22.30	.94	78.96	14.10	4.69	27.40	36.2	7.91	1.14	1.62	6.10	.40	5.73	31.9	32.24
1872	13.80	5. 3	41.35	37.00	3.21	10.55	74.13	67.44	16 88	3.60	71.23	11.10	4.79	21.09	40.4	7.28	1.46	1.68	6.66	.41	6.75	29.2	38.89
1873	15.91	4.44	38.07	26.95	3.76	12.12	76.10	65.47	20.80	3.68	85.70	15.19	4.81	22.86	39.8	6.87	1.53	1.63	7.21	.45	5.67	26.4	42.53
1874	13 26	3.75	38.53	26.88	4.49	13.31	79.37	70.03	32.54	3.86	73.06	13.60	4.46	20.95	41.5	6.59	1.27	1.51	7	.48	4.81	27.2	28
1875	11.97	3.51	40.62	28.20	4.47	11.36	76.95	70.69	23.60	3.53	58.13	11.90	5.38	18.66	43.6	7.08	1.44	1.50	6.71	.45	5.28	26.2	19.70
1876	10.29	3 22	44.74	30.19	4.53	11.64	71.67	70.75	25.34	3.86	56.77	14.77	4.89	28.14	35.2	7.33	1.35	1.93	6.83	.45	5.21	27.7	14.33
1877	9.49	2.77	42.89	26.68	4.96	12.72	72.63	68.97	19.73	5.66	97.02	14.08	5.01	26.13	38.9	6.94	1.23	1.28	6.58	.47	5.16	26.9	11.67
1878	9.21	2.67	42.75	27.13	4.47	14.30	77.07	71.23	25.29	6.49	72.67	13.71	5.72	26.37	34.3	6.24	1.33	1.09	6.68	.47	5.28	26.3	11.12
1879	8.99	2.73	44.87	28.97	3.96	14.29	78.12	67.74	35.16	6.33	71.47	15.90	5.58	26.61	40.7	7.42	1.21	1.11	7.05	.50	5.08	23	14.02
1880	12 51	3.64	43.48	29.07	3.23	16.43	83.25	65.73	40.18	6.43	61.17	18.94	5.35	28.88	42.9	8.78	1.39	1.27	8.26	.56	6.11	17.4	35.45
1881	12.68	3.78	43.20	29.75	3 22	17.23	82.63	68.47	37.38	5.46	43.22	19.64	6.09	31.64	44.2	8.25	1.54	1.38	8.65	.47	5.66	16.5	57.71
1882	13.64	4.12	42.66	30.11	2.95	13.97	75.31	67.23	31.82	3.71	58.85	16.15	4 98	21.92	48.4	8.30	1.47	1.40	10.03	.49	6.36	15.8	66.92
1883	13.05	3.92	42.45	29.92	3.07	14.98	77.00	67.20	29.33	2.58	47.22	20.80	6.64	29.24	51.1	8.91	1.30	1.46	10.27	.48	6.62	16	50.44
1884	12.16	3.47	41.61	28.44	3.44	13.20	73.98	67.56	26.49	2.99	62.35	16 30	5.64	27.40	53.4	9.26	1.09	1.48	10.74	.37	6.85	17.2	42.58
1885	10.32	3.17	45 86	30.59	3.58	12.94	72.96	68.96	25.86	2.95	67.24	15.16	6.77	31.04	51.8	9.60	1.18	1.26	10.62	.39	6.69	15.3	31.96
1886	10.89	3.30	45 55	30.13	3.33	11.60	72.82	64.68	26.48	3.35	76.07	19.59	4.57	32.60	56.9	9.36	1.37	1.26	11.20	.45	7.39	15.5	26.61
1887	11.65	3.65	47.10	31.02	3.16	11.98	74.40	68.71	33.66	2.48	60 13	16.84	5.17	27.68	52.7	8.53	1.49	1.21	11.23	.55	6.68	14.3	38.41
1888	11.88	3.60	45.63	29.99	3.27	11.40	73.23	65.83	26.23	1.74	57.77	19.59	5.62	23.86	56.7	6.81	1.40	1.26	12 80	.61	6.31	14	42.26
1889	12.10	3.60	45.13	29.50	3.14	11.92	72 87	69.33	21.31	3.57	63.30	17.22	5.34	31.28	51.8	9.16	1.29	1.32	12.72	.56	6.33	14.3	34.06
1890	12.35	3 62	44.41	29.12	2.98	13.50	74.51	68.15	22.31	4 85	53.09	18.50	6.09	32.09	52.8	7.83	1.33	1.40	13.67	.46	6.08	12.9	34.16
1891	13.36	3.39	46.28	25.25	3.17	13.63	73.69	67.36	26.60	2.15	43.80	22.02	4.58	22.79	66.1	7.99	1.29	1.42	15.28	.45	6.43	12.5	41.41
1892	12.44	2.66	48.71	21.26	3.75	15.53	78.69	65.13	36.88	3.72	37 35	24.06	5.91	30.33	63.5	9.61	1.37	1.50	15.10	.44	6.72	12.3	43.68
1893	12.64	2.97	49.58	23.49	3.32	12.44	74.05	65 99	37.20	2.89	45.10	17.07	4.85	23.66	63.4	8.24	1.32	1.51	16.08	.48	7.05	12.2	35.34
1894	9.32	1.90	50.06	20.25	5.15	12.73	72.28	71.20	41.47	4.11	53 26	15.91	3.41	22.76	66	8.01	1.34	1.33	15.18	.31	5.08	13.3	21.70
1895	10.48	2.14	41.75	20.23	4.43	11.37	69.73	69.83	31.46	2.36	50.76	22.48	4.54	16.98	62.6	9.22	1.38	1.12	14.95	.28	6.32	11.7	21.19
1896	10.66	2.20	40.18	20.67	4.52	12.11	66.02	65.00	27.07	4.70	47.44	18.40	4.78	30.19	61.6	8.04	1.31	1.00	15.16	.26	6.88	12.0	22.73
1897	10.84	2.37	42.41	21.89	4.01	14.17	66.23	70.59	33.98	7.83	44.78	18.46	3.88	28.91	64.5	9.95	1.55	1.01	14.69	.53	8.26	11	14.09
1898	7.89	1.96	40.20	24.77	4.78	16.27	70.54	67.82	40.91	11.14	47.09	25.26	4.21	22.73	61.1	11.45	.91	1.10	15.64	.28	5.34	9.3	14.49

DEPENDENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

On April 11, 1898, the President sent a message to Congress outlining the situation in Cuba, declaring that in his opinion intervention by the United States had become necessary, advising that the Cuban Government be not recognized, and requesting Congress to take action in the premises. On April 19th Congress adopted resolutions declaring that the people of Cuba were and of right ought to be free and independent; that it was the duty of the United States to demand "that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters"; directing and empowering the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia of the several States to such an extent as might be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

On April 20th the resolutions were signed by the President, and an ultimatum setting forth their provisions was sent to Spain. On that day the Spanish Minister asked for his passports and left Washington.

On the morning of April 21st the Spanish Government presented his passports to the United States Minister at Madrid, and this act constituted the beginning of the war.

The army and navy of the United States were successful in every engagement, and on July 25th the Spanish Foreign Minister decided to open negotiations for peace with the United States, the preliminary negotiations being conducted in behalf of Spain by the French Ambassador, M. Cambon. As a result of these negotiations a protocol, to serve as the basis of a formal treaty of peace, was signed at the White House on August 12th. The signing of the protocol was followed by a cessation of hostilities everywhere as soon as information of the fact could be forwarded. The two Governments immediately appointed commissioners to meet in Paris and agree upon the terms of a treaty of peace. The first session of the Commission was held in Paris on October 1st, and the last on December 10th, when a treaty was signed in duplicate. This treaty the President laid before the Senate for its ratification on January 4, 1899.

As a result of the war and the stipulations contained in the Treaty of Peace, Spain relinquishes her sovereignty over Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other islands belonging to her in the West Indies, the Philippine Islands, and the Isle of Guam in the Archipelago of the Ladrones, and all of these islands pass under the control of the United States.

Until the Treaty of Peace is ratified and Congress shall have enacted legislation for the government or disposition of these possessions, the President will govern them as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. This he will do by virtue of the power necessarily lodged in all military and naval commanders to hold and control whatever possessions they may have taken from the enemy until the legislative authority of the successful belligerent is in a position to assert, and does assert, its authority.

To assist him in the administration of all insular affairs the President has appointed a Colonial Commission, consisting of Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Curtis Guild, of Boston, Mass., and George W. Watkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The Commission is under the immediate control of the War Department, and the sanction of the Secretary of War will be necessary to give effect to any line of action proposed by it.

Cuba.—As to Cuba, the Intervention Resolution of Congress of April 19th declared that "the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people." Article I of the Treaty of Peace, dealing especially with this island, is as follows (the text used being a translation of the Spanish copy of the treaty): "Spain renounces all right of sovereignty over Cuba. Whereas said isle when evacuated by Spain is to be occupied by the United States, the United States, while the occupation continues, shall take upon themselves and fulfill the obligations which, by the fact of occupation, international law imposes on them for the protection of life and property."

On September 10, 1898, commissioners appointed by the President to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba arrived in Havana, and the work of taking over the control of the island was begun.

On December 13th the President, by virtue of the authority vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, promulgated a tariff of duties to be collected "in all ports and places in the Island of Cuba, and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree west longitude, evacuated by Spain, on and after January 1, 1899." This tariff, which is published in another part of this volume, makes no discrimination between imports from the United States and other countries, and the duties are considerably lower than those formerly levied by Spain. As to the coasting trade, the order provides simply that "the laws now in force restricting the coasting trade of the island to

Spanish vessels are hereby modified" so that vessels of the United States may engage in the coasting trade of the island, and so that "the officer of the Army of the United States in command at any port of Cuba in possession of the United States is empowered to issue a permit to a resident of Cuba who owns a vessel, which shall entitle such vessel to engage in the coasting trade of the island."

Porto Rico.—Concerning the Island of Porto Rico, the Treaty of Peace provides: "Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and the other islands now under her sovereignty in the West Indies."

On October 18, 1898, the United States Army and Navy took formal possession of Porto Rico at San Juan.

On January 20, 1899, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, promulgated a list of tariff duties and regulations for their administration, "to be in force in all ports and places in the Island of Porto Rico, and all the islands in the West Indies east of the seventy-fourth degree west longitude, evacuated by Spain, on and after February 1, 1899." The rates of duty are somewhat lower than the rates on imports into Cuba. They are uniform against the products of all nations, including the United States, but they are so adjusted as to be low on the necessaries of life and on agricultural and manufacturing machinery, which are needed to build up the industries of the Island, and most of which seem likely to be imported from the United States.

The President's order brings Porto Rico within the laws governing the coastwise trade of the United States, by providing that "trade between ports of the United States and all ports or places in Porto Rico, and trade between ports or places in Porto Rico, shall be carried on in registered vessels of the United States and in no others." It is further provided, however, that "this regulation shall not be construed to forbid the sailing of other than registered vessels of the United States with cargo and passengers between the United States and ports or places in Porto Rico, or between ports or places in Porto Rico, provided that none are landed, but are destined for some foreign port or place."

The Philippine Islands.—On July 12, 1898, even before Spain had made any overtures for peace, the President, by virtue of the authority vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, put forth a list of duties to be levied and collected "upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the Philippine Islands by the forces of the United States." Vessels of all countries are admitted to the ports without discrimination, and the duties upon all imported merchandise are uniform, without regard to the country from which the importation is made.

The Treaty of Peace, after providing for a cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States, provides further that "the United States shall, during the term of ten years, counting from the interchange of the ratifications of the treaty, admit to the ports of the Philippine Islands Spanish ships and merchandise under the same conditions as the ships and merchandise of the United States." The President is now acting in conformity with the terms of this agreement, and if the United States Government retains control of the islands, it will be in a position to fulfill the obligation to the end of the ten years. But if the sovereignty is yielded up to the people of the Islands themselves, or to any other power, this Government will no longer be in a position to carry out this important provision of the Treaty.

By reason of the special difficulties involved in the government of the Philippines, the President has appointed a commission to make a thorough investigation, upon the spot, of all facts and conditions bearing upon the problem, and to advise with him as to the result. This commission consists of President J. C. Schurman, of Cornell University (chairman); Professor D. C. Worcester, of Ann Arbor; Col. Charles Denby, Major-General Elwell S. Otis, and Rear-Admiral George Dewey.

The Island of Guam.—On June 21, 1898, the United States cruiser Charleston, on her way to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, took possession of the Island of Guam, one of the Ladrones, in the name of the United States.

By the Treaty of Peace, Spain cedes to the United States "the Isle of Guam in the Archipelago of the Marianas or Ladrones." This island is of less importance commercially than any of the other islands or groups ceded by that instrument. No special tariff or navigation laws have yet been promulgated with reference to it.

CUBA.

Area and Population.

The Island of Cuba is the largest of the West India group, and lies about 87 miles south of Florida, between 20 and 23 degrees north latitude and 74 and 85 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich.

The area is estimated at 43,319 square miles, with a length of 775 miles, and a width varying from 30 to 160 miles. The neighboring island of Pinos is 1,214 square miles, and the smaller islands 1,350 square miles—in all, 45,883 square miles.

The latest census of Cuba, taken in 1887, showed the population to be 1,631,619, which is about exactly the same as the estimated population in 1894. Of these, 950,000 were white creoles, 500,000 were colored, and 160,000 Spaniards, emigrants from Spain. In addition, there were about 50,000 Chinese. Havana, the capital, had 198,271 inhabitants in 1887; Santiago de Cuba, 71,307 in 1892; Puerto Principe, 46,641; Holguin, 34,767; Cienfuegos, 27,430; Sancti Spiritus, 32,608.

Finances.

The estimated revenue for 1897-98 was 24,755,760 pesos, of which 11,890,000 was from customs; ordinary expenditure, 26,119,124 pesos, of which 12,602,216 pesos was for the debt, 5,896,741 pesos for the Ministry of War, and 4,036,088 pesos for the Ministry of the Interior. The extraordinary revenue was estimated at 80,000,000 pesos. The debt was put at about $350,000,000, of which $50,000,000 was due the Spanish Treasury.

Production and Industry.

Of the 35,000,000 acres composing Cuba, it is estimated that only 2,000,000 have ever been under cultivation. There are 17,000,000 acres of virgin forest and 9,000,000 acres of fertile plains which have only served as natural pastures. In the forests are found mahogany, cedar, logwood, redwood, ebony, lignum-vitæ, and caiguaran. The soil is a marvel of richness, fertilizers being rarely employed except in the case of tobacco.

The number of landed estates on the island in 1891 was estimated at 90,960, valued at 220,000,000 pesos, and rental of 17,000,000 pesos.

The live-stock numbered 584,725 horses, 2,485,766 cattle, 78,494 sheep, and 570,194 pigs. The chief produce is sugar and tobacco, the sugar crop for 1894-5 being 1,004,264 tons. The tobacco crop averages 560,000 bales (of 110 lbs. each), 338,000 bales being exported. Coffee is successfully cultivated.

The British Consul-General gives the following details in regard to the sugar trade in 1895 and 1896:

	Quantity	
	1895. Tons.	1896. Tons.
Exports	832,431	235,628
Stocks	135,181	36,260
	967,612	271,888
Local consumption	50,000	40,000
	1,017,612	311,888
Stock on January 1 (previous crop)	13,348	86,667
Total production	1,004,264	225,221
Decrease in 1895-96	779,043	
Equivalent to	77.574 per cent.	

The mineral wealth of Cuba is considerable. There are rich copper mines near Santiago, which, between the years 1828 and 1840, shipped to the United States alone between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth annually. These mines continued in successful operation until 1867, when they ceased operations owing to a combination of circumstances, and not to the poverty of the mines. The iron mines, all of which are situated near Santiago, yield some of the richest ores in the world. The Juragua and Daiquiri iron companies (American), with a combined capital of over $5,000,000, employing from 900 to 1,400 men, ship from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of iron ore per month to the United States.

Commerce.

The value of the imports of Cuba during the fiscal year ending April, 1896, are given as $66,166,754, and of the exports as $94,395,536.

TOTAL TRADE OF UNITED STATES WITH CUBA.

Description.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports—							
Free	$26,044,502	$66,140,835	$66,049,369	$67,418,289	$17,684,765	$2,074,763	$1,270,059
Dutiable	35,669,893	11,790,836	12,657,137	8,259,972	35,186,494	37,942,967	17,136,756
Total	$61,714,395	$77,931,671	$78,706,506	$75,678,261	$52,871,259	$40,017,730	$18,406,815
Exports—							
Domestic	11,929,605	17,622,411	23,604,094	19,855,237	12,533,260	7,312,348	7,599,757
Foreign	295,283	331,159	553,604	270,084	274,401	218,532	660,019
Total	$12,224,888	$17,953,570	$24,157,698	$20,125,321	$12,807,661	$7,530,880	$8,259,776

Imports from Cuba.

Articles. Free of Duty.	1893.	1897.
Asphaltum	$25,992	$4,180
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes.	377,269	5,273
Fruits, including nuts—		
Bananas	1,641,387	147,133
Cocoanuts	147,394	*
All other	559,019	7,289
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	279,153	692,122
Sugar and molasses—		
Molasses	1,061,064	11
Sugar	60,637,631	*
Textile grasses: Sisal grass.	2,314	.....
Wood, unmanufactured	1,071,123	63,670
All other free articles	227,053	350,381
Total free of duty	$66,049,369	$1,270,059

Articles. Dutiable.	1893.	1897.
Fruits, including nuts	$41,723	$171,436
Iron ore	641,943	475,281
Spirits distilled	19,419	8,295
Sugar and molasses—		
Molasses	†	5,437
Sugar	†	11,982,473
Tobacco—		
Leaf	8,940,058	2,306,067
Manufactures of	2,787,030	1,971,214
Vegetables	67,042	16,696
All other dutiable articles.	159,922	199,857
Total dutiable	$12,657,137	$17,136,756
Total imports	$78,706,506	$18,406,815
Gold	1,024,950	4,454,032
Silver	199,008	67,652

Exports to Cuba.

Articles. Agricultural and other Products.	1893.	1897.
Animals	$29,411	$433,089
Breadstuffs—		
Bread and biscuit	31,650	9,992
Corn	582,050	247,905
Corn-meal	4,001	3,741
Oats	24,202	8,565
Wheat flour	2,821,557	564,638
All other	48,747	52,936
Total	$3,512,207	$1,320,866
Fruit—		
Apples, green or ripe	45,229	12,121
Preserved	53,210	19,392
All others, including nuts	28,515	16,006
Total	$126,954	$47,519
Glue	5,484	4,905
Grease, etc	22,650	6,798
Hair, and manufactures of.	780	789
Hay	54,791	49,728
Hides, etc., other than furs.	549	40
Hops	1,387	247
Oils—		
Animal	6,398	232
Vegetable—cotton and linseed	22,967	578

Articles. Provisions, comprisi'g meat and dairy products:	1893.	1897.
Meat products—		
Beef, canned	$49,878	$2,508
Salted or pickled, and other cured	3,259	4,141
Tallow	29,674	20,958
Hog products—		
Bacon	556,747	574,402
Hams	761,082	374,185
Pork, pickled	59,276	10,005
Lard	4,022,917	1,255,183
All other meat products	88,605	88,069
Dairy products—		
Butter	49,257	10,475
Cheese	32,494	11,284
Milk	46,347	70,485
Total	$5,700,536	$2,421,715
Seeds	3,810	3,458
Vegetables—		
Beans and peas	392,962	276,625
Onions	7,602	1,767
Potatoes	554,158	331,552
Other	23,544	16,999
Total	$978,261	$626,954
Wine	1,018	229

* See "Dutiable."

† See "Free of Duty"

Exports to Cuba—Continued.

Articles.	1893.	1897.
Agricultural and other Products-Continued.		
All other products of agriculture	$25,179	$143,898
Total ag'l products	$10,492,352	$4,628,011
Agricultural implements	130,341	3,624
Cars, passenger & freight, for steam railroads	271,571	9,202
Cotton, manufactures of—		
Cloths, col'd and uncol'd.	75,359	25,008
All other	72,819	42,444
India-rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of.	42,879	27,257
Iron and steel, man'f's of—		
Car wheels	18,073	2,782
Cutlery	21,094	6,773
Firearms	3,055	2,315
Machinery not elsewhere specified	2,792,050	55,069
Nails and spikes—		
Cut	107,002	25,016
Wire, wrought, horse-shoe, and all other, including tacks	20,581	18,456

Articles.	1893.	1897.
Railway bars of iron or steel	$327,411	$14,650
Saws and tools	243,544	34,686
Steam engines, and parts of—		
Stationery engines	130,652	1,189
Wire	321,120	35,905
Leather, and man'f's of—		
Leather	10,082	1,217
Manufactures of—		
Boots and shoes	114,943	15,195
Harness and saddles	22,584	16,512
All other	33,867	6,839
All other articles	8,352,715	2,627,607
Total domestic exports	$23,604,094	$7,599,757
Total foreign exports	553,604	660,019
Total exp'ts of mdse	$24,157,698	$8,259,776
Gold	6,403,264	.....
Silver	19,598	900

TRADE OF SPAIN WITH CUBA.

Description.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports from Cuba	$7,193,173	$9,570,390	$5,697,291	$7,265,120	$7,176,105	$4,257,360
Exports to Cuba	22,168,050	28,046,636	24,689,373	22,592,943	26,298,497	26,145,800

Imports from Cuba.

(Expressed in pesetas = 19.3 cents.)

Articles.	1893.	1896.
Copper, cast and old	50,621	47,071
Oil, cocoa and palm	.....	64,900
Paraffine, stearine, wax, etc.	284,483	132,487
Perfumery and extracts	85,456	128,904
Woods, fine cabinet	100,778	139,817
Cooperage	362,161	122,858
Wood, manufactures of, furniture, etc	991,848	62,882
Leather and hides, undressed	.....	83,103
Grease	.....	79,713
All animal remnants, unmanufactured	114,041	27,320
Fruits	72,444	.....
Sugar	5,162,097	6,589,450
Cocoa	2,151,022	3,048,059
Coffee	127,322	248,240

Articles.	1893.	1896.
Rum (aguardiente)	1,800,594	767,592
Sweets and conserves	440,322	398,622
Honey	273,449	171,628
Amber, etc., unmanufactured or manufactured	.....	37,362
Sacks and bags	83,313	97,437
Special imports—		
Tobacco, leaf	9,198,124	1,772,835
Tobacco, partly manufactured	4,657,510	2,112,150
Cigarettes and cigars		5,477,930
Other merchandise	143,244	287,855
Total	26,098,829	21,898,215
Gold	.....	30,000
Silver	3,420,814	61,829,986

Exports to Cuba.

(Expressed in pesetas = 19.3 cents.)

Articles.	1893.	1896.
Marble, & manufactures of.	142,650	.....
Mineral waters	44,304	145,154
Glass bottles, etc	416,321	334,446
Bricks, tilings, mosaics, etc.	1,482,044	141,854
Earthenware	1,333,888	389,266
Lime and cement	29,700	25,182
Silverware and jewelry	76,280	34,000
Iron bars, etc	899,512	883,595
Firearms	864,990	9,361,200
Copper, & manufactures of	223,501	78,882
Lead, manufactured	123,421	76,718
Zinc	76,265	31,864
Other metals	224,396	263,270
Oils and paints	983,299	587,710
Salt	267,173	255,151
Chemicals, medicines, etc.	379,367	176,823
Soap	3,575,051	3,176,846
Wax and stearine	1,874,132	2,095,622
Perfumery, etc	222,256	63,608
Cotton thread	679,344	337,254
Other manufactures	27,219,728	18,384,033
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of	6,969,754	3,700,087

Articles.	1893.	1896.
Woolen blankets	123,952	1,099,856
Other woolen manufactu's,	3,761,358	365,036
Silk goods	1,041,960	371,030
Paper, in rolls	313,591	412,287
Writing paper	509,899	441,094
Smoking paper	1,017,057	1,885,231
Packing paper	1,052,126	1,420,235
Books, music, etc	382,662	198,276
Other paper	320,586	539,587
Wood, manufactures of	3,806,889	2,257,840
Leather	790,232	554,777
Shoes, of leather	21,450,368	17,249,760
Saddlery	293,184	510,610
Machinery and musical instruments	545,095	.....
Hams & meats, salted, etc.	275,995	378,396
Butter	922,264	859,591
Rice	1,946,740	1,494,849
Corn	.....	1,432,815
Wheat flour	.....	20,326,882
Beans	1,837,043	1,878,019
Other dried vegetables	670,953	641,288
Onions, garlic, & potatoes.	1,144,687	1,205,115

Exports from Spain to Cuba—Continued.

Articles.	1893.	1896.	Articles.	1893.	1896.
Almonds	490,927	401,492	Sandals	502,236	13,433,510
Olives	1,135,187	608,826	Playing cards	326,870	171,725
Raisins	298,468	224,912	Felt hats	479,464	140,394
Saffron	564,485	1,171,260	Cartridges	.....	348,595
Pepper, ground & ungrou'd	199,894	307,910	All other articles	5,417,420	3,070,981
Oil, common	4,726,328	3,316,218			
Wine, common	8,643,136	7,347,045	Total	121,758,941	134,461,675
Wine, other	118,841	93,758			
Preserved food	5,568,428	4,742,361	Gold	248,810	.....
Pressed meat	1,725,860	1,581,570	Silver	5,916,960	121,443,200
Soup paste (vermicelli, etc.)	1,180,380	1,435,999			

TRADE WITH OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Chief Articles of Import into Cuba in 1896.

Articles.	From Europe.	From America.	Total Value.	Articles.	From Europe.	From America.	Total Value.
Butter .....cases	6,338	54	$319,700	Coal .....tons	29,050	180,487	$2,085,370
Cheese..... do	1,881	44,358	323,673	Potatoes ...barrels	53,083	231,774	996,702
Rice.....cwt	853,538	23,800	2,807,481	Maize.....bags	.....	97,303	467,049
Beer.....barrels	4,629	2,860	82,379	Lard.....cwt	.....	194,308	2,078,811
Do .....cases	6,574	2,044	43,090				
Salt fish.....drums	5,036	79,521	686,000	Total	.....	.....	$14,175,777
Flour.....bags	404,019	100,321	4,285,522				

The trade of Mexico with Cuba during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was: Imports from Cuba, $363; exports to Cuba, $26,700. The commerce of the island with the principal European countries cannot be given with accuracy, as the various official statistics include Porto Rico in the statements of trade—the figures for Germany comprising other Spanish dependencies as well. The commerce of the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium with Cuba and Porto Rico in 1896 was as follows the figures for the United States and Spain for the same year being repeated for comparative purposes:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	$174,187	$5,843,892	United States	$40,017,730	$7,530,880
Belgium	208,304	1,089,239	Spain	4,257,360	26,145,800
France	3,338,900	424,600			

Railroads, Etc.

(From the "Railroad Gazette.")

	Name of Company.	Headquarters.	Length. Miles.	Gauge.	Locomotives.	Passenger Cars.	Freight Cars.
1.	Caibarien	Caibarien	37.25	4 ft. 8.5 in.	9	12	196
2.	"	"	24.75	3 ft.	8	8	245
3.	Cardenas & Jucaro	Cardenas	211	4 ft. 8.5 in.	49	40	1,130
4.	Cienfuegos-Santa Clara	Cienfuegos	64.5	4 ft. 8.5 in.	20	23	455
5.	Cuba-Sabanilla-Maroto	Santiago de Cuba	38	4 ft. 8.5 in.	4	10	34
6.	Gibara & Holguin	Gibara	18.75	3 ft.	3	4	16
7.	Guantanamo	Guantanamo	22.4	4 ft. 8.5 in.	7	7	81
8.	Las Tuñas y Sancti Spiritus	Sancti Spiritus	24.25	4 ft. 8.5 in.	4	5	37
9.	Marianao & Havana	Havana	9	4 ft. 8.5 in.	5	23	35
10.	Matanzas	Matanzas	170	4 ft. 8.5 in.	47	29	1,070
11.	Puerto Principe & Nuevitas	Puerto Principe	45.4	5 ft.	10	8	93
12.	Sagua la Grande	Sagua la Grande	70	4 ft. 8.5 in.	23	21	546
13.	"	"	9	2 ft. 6 in.	3	2	40
14.	United of Havana	Havana	227	4 ft. 8.5 in.	78	89	1,819
15.	"	"	11	2 ft. 6 in.	3	54	.....
16.	Urbano	"	12.5	4 ft. 8.5 in.	11	67	5
17.	Western of Havana	"	110	4 ft. 8.5 in.	21	20	219

There are 2,300 miles of telegraph line with 153 offices. Messages in 1894, 357,914.

PORTO RICO.

Area and Population.

In 1887, the population numbered 813,937, 300,000 of which were negroes. It has an area of about 3,668 square miles—35 miles broad and 95 miles long. The chief city, San Juan, numbers 23,414 inhabitants; Ponce, 37,545; San German, 30,146.

Industries.

Agriculture and lumbering are the chief industries of the island. The principal crops are sugar, tobacco, coffee, cotton, corn, rice, bananas, pineapples, and many other fruits.

Gold, copper, and iron are found, as also a large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones. There are salt works on the island of considerable importance.

Commerce.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Calendar Years.	Imports.	*Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Calendar Years.	Imports.	*Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.
1887	$10,627,510	$10,610,091	$21,237,601	1892	$16,483,754	$15,513,841	$31,997,395
1888	13,886,034	11,579,281	25,465,315	1893	16,714,238	15,159,304	32,873,542
1889	13,681,362	10,679,350	24,360,712	1894	19,086,336	16,690,191	35,776,527
1890	17,592,322	10,335,651	27,927,973	1895	16,835,453	15,245,639	32,081,092
1891	16,274,497	9,539,989	25,814,486	1896	18,282,690	18,341,430	36,624,120
Annual average, 1887-1891	$14,412,345	$10,548,872	$24,961,217	Annual average, 1892-1896	$17,480,494	$16,390,041	$33,870,535

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO PORTO RICO DURING 1894 AND 1895, CLASSIFIED AS AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL.

	Imports. Calendar Years				*Exports.*† Calendar Years			
	1894		1895		1894		1895	
		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Agricultural	$7,683,416	40.26	$7,171,352	42.60	$15,853,069	95.58	$14,573,366	95.94
Non-agricultural	11,402,920	59.74	9,664,101	57.40	733,642	4.42	617,490	4.06
Total	$19,086,336	100.00	$16,835,453	100.00	$16,586,711	100.00	$15,190,856	100.00

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total trade of the United States with Porto Rico is shown as follows:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports:							
Free	$1,856,955	$3,236,337	$3,994,673	$3,126,895	$375,864	$48,608	$101,711
Dutiable	1,307,155	11,670	13,950	8,739	1,131,148	2,248,045	2,079,313
Total	$3,164,110	$3,248,007	$4,008,623	$3,135,634	$1,506,512	$2,296,653	$2,181,024
Exports:							
Domestic	$2,112,334	$2,808,631	$2,502,788	$2,705,646	$1,820,208	$2,080,400	$1,964,850
Foreign	42,900	47,372	7,819	14,862	13,341	21,694	24,038
Total	$2,155,234	$2,856,003	$2,510,607	$2,720,508	$1,833,544	$2,102,094	$1,988,888

The imports into the United States classed as agricultural and non-agricultural, and of sugar and molasses, for a series of years, appear below:

Years ended June 30—	Agricultural Imports.	Per Cent.	Non-agricultural Imports.	Per Cent.	Sugar Quantities. Pounds.	Sugar Values.	Molasses Quantities. Gallons.	Molasses Values.
1888	$4,385,677	99.39	$26,806	.61	115,654,059	$2,997,721	4,995,306	$1,085,554
1889	3,675,195	99.13	32,178	.87	81,340,747	2,766,232	3,050,708	804,391
1890	4,035,863	99.56	17,763	.44	76,926,934	2,750,774	4,106,368	1,110,473
1891	3,141,545	99.29	22,565	.71	80,013,652	2,416,403	2,464,314	644,921
1892	3,231,115	99.48	16,892	.52	80,474,547	2,308,657	3,312,448	861,079
Annual av'ge, 1888-1892	$3,693,879	99.37	$23,241	.63	86,881,988	$2,647,957	3,585,829	$901,284

* Including re-exports. † Domestic.

Years ended June 30—	Agricultural Imports.	Per Cent.	Non-agricultural Imports.	Per Cent.	Sugar— Quantities. Pounds.	Sugar— Values.	Molasses— Quantities. Gallons.	Molasses— Values.
1893	$3,992,718	99.60	$15,905	.40	99,617,911	$3,228,933	2,502,666	$708,905
1894	3,122,046	99.57	13,588	.43	75,546,030	2,394,051	2,554,265	630,370
1895	1,482,171	98.38	24,341	1.62	56,352,954	994,084	2,277,346	460,129
1896	2,262,253	98.50	34,400	1.50	81,582,810	1,707,318	2,256,073	520,275
1897	2,094,319	96.02	86,705	3.98	86,607,317	1,577,911	2,639,134	470,532
Annual av'ge, 1893-1897	$2,590,701	98.67	$34,988	1.33	79,941,404	$1,980,460	2,445,897	$558,042

Imports and Exports in Detail.

Imports from Porto Rico.

Articles. Free of Duty.	1893.	1897.
Coffee	$23,814	$22,489
Fruits, including nuts	26,628	61
Sugar and molasses—		
Molasses	708,905	.....
Sugar	3,227,522	*
All other free articles	7,804	79,161
Total free of duty	$3,994,673	$101,711

Articles. Dutiable.	1893.	1897.
Sugar and molasses—		
Molasses	†	$470,532
Sugar	†$1,411	1,577,911
All other dutiable articles	12,539	30,870
Total dutiable	$13,950	$2,079,313
Total imports	4,008,623	2,181,024
Gold	6,625	24,154
Silver	11,743	6,959

Exports to Porto Rico.

Articles. Agricultural and other Products.	1893.	1897.
Breadstuffs—		
Bread and biscuit	$22,768	$29,787
Corn	14,614	433
Corn-meal	43,065	1,698
Wheat flour	733,308	516,188
All other	23,301	13,379
Total	$837,056	$561,485
Fruits, including nuts	5,873	4,123
Hops	518	266
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	129	.....
Oils—		
Animal - Animal & other	300	454
Vegetable—Cotton and linseed	2,763	165
Provisions, compris'g meat and dairy products—		
Beef, canned	354	192
Beef, salted or pickled	3,894	2,905
Tallow	778	256

Articles.	1893.	1897.
Bacon and hams	$118,844	$112,602
Pork, pickled	282,980	152,411
Lard	306,809	228,051
Oleomargarine	5,458	.....
All other meat products	10,895	23,529
Dairy products—		
Butter	9,780	4,009
Cheese	28,721	3,022
Milk	544	729
Total	$764,057	$527,706
Vegetables—		
Beans and peas	23,685	57,550
Onions	44	.....
Potatoes	1,559	5,707
All other	681	213
Total	$25,969	$63,470
All other ag'l products	2,636	3,020
Total ag'l products	$1,639,301	$1,160,689

Commerce of Spain with Porto Rico.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports from Porto Rico	$3,260,650	$4,428,891	$4,108,654	$4,164,964	$5,824,694	$5,423,760
Exports to Porto Rico	3,305,243	3,929,186	4,653,023	5,535,027	8,572,549	7,328,880

Imports and Exports, by Articles.

Imports into Spain.

(Expressed in pesetas = 19.3 cents.)

Articles.	1893.	1896.
Leather, & manufactures of	343,266	399,227
Fruits	.....	113,639
Sugar	5,311,467	8,346,250
Cacao	248,474	1,016,787
Coffee	13,326,968	16,985,768
Sacks and bags	169,996	231,576

Articles.	1893.	1896.
Special imports—		
Tobacco—		
Leaf	1,215,280	459,794
Manufactures of	149,750	65,150
Other articles	423,164	239,101
Total	21,288,365	27,857,292
Silver	.....	28,346,749

* See "Dutiable." † See "Free of Duty."

Exports from Spain.

Articles.	1893.	1896.
Glass and earthen ware	143,214	81,510
Oils and paints	82,227	129,261
Chemicals, medicines, etc.	60,352	131,494
Soap	1,371,872	1,255,814
Wax and stearine	377,807	701,578
Perfumery, etc	274,696	307,104
Cotton, manufactures of	7,299,649	12,439,767
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of	692,628	812,912
Wool, manufactures of	308,248	438,688
Silk, manufactures of	330,885	229,235
Paper in rolls	25,598	83,660
Writing paper	79,923	107,074
Books, music, etc	76,314	125,127
Packing paper	233,907	350,560
Other paper	237,231	176,747
Wood, manufactures of	404,539	463,195
Leather	199,866	342,088
Shoes	3,907,360	5,380,740
Saddlery	106,512	105,120
Machinery and musical instruments	80,246	38,500
Hams and meats, salted, etc.	34,668	110,312
Butter	160,763	233,916
Rice	101,403	2,652,611
Wheat flour	.....	478,185
Beans	572,042	451,3[illegible]
Other dried vegetables	155,532	141,82[illegible]
Oil, common	877,213	1,202,07[illegible]
Wine	605,523	603,461
Preserved food and pressed meat	709,671	844,021
Chocolate and sweets	430,909	387,512
Soup pastes & biscuits, etc.	410,971	524,846
Sandals	136,188	3,601,38[illegible]
Playing cards	41,315	69,08[illegible]
Felt hats	1,426,640	829,446
Umbrellas	195,495	93,567
Other articles	1,893,522	1,736,85[illegible]
Total	24,044,929	37,660,609
Silver	64,000	5,466,980

Imports and Exports with Foreign Countries.

Imports into Porto Rico.

From	Calendar Years 1893.	1896.	Annual Average. 1893-1896.
Spain	$5,012,408	$5,971,445	$5,765,317
United States	4,397,614	3,973,855	4,214,375
United Kingdom	2,177,004	2,267,982	2,136,191
Brit. poss'ns, n.e.s.	1,281,064	1,751,971	1,570,393
Germany	$1,148,437	$1,297,429	$1,370,633
British East Indies	1,080,320	886,339	914,485
Cuba	699,622	692,719	703,134

Exports from Porto Rico.

To	Calendar Years 1893.	1896.	Annual Average. 1893-1896.
Spain	$4,035,847	$5,288,257	$4,122,757
Cuba	3,754,160	3,873,632	3,903,086
United States	2,588,256	2,552,174	2,630,877
France	1,686,877	2,606,002	1,892,293
Germany	$1,866,895	$1,885,739	$1,679,701
United Kingdom	522,999	139,430	727,739
Italy	535,900	1,024,096	666,223

The following table shows the quantity of coffee exported to various countries in 1895 and 1896, and the value for the latter year:

Countries to which Exported.	Quantities 1895. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	Values. 1896.
Spain	9,760,620	16,405,900	$3,734,195
France	6,232,410	11,306,689	2,573,549
Germany	5,237,342	8,120,409	1,848,310
Italy	2,665,152	4,388,819	998,951
Cuba	14,341,560	15,577,710	3,545,688
United Kingdom	1,117,881	334,119	76,050
Austria-Hungary	651,562	2,280,221	519,008
Sweden & Norway	38,173	.....	.....
United States	78,502	322,591	$73,426
Denmark	92,872	.....	.....
Netherlands	16,237	.....	.....
Danish possessions	11,382	19,595	4,460
British possessions	.....	452	103
Santo Domingo	.....	23,501	5,349
Total	40,243,693	58,780,006	$13,379,089

Shipping, 1895.

Country.	Entrances. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Clearances. Vessels.	Tonnage.
Spain	150	296,424	121	126,662
England	109	135,349	3	1,580
Germany	50	79,495	25	32,740
France	44	55,908	48	65,926
Belgium	16	12,751	....	.....
Italy	3	4,537	8	8,139
Cuba	171	180,772	262	358,427
United States	190	182,165	284	201,051
Denmark	...	.....	11	4,686
Austria	...	.....	5	8,513
Dominican Republic	59	20,103	60	21,594
Colombia	2	1,341	....	.....
Venezuela	25	36,089	1	68
Haiti	2	2,454	....	.....
Argentine Republic	1	286	....	.....
Uruguay	9	4,893	....	.....
Brazil	4	2,789	....	.....
West Indies—				
British	160	49,997	151	44,285
Danish	45	11,140	47	24,528
Dutch	7	279	9	505
French	30	2,264	34	1,597
Mexico	...	.....	1	78
Total	1,077	1,079,236	1,070	900,379

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Area and Population.

The Philippine Islands, the most northerly of the Indian Archipelago, embrace an area of about 115,000 square miles, and are bounded on the north and east by the Pacific, on the south by the Celebes and Sooloo (or Mindoro) Seas, and on the west by the China Sea. The group consists of nine larger and over 1,200 smaller islands, most of the latter being hardly more than bare rocks of volcanic origin. The larger islands, exclusive of Palawan, with their area and population, as estimated by Dr. Meyer in 1871, are as follows:

	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.		Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
Luzon	41,121	4,540,191	Negros	3,480	255,873
Panay	4,742	1,052,586	Sámar	5,028	250,062
Cebú	2,215	427,356	Mindanao	33,377	191,802
Leyte	3,592	285,495	Mindoro	3,940	70,926
Bohol	1,190	283,515			

The total population is variously estimated at from 7,500,000 to 10,000,000.

Climate.

The climate of one region differs considerably from that of another, owing to the great distance covered by the islands, though the general characteristics are everywhere tropical. The northern islands lie in the regions of the typhoons. Three seasons are usually recognized—cold, hot, and wet. The cold extends from November to February or March. The atmosphere is bracing, for the most part clear and sunshine, and woolen garments can be worn with comfort in the mornings. The hot season lasts from March to June, and the heat becomes very oppressive at the approach of the southerly monsoon. During July, August, September, and October the rain comes down in torrents, flooding the lower country. The following meteorological record, kept by the Jesuits during eight years, will give an idea of the temperature and precipitation:

		Cold.	Hot.	Wet.
Manila	Mean temperature	72.3	87.3	84.6
	Rainfall, inches	8.6	10.5	36.0
Cebú	Mean temperature	75.0	86.2	75.9
	Rainfall, inches	12.5	9.3	26.9
Davao	Mean temperature	86.9	88.7	87.1
	Rainfall, inches	16.5	39.3	32.1
Sulu	Mean temperature	82.0	83.0	83.0
	Rainfall, inches	15.7	33.8	35.4

Industry and Production.

The "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale" (Paris, 1897) says of the industrial condition:

"There are about 25,000 Europeans resident in the islands, of course not counting the troops. Some 12,000 are established in the capital, Manila. English, Spanish, and German houses are engaged in trade, advancing money to the natives on their crops. Such business methods involve risks and necessitate large capital in the beginning, but the profits are immense. The land is fertile and productive, and lacks only intelligent cultivation. Abaca (manila hemp) is one of the chief sources of wealth of the country. Sugar cane does not give as satisfactory returns, owing largely to the ignorance of planters. The average production is 178,000,000 kilograms (175,186.96 tons), while that of Cuba is equal to 720,000,000 kilograms. The sugar goes almost entirely to Japan, England, and the United States. It is of poor quality and very cheap. The cultivation of tobacco is one of the most important industries, although it is capable of much greater development. The native coffee, although not equal to the mocha or bourbon varieties, has a fine aroma. It goes chiefly to Spain. Cocoa trees grow in abundance, and the oil is used for lighting houses and streets. The indigo is famous for its superior qualities. The inhabitants are apathetic to a degree that is noticeable even in these countries, where every one is averse to exertion. The women have long and slender fingers, remarkably fine and sensitive, and well adapted to their work. The hats and cigarette holders they make and the articles they embroider are models of delicacy. Cotton spinning and work in bamboo are among the chief industries."

MINERAL RESOURCES.—The following memorandum is compiled from a recent report of the U. S. Geological Survey. Only about a score of the islands are known to contain deposits of valuable minerals. Grouped according to the character of the minerals, the distribution is shown below:

COAL.

Luzon.
Mindoro.
Carraray.
Batan.
Rapu-Rapu.
Masbate.
Sámar.
Semirara.
Panay.
Leyte.
Cebú.
Negros.
Mindanao.

GOLD.

Luzon.
Catanduanes.
Mindoro.
Sámar.
Sibuyan.
Panay.
Cebú.
Bohol.
Panaon.
Mindanao.

COPPER.

Luzon.
Mindoro.
Masbate.
Panay.
Mindanao.

LEAD.

Luzon.
Marinduque.
Cebú.

IRON.

Luzon.
Panay.
Cebú.

SULPHUR.

Luzon.
Biliran.

MARBLE.

Luzon.
Romblon.

KAOLIN.

Luzon.

SILVER.

Marinduque.
Cebú.

OIL.

Panay.
Leyte.
Cebú.

GAS.

Panay.
Cebú.

MERCURY (?).

Panay.
Leyte.

PLATINUM.

Mindanao.

PEARLS.

Sulu Archipelago.

Coal.—All of the coal is best characterized as a highly carbonized lignite. It is analogous to the Japanese coal and to that of Washington, and it is stated that the native coal might supplant the English or Australian coal for most purposes. Analyses of some of these coals show the heating effect is about three-fourths that of Cardiff coal. The islands in which coal is found appear in the preceding paragraph.

Gold.—Deposits of gold are found in a vast number of localities. In most cases the deposits are detrital, and are found either in existing water-courses or in stream deposits now deserted by the current. They are washed by natives, largely with cocoanut shells for pans, though the batea is also in use. At Paracale there are parallel quartz veins in granite, one of which is 20 feet in width and contains a chute in which the ore is said to assay 38 ounces to the ton. This is hardly supposed to be an average sample. In the Island of Mindanao there are two known gold-bearing districts. The product of one of these districts was estimated at 150 ounces per month, all extracted by natives with bateas or cocoanut-shell dishes. The general distribution of gold findings appears in a preceding paragraph.

Copper.—Copper ores are reported from a great number of localities. Some of the deposits are worked by the natives, who employ an ancient process said to have been introduced from China or Japan.

Fiscal Affairs.

Official statistics give the following figures as the revenue for Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

Income.	
Contribution direct	$3,496,170.00
Customs receipts	6,200,550.00
Monopolies, opium, etc	1,222,000.00
Lotteries	1,000,000.00
Rent for Government property	257,100.00
Miscellaneous	298,300.00
Total	$17,474,020.00

Expenditures.	
Obligation general (bonds Spanish Government, etc.)	$1,507,000.46
Estado (State)	74,000.00
Gracia y Justicia (charity & justice)	1,896,277.71
War (army)	6,042,449.43
Haciendo (interior)	1,393,184.68
Navy	3,566,528.56
Gobernacion (government)	2,198,359.05
Fomento (school and education)	615,198.74
Total	$17,293,887.65
Deductions	35,737.65
Total	$17,258,145.00
Excess of increase	215,875.00

Foreign Commerce.

The following table shows the volume of trade of the islands, reduced to American currency, for representative years from 1810 to 1894:

Calendar Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1810	$5,488,870	$4,938,850	*$550,020
1841	3,200,667	4,522,960	1,322,283
1851	4,224,986	4,384,772	159,786
1856	7,348,704	9,728,928	2,380,224
1861	11,325,864	8,444,055	*2,881,809
1865	18,781,370	21,999,532	3,218,162
1870	24,510,500	29,204,000	4,693,500
1873	13,482,193	17,088,686	3,606,493
1875	11,921,840	17,817,856	5,896,016
1880	22,937,815	21,105,000	*1,832,815
1881	18,491,717	21,875,312	3,383,596
1882	18,964,602	18,440,316	524,286
1883	18,559,270	22,977,613	4,418,343
1884	18,547,968	19,793,383	1,245,415
1885	16,046,519	20,551,434	4,504,915
1886	15,697,554	20,113,847	4,416,293
1887	$13,552,159	$19,445,688	$5,893,529
1888	16,413,338	19,452,676	3,039,338
1889	17,236,256	25,392,679	8,156,423
1890	15,884,060	20,687,572	4,803,512
1891	16,798,289	20,179,880	3,381,591
1892	16,314,901	19,163,950	2,849,049
1893	15,890,502	22,183,223	6,292,721
1894	14,250,717	16,541,842	2,291,125
Annual average, 1880-1884	19,500,274	20,838,325	1,338,051
Annual average, 1885-1889	15,789,165	20,991,265	5,202,100
Annual average, 1890-1894	15,827,694	19,751,293	3,923,599
Annual average, 1880-1894	17,039,044	20,526,961	3,487,917

* Excess of imports over exports.

EXPORTS IN 1897.

Hemp	$18,040,760	Rope	$63,400
Sugar	12,928,600	Sibucao, dyewood	49,100
Copra	4,462,920	Gums	47,500
Tobacco leaf	2,786,200	Skins for glue	38,900
Cigars	1,694,600	Mother-of-pearl shells	27,800
Various articles	1,000,000		
Indigo	107,000	Total	$41,342,280
Coffee	96,100		

IMPORTS IN 1897.

Woven fancy goods (ginghams, grandvills, muslins, regattas, trouserings, etc.)	£380,000	Skirtings, gray cloths, drills (white and twills), crydons, etc	£300,000
Printed goods (prints, printed grandines, etc.)	270,000	Imports from Hong Kong	300,000
Yarns and sewing thread	130,000	Total	£1,610,000
Ironware, hollow ware, and fancy articles, known in China trade as "muck and truck"	230,000	Say, in Mexican money	$16,100,000

Coal imports amounted to about 90,000 tons.

Petroleum imports amounted to about 114,330 cases.

The average value of coal in Manila is $10 a ton, which would make this item $900,000. Petroleum is worth on an average $3 a case, or $342,990. Adding these two items to the estimated table of imports gives a total of $17,342,990.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1897, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$6,223,426	$2,063,598	India *	$7,755	$80,156
France *	1,990,297	359,796	Straits Settlements *	274,130	236,001
Germany *	223,720	774,928	New South Wales	119,550	176,858
Belgium *	272,240	45,660	Victoria *	180	178,370
Spain †	4,819,344	4,973,589	United States	4,383,740	94,597
Japan	1,382,300	92,823			
China	56,137	97,717	Total	$19,702,819	$9,174,093

Principal Imports from Philippines.

Countries.	Hemp.	Tobacco.	Cocoanuts and Copra.	Sugar.
Great Britain	$3,694,214	$716,767	$222,404	$1,512,703
France	76,754	86,451	1,787,198	.....
Germany	166,600	31,654	.....	.....
Japan	100,996	64,477	.....	1,156,411
India	4,965	8,053	.....	.....
Spain	.....	2,538,150	.....	413,794
United States	2,701,651	.....	.....	1,199,202
Total	$6,745,177	$3,435,552	$2,009,602	$4,282,110

Principal Exports to Philippines.

Countries.	Cotton Manufactures.	Silk Manufactures.	Woolen Manufactures.	Apparel.	Machinery.	Metals, and Manufactures of.	Coal.	Provisions.
Great Britain	$1,268,087	$12,205	$17,943	$6,273	$151,630	$185,413	$16,856	$79,455
France	143,223	81,720	2,493	3,912	10,353	5,085	.....	.....
Germany	111,028	43,792	44,268	99,246	29,036	146,370	.....	31,654
Japan	120	4,418	.....	157	250	398	40,996	7,429
United States	2,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$1,524,622	$142,135	$64,704	$109,588	$191,269	$337,216	$57,852	$118,538

COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.	Year.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.
1893	$10,607,491	$3,522,061	1896	$7,477,538	$2,470,240
1894	7,948,085	3,117,744	1897	6,223,426	1,947,598
1895	7,836,918	2,023,505			

* 1896. † 1895.

Imports from Philippines, 1897.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Gum, of all sorts	$31,185	Sugar—Unrefined	$1,512,703
Hemp, dressed, undressed and tow	3,694,214	All other articles	46,153
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	226,939		
Manufactured	489,828	Total	$6,223,426
Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom	222,404		

Exports to Philippines, 1897.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Alkali	$21,870	Machinery and millwork	$151,630
Apparel and haberdashery	6,273	Metals—Iron, wrought and unwrought	160,080
Carriages, railway	4,540	Copper	23,583
Coal and cinders, etc	16,856	Oil seed	10,901
Cotton yarn	169,603	Painters' colors and materials	33,623
Cottons—Entered by the yard	962,790	Pickles, vinegar, sauces	6,745
Entered at value	183,104	Provisions	27,510
Earthen and china ware	15,719	Saddlery and harness	2,628
Glass manufactures, unenumerated	6,142	Silk manufactures	12,205
Hardware and cutlery	7,879	Woolens and worsteds	17,943
Hats of all sorts	535	All other articles	100,386
Leather, wrought and unwrought	15,018		
Linens, entered by the yard	40,095	Total	$1,947,598

COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

Year.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.	Year.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.
1893	$694,800	$2,258,100	1895	$1,428,200	$1,697,100
1894	1,080,800	2,026,500	1896	1,990,297	359,796

Imports from Philippines, 1896.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cocoanuts and kernels	$1,787,198	Shells	$5,536
Hemp	76,754	All other articles	3,701
Tobacco	86,451		
Gum and resins	22,281	Total	$1,990,297
Oils, volatile, and essences	8,376		

Exports to Philippines, 1896.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton manufactures	$142,267	Wine	$5,075
Silk manufactures	81,721	Metals, and manufactures of	5,035
Woolen manufactures	39,818	Paper	4,720
Jewelry, etc	12,916	Apparel	3,912
Machinery, and parts of	10,753	Medicines	3,667
Copper, and manufactures of	7,699	All other articles	29,564
Toys and buttons	6,391		
Thread	6,263	Total	$359,796

COMMERCE OF GERMANY.

Imports from Philippines.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Articles.	1895.	1896.
Dyewoods	$11,662	$3,332	Tobacco and its manufactures	$19,516	$31,654
Iron and ironwares	.....	238	Gums of all sorts	47,362	21,658
Flax, hemp, dressed and undressed	126,378	166,600	Other articles	238	238
Wood and its manufactures	476	.....	Total	$205,632	$223,720

Exports to Philippines.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Articles.	1895.	1896.
Cotton and cotton goods	$54,978	$110,908	Instruments and machinery	$60,214	$29,036
Wool and woolen goods	30,461	44,268	Copper, and manufactures of	57,358	17,374
Silk and silk goods	17,850	43,792	Hardware	40,364	68,782
Apparel and haberdashery	88,060	99,246	Groceries, etc	21,896	31,654
Brushes and sieves	32,368	23,324	Paper, and manufactures of	27,132	25,942
Drugs and dyes	51,170	44,744	Pottery	8,330	20,706
Iron, and articles of	170,646	128,996	All other articles	51,884	37,128
Crockery	12,376	21,890			
Glass and glassware	15,946	11,186	Total	$762,458	$774,928
Wood, and manufactures of	21,420	15,946			

COMMERCE OF SPAIN WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Imports into Spain (Calendar Years).

Articles.	Values. 1893. Pesetas.	Values. 1896. Pesetas.
Flaxseed, etc.	317,578	1,974,474
Jute, etc.	65,129	27,515
Yarn of jute & other fibers	.....	31,603
Fruits	.....	185,364
Sugar	1,414,256	1,628,153
Cocoa	.....	30,690
Coffee	797,060	106,736
Confectionery	.....	911,229
Tobacco—		
Leaf	13,641,536	16,764,031
Manufactures of	1,097,140	703,430
Other articles	241,180	156,269
Total merchandise	17,573,879	22,519,994
Gold and silver	3,222,197	456,776

Exports from Spain (Calendar Years).

Articles.	Values. 1893. Pesetas.	Values. 1896. Pesetas.
Glass and glassware	60,667	84,918
Iron and steel	327,587	654,733
Copper and brass	.....	63,662
Lead	64,748	52,277
Other metals	52,328	69,692
Paints and colors	84,712	100,235
Chemicals, medicines, etc.	143,432	158,152
Candles, wax, stearine, etc.	343,022	370,767
Perfumery, etc.	166,752	145,056
Cotton fabrics	12,888,965	25,470,731
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures	1,100,342	961,577
Wool, manufactures	132,476	255,414
Silk, manufactures	136,135	249,230
Paper, and manufactures of	1,798,882	1,571,302
Wood, and manufactures of	202,674	447,512
Leather, and manufactures of	1,095,138	1,012,898
Machinery and musical instruments	78,113	140,952
Bacon, hams, and other cured meat	76,039	182,317
Wheat flour	.....	776,892
Vegetables	175,289	189,908
Oil, ordinary	274,472	481,414
Wine, ordinary	490,215	735,570
Sherry	.....	35,495
Preserved foods	804,566	908,088
Confectionery	166,025	158,825
Paste for soups, etc.	105,977	105,127
Sandals (alpargatas)	30,216	447,360
Playing cards	322,970	335,420
Umbrellas	396,156	639,453
Hats, of felt and other	79,776	298,898
Buttons	.....	32,851
Cartridges	.....	83,407
Other articles	1,094,007	1,122,574
Total merchandise	22,686,681	38,357,757
Gold and silver	.....	2,951,800

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending June 30—	Imports into U. S. Free.	Imports into U. S. Dutiable.	Imports into U. S. Total.	Exports from U. S. Total.
1885	$27,294	$7,742,462	$7,789,756	$169,354
1886	82,204	9,484,708	9,566,912	132,937
1887	37,423	8,577,407	8,614,830	147,682
1888	45,376	10,222,402	10,268,278	165,903
1889	35,264	10,557,908	10,593,172	179,647
1890	33,158	11,559,468	11,592,626	122,764
1891	3,087,268	2,079,941	5,167,209	124,572
1892	6,239,642	69,011	6,308,653	60,914
1893	9,117,170	42,687	9,159,857	154,378
1894	6,992,364	15,978	7,008,342	145,466
1895	3,657,952	1,073,414	4,731,366	119,255
1896	2,599,020	2,383,837	4,982,857	162,446
1897	3,086,057	1,297,683	4,383,740	94,597

Imports into the United States, Fiscal Years ending June 30.

Articles. Free of Duty.	Values. 1893.	Values. 1897.
Sugar: Cane and other	$2,865,966	*
Textile grasses, etc.—		
Manila	6,217,192	$2,701,651
All other	.....	384,155
Hide cuttings, raw, and all other glue stock	7,079	.....
All other free articles	26,933	251
Total free of duty	$9,117,170	$3,086,057

Articles. Dutiable.	Values. 1893.	Values. 1897.
Sugar	†	$1,199,202
Oils	$11,221	1,820
Straw, manufactures of	29,039	72,137
All other dutiable articles	2,427	24,524
Total dutiable	$42,687	$1,297,683
Total imports of merchandise	$9,159,857	$4,383,740

Exports from the United States, Fiscal Years ending June 30.

Domestic Merchandise.	1893.	1897.
Breadstuffs: Wheat flour	$7,800	$10,068
Carriages and street cars, and parts of	2,553	1,707
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	1,667	3,316
Cotton, manufactures of	8,444	2,164
Iron and steel, manufactures of	$9,006	$9,655
Oils, mineral, refined	105,936	45,908
Varnish	2,442	2,230
All other articles	16,530	19,540
Total domestic merchandise	$154,378	$94,597

* See "Dutiable."

† See "Free of Duty."

To the United States.

The following statistics show the value of Manila hemp imported directly from the Philippines, and also by the way of other countries, during each of the six years 1892-1897:

Years ended June 30—	Direct Imp'ts from Philippine Islands.	All Sources.	T'l Imp'ts, Direct and Indirect.	Years ended June 30—	Direct Imp'ts from Philippine Islands.	All Sources.	T'l Imp'ts, Direct and Indirect.
1892	$3,798,842	$2,873,437	$6,672,279	1897	$2,701,651	$706,671	$3,408,322
1893	6,217,192	2,159,178	8,376,370	Ann'l average,			
1894	3,324,223	689,032	4,013,255	1892-97	$3,685,607	$1,336,948	$5,022,555
1895	3,572,236	488,281	4,060,517				
1896	2,499,494	1,105,091	3,604,585	Per cent	73.38	26.62	100

The following table shows the average annual importations of sugar into the United States from the Philippine Islands since 1848:

Year ending June 30.	Pounds.	Value.	Year ending June 30.	Pounds.	Value.
Ann'l Av'ge for the 10 Y'rs.			Ann'l Av'ge for the 10 Y'rs.		
1848-1857	16,213,569	$491,878	1888-1897	144,340,785	$3,217,223
1858-1867	19,262,950	763,221	Ann'l Av'ge for the 5 Y'rs.		
1868-1877	79,419,133	2,822,427	1888-1892	182,126,462	4,213,905
1878-1887	194,108,709	5,633,679	1893-1897	106,555,107	2,220,541

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

These islands became part of the territory of the United States on July 7, 1898, by the President's signature. They occupy a central position in the North Pacific, being 2,100 miles from San Francisco; to Yokohama, 3,440 miles, and to Hong Kong, 4,893 miles. The areas of the several islands comprising the group are as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lauai, 150; Niehau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63; total, 670 square miles.

A census taken in 1897 showed a total population of 109,020 inhabitants, distributed according to race as follows: Hawaiians, 31,019; part Hawaiians, 8,485; Japanese, 24,407; Chinese, 21,616; Portuguese, 15,100; Americans, 3,086; British, 2,250.

The biennial estimate of revenue was, for 1896, $2,383,071; for expenditure, $2,137,103. The public debt in 1896 was 4,101,174. The taxes collected amounted to $706,541, or $6.48 per capita.

There are three railroads on the islands, being respectively 13, 20, and 38.5 miles in length. There are about 250 miles of telegraph in the islands.

Foreign Commerce.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Calendar Years.	Imports. Free.	Imports. Dutiable.	Imports. Total.	Exports. Domestic.	Exports. Foreign.	Exports. Total.	Excess of Exports.
1875	$176,801	$1,505,670	$1,682,471	$1,835,383	$254,353	$2,089,736	$407,265
1880	2,153,173	1,520,095	3,673,268	4,889,194	79,250	4,968,444	1,295,176
1885	2,516,189	1,314,356	3,830,545	9,048,164	110,654	9,158,818	5,328,273
1890	4,410,260	2,551,941	6,962,201	13,163,204	119,525	13,282,729	6,320,528
1891	4,550,839	2,888,644	7,439,483	10,244,316	151,473	10,395,789	2,956,306
1892	2,687,805	1,340,490	4,028,295	8,081,538	100,149	8,181,687	4,153,392
1893	2,877,345	1,485,833	4,363,178	10,887,099	75,499	10,962,598	6,599,420
1894	3,399,050	1,705,431	5,104,481	9,591,310	87,485	9,678,795	4,574,314
1895	3,634,422	1,705,363	5,339,785	8,358,107	116,031	8,474,138	3,134,353
1896	3,969,847	2,093,806	6,063,652	15,436,037	79,193	15,515,230	9,451,578
1897	5,309,116	2,373,511	7,682,628	15,933,689	88,086	16,021,775	8,339,147

Imports by Articles.

Articles.	1893.	1897.
Ale, beer, cider, and porter	$99,962	$90,695
Animals	21,680	105,666
Building materials	71,069	169,858
Clothing, boots, and hats	211,341	370,435
Coal and coke	999	136,469
Crockery, glassware, lamps, etc.	28,966	49,260
Drugs, surgical instruments, and dental material	56,248	75,941
Dry goods—		
Cottons	269,598	341,421
Linens	21,327	21,235
Silks	17,595	24,383
Woolens	52,447	81,486
Mixtures	17,896	27,512
Fancy goods, millinery, etc.	87,104	127,336
Fertilizers, bone meal, etc.	.....	402,756
Fish (dry and salt)	89,865	109,873
Flour	168,203	231,272
Fruits, fresh	9,247	16,701
Furniture	51,095	105,703
Grain and feed	259,042	368,952
Groceries and provisions	417,509	609,682
Guns and gun materials	17,011	16,151
Gunpowder, blasting, etc.	8,281	16,445
Hardware, agricultural implements, etc.	195,869	405,567
Iron, steel, etc.	30,285	66,663
Jewelry, plate, clocks	20,443	31,164
Leather	32,037	43,069
Lumber	154,052	288,869
Machinery	111,316	595,424
Matches	8,263	13,749
Musical instruments	10,150	16,965
Naval stores	38,328	79,157
Oils — Cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.	100,448	98,095
Paints, paint oils, and turpentine	$39,876	$67,619
Perfumery and toilet articles	13,887	21,283
Railroad materials, rails, cars, etc.	28,364	116,319
Saddlery, carriages, and material	37,989	127,690
Sheathing metal	6,432	1,951
Shooks, bags, and containers	119,362	237,206
Spirits	75,690	70,496
Stationery and books	55,310	98,510
Tea	20,858	34,000
Tin, tinware, and materials	6,859	11,575
Tobacco, cigars, etc.	172,667	221,019
Wines, light	83,765	140,964
Sundries not otherwise specified	117,730	269,084
Charges on invoices	67,090	102,114
25 per cent. added on uncertified invoices	3,798	1,087
Total	$3,491,328	$6,658,711
Discounts, Damaged and short	18,785	18,571
Total at Honolulu	$3,472,543	$6,640,140
Total at other ports	426,360	1,042,488
Total dutiable merchandise	$3,898,903	$7,682,628
Values of goods free by civil code	464,275	*
Total merchandise	$4,363,178	$7,682,628
Specie	996,631	1,155,575
Customs receipts	545,754	708,493

Exports by Articles.

Articles.	1893.	1897.
Sugar.....pounds	330,822,879	520,158,232
Rice.....pounds	7,821,004	5,499,499
Wool.....pounds	391,592	249,200
Tallow.....pounds	13,250	9,000
Coffee.....pounds	49,311	337,158
Molasses.....gallons	67,282	33,770
Catskins.....pieces	5,911	6,085
Bananas.....bunches	108,239	75,835
Hides.....pieces	19,826	20,100
Horns and bones.pounds	.....	105,235
Sheepskin.....pieces	6,785	9,907
Betel leaves.....boxes	111	.....
Taro flour.....pounds	3,050	218
Awa.....pounds	16,725	6
Pineapples.....pieces	†9,042	116,715
Watermelons.....pieces	650	.....
Canned fruits.....dozen	.....	115
Total domestic exports	$10,742,659	$15,933,689
Total domestic exports furnished as supplies	144,440	.....
Total foreign exports	75,499	88,086
Total	$10,962,598	$16,021,775

THE LADRONES.

The Ladrones or Mariana Islands, a chain of fifteen islands in the North Pacific, are situated to the north of the Carolines and between 13 and 21 degrees north latitude and 144 and 146 degrees east longitude. They comprise an area of about 500 square miles. The principal island of the group is Guam, upon which is centered nearly all the population. A distance of about 1,200 miles intervenes between this group and the Philippines.

Commercially, the group is of little value, the trade being insignificant.

* Detailed in general statement of articles of merchandise. † Boxes.

CUBAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

DISPOSITION FOURTH.*

Customs Treatment of Tissues.†

General Rules.

1. *Number of Threads.*—By the number of threads in a tissue shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be meant one-half of all the threads comprised in the warp and weft in a square of 6 millimeters. Should this half contain a fraction, the fraction shall be counted as an entire thread.

2. *Ascertainment of the Number of Threads.*—In order to determine, for customs treatment of tissues, the number of threads and the proportion in which the threads subject to the highest duty are found in the tissue, the instrument known as "thread-counter" shall be employed.

Should there be doubt as to the ascertainment of the number of threads in a tissue, owing to the tissue being closer woven in some parts than in others, the closest-woven part and the loosest-woven part shall be taken, and the average threads resulting from the two shall serve as a basis for levying duty.

When the nature of the tissue permits it, the thread shall always be counted on the obverse side of the stuff.

In all woolly or melton-like tissues, and generally in all tissues in which the hair has been removed by carding or fulling, the threads shall be counted on the reverse side of the stuff by rasping or burning the hair when necessary.

In exceptional cases, where after these operations the ascertainment of the number of threads remains doubtful, a sufficient part of the tissue must be unraveled.

Should this likewise be impossible, as, for instance, in case of ready-made articles, the tissue shall be subject to the highest duty of the group to which it belongs, and should the tissue be mixed it shall be dutiable according to the class in which the highest taxed material entering into the mixture is comprised.

Customs Treatment of Mixed Tissues.

3. *Admixtures of Two Materials.*—Tissues of all kinds, composed of two materials, shall be dutiable as follows:

(*a*) Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fiber shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,‡ provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

(*b*) Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,‡ provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(*c*) Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,‡ provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(*d*) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,§ provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(*e*) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,§ provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

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* Dispositions first, second, and third suspended.

† The warp of tissues is to be considered as the totality of the threads which lie in the longitudinal sense, whether they form the foundation of the same, or whether they have been added in order to form patterns or to give the stuff more body. The weft shall be considered the totality of the threads which cross the warp of the tissue, and combine the same conditions of helping to form patterns or to add to the body of the stuff.

‡ Class IV, group 2, Note I.

§ Class V, group 2, Note I.

(*f*) Tissues of wool, flock wool, or hair, containing threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class VI, with the surtaxes established in each case,* provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI.

4. *Admixtures of More than Two Materials.*—Tissues composed of more than two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

(*a*) Tissues containing an admixture of wool and cotton, or of wool and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as mixed woolen tissues, whatever be the proportion of the threads of vegetable fibers, and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(*b*) Tissues containing an admixture of cotton and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V, and assimilated to tissues of jute, hemp, etc., whatever be the proportion of the cotton threads; they shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(*c*) Tissues of an admixture of wool, cotton, and other vegetable fibers, containing no silk threads, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V, and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on woolen threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of woolen threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as mixed woolen tissues.

5. *Silk Tissues.*—All tissues containing silk or floss-silk threads, the number of which, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-fifth without being more than one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total, the tissues shall be considered and dutiable as of pure silk.

Exceptions.

For knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, tulles for borders and ribbons, composed of an admixture, exception to the preceding rules shall be made in the following cases:

6. *Knitted and Netted Stuffs.*—All kinds of knitted stuffs and tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles of all kinds for borders, when mixed, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the class comprising the threads of the highest taxed material, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the tissue.

Knitted stuffs, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, comprised in Class VII, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk when they contain threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, or of wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture.

Tulles less than 15 centimeters in width shall be considered as tulles for borders.

7. *Ribbons.*—Ribbons and galloons mixed with cotton and other vegetable fibers or with vegetable fibers and wool, containing no silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest-taxed threads.

Ribbons or galloons containing silk, in whatever proportion, shall be dutiable as tissues according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. When not exceeding 15 centimeters in width they shall be considered as mixed silk tissues, provided that they contain in any proportion threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers or of wool or flock wool.

8. *Trimmings.*—Trimmings shall be dutiable on the total weight, as if exclusively composed of the apparent or visible textile material.

Trimmings composed on their apparent or visible part of various textile materials shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest-taxed material. When the predominating component material consists of metallic threads of any kind, the trimmings shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

Trimmings are distinguished from ribbons and galloons by the latter being real tissues, with warp and weft, while trimmings are plaited.

SURTAXES.

9. *Establishment of Surtaxes.*—The surtaxes applicable, owing to broché, embroidery, metal threads, or making up, shall always be computed on the duties leviable on the tissue by taking into account, if necessary, the increase of such duties in case of admixture.

For the collection of the total duty, the surtaxes applicable for either of the above-mentioned reasons must, when necessary, be added together.

10. *Brochés.*—Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.†

By broché or brocaded tissues are meant all tissues with flowers or other ornaments applied by means of the small shuttle called "*espolin*" in such manner that the threads do not occupy the entire width of the stuff, but only the space comprising the flower or pattern.

11. *Embroidery.*—Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case ‡ by taking into account whether the embroidery contains metallic threads or not.

* Class VI, group 2, Note I.
† Classes IV, V, and VI, group 2, Note II, Letter *A*.
‡ Classes IV, V, and VI, group 2, Note II, Letter *B*, and Class VII, group 2, Note II, Letter *A*.

Embroidery is distinguished from patterns woven in the tissue, as the latter are destroyed by unraveling the weft of the tissue, while embroidery is independent of the warp and weft and cannot be unraveled.

12. *Metallic Threads.*—Tissues and trimmings containing metallic threads, in whatever proportion, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus the surtaxes established in every case.*

Tissues exclusively composed of metallic threads shall be dutiable according to Class VII, plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

13. *Made-up Articles.*—Tissues manufactured into articles of all kinds shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus the surtaxes established in every case.†

Ready-made clothing, wearing apparel of all kinds and of any style, and, generally, all articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part.

For the application of the corresponding surtaxes, clothing and articles, half finished or basted, shall be considered as made-up articles and clothing.

DISPOSITION FIFTH.

Rules Applicable to Goods Not Specially Mentioned and to Articles Composed of Several Materials.

1. Articles not enumerated in the tariff shall, for the application of duty, be assimilated to those which they most closely resemble.

When an article presented for customs clearance is not mentioned in a number of the tariff or in the repertory, and when doubts arise as to its assimilation to articles specified in the tariff, the interested party or the importer may request the customs authorities to indicate the number according to which such article is to be dutiable.

In such case the clearance shall be effected according to the number so indicated.

2. Articles which, owing to their nature or for their application, are composed of two or more materials or of different parts ‡ shall, for the total weight, be taxed according to the material chiefly determining the value of the article.

3. In case of doubt as to which is the material chiefly determining the value of an article, such article shall be dutiable according to the most highly taxed component material.

4. When the mixture of different materials has been made with a view of evading the payment of the duties of any specified number of the tariff, the duties leviable on the article subject to the highest duty shall always be collected.

DISPOSITION SIXTH.

Regulations to be Applied in Levying Duty on Packages and Receptacles—Tares.

1. Packages and receptacles capable of again being used to contain goods or for other purposes shall be dutiable according to the corresponding number of the tariff, unless in case of goods dutiable on gross weight, for which it is expressly provided that the weight of packages or receptacles shall, for tariff purposes, be included in the weight of the goods.

2. Packages and receptacles liable to higher duties than those established for their contents shall always be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

3. The following articles shall pay on gross weight, including packages and receptacles:

Included in Class I:

Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or cut into flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
Other natural or artificial stone, unwrought and in flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
Earthy substances employed in industry or in the arts; cement, lime, and gypsum.
Mineral pitch and tar; asphalts, bitumens, and schists.
Mineral oils of all kinds.
Ores.
Clay in coarse articles for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; also articles of fire clay
Large or small paving tiles of earthenware, cement, or stoneware, ceramic tiles, glazed roofing tiles, and pipes.

Included in Class II:

All articles of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel set forth in groups 2 and 3 of Class II, excepting those comprised in Nos. 32, 33, 40, 43, 45 (letters *a* and *b*), 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 (letters *b*, *c*, and *d*), 53, 54, and 55.
Copper shavings; copper of first fusion and old copper, brass, etc.
Copper, brass, bronze, and other alloys of common metals in which copper enters, in ingots, bars, plates, pipes, railway chairs, sheets for stoves and boiler-makers' work, partly wrought.
Mercury.
Nickel, aluminium, tin, zinc, lead, or other metals not specially mentioned, also all alloys of such metals, in pigs, ingots, bars, plates, pipes, or wire.
Filings, shavings, scrap iron or steel, and other waste of common metals.
Scoriæ.

Included in Class III:

Oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut.
Resins (except turpentine) and gums comprised in No. 82.
Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other like vegetable juices.
Tan bark.
Opium.
Vegetable and animal products enumerated in Nos. 86 and 87.
Natural colors in powder or in lumps.
Natural dyes.
Blacking.
Chemical products enumerated in Nos. 94 (excepting phosphorus), 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 (letter *a*).
Vegetable oils mentioned in No. 105.
Crude oils and animal fats.
Wax, unmanufactured, and paraffin in the mass.
Fertilizers.
Glue, albumen, and gelatin.
Carbons for electric lighting.

* Classes IV, V, and VI, group 2, Note II, Letter *C*, and Class VII, group 2, Note II, Letter *B*.
† Classes IV, V, and VI, group 2, Note II, Letter *D*, and Class VII, group 2, Note II, Letter *C*.
‡ As, for instance, the handle of an implement and the implement itself, the glass and frame of a mirror.

Included in Classes IV, V, VI, and VII:

Textile materials of all kinds, woolen, neither spun nor twisted.

Included in Class VIII:

Paper pulp.

Included in Class IX:

Staves.
Ordinary wood in boards, beams, etc.: wood, planed or dovetailed, for cases and flooring.
Fine wood for cabinetmakers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs.
Casks or shooks, and wood prepared for the manufacture of hogsheads, tierces, and barrels.
Lattice or fencing wood.
Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable combustibles.
Cork, in the rough or in sheets.
Dill, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, heather, and esparto, raw.

Included in Class X:

Furs, untanned hides and skins, hides tanned with the hair, and hides tanned without the hair, comprised in No. 214.
Animal remains.

Included in Class XI:

All articles comprised in group 2.

Included in Class XII:

Jerked meat ("tasajo").
Fish, fresh, salted, smoked, or marinated.
Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried.
Rice in sacks.
Wheat and other cereals.
Flour of all kinds in sacks.
Pulse, dried.
Pot herbs and garden produce, fresh.
Carob beans, and seeds not specially mentioned.
Forage and bran.

Included in Class XIII:

Sand-covered tarpaulins for vans; felt and tow, tarred or coated with pitch.
Tobacco in cakes and snuff.

4. The undermentioned goods, if contained in a single package or receptacle, shall likewise be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of package or receptacle, and with no reduction for tare.

When packed in two or more receptacles, such goods shall be weighed therewith, and the following allowance shall be made for tare:

Included in Class III:	Tare. Per Cent.
Natural colors, prepared	17
Colors and dyes, artificial, in powder, lumps, or crystals	10
The same, prepared	17
Varnish	15
Chemical products not specified (No. 102)	12
Starch and feculæ for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose	10
Common soap	6
Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses (No. 115, letter *a*)	10
Included in Class XII:	
Meat in brine	10
Salt cod and stockfish	10
Olive oil	10

5. The following goods shall be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of all packages or receptacles, and shall be allowed the undermentioned tares:

Included in Class I:	Tare. Per Cent.
Marble, jasper, and alabaster, wrought into the articles mentioned in No. 1, letters c and *d*	20
All other natural stones, also artificial stones wrought into the articles classed under No. 2, letter *b*	12
Articles of gypsum, in cases or barrels	30
Articles of gypsum, in hampers or otherwise packed	16
Hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles):	
In cases or barrels	30
In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed	20
Ordinary bottles:	
In cases or barrels	20
In crates or otherwise packed	15
Flat glass and crystal of all kinds:	
In single cases	25
In double wooden cases	30
In any other package	20
Glass and crystal in fancy articles, etc.:	
In a single receptacle	35
In two or more receptacles	40
Earthenware or stoneware; faïence and porcelain:	
In cases or barrels	30
In hampers or otherwise packed	16
Included in Class II:	
Roughly manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 32, 40, 43, 45 (letter *b*), 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 60 (letters *a* and *b*), 61, 62 (letter *a*), 64 (letter *b*), 66:	
In cases or barrels	13
In hampers	7
In other packages or in bales	5
Finely manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 33, 45 (letter *a*), 48, 51, 55, 60 (letter *c*), 62 (letter *b*), 64 (letter *a*), 67, 75, 76, 77, and 78 (letter *a*):	
In cases or barrels	18
In hampers	12
In other packages or bales	6
Included in Class III:	
Spirits of turpentine	18
Phosphorus:	
In tinplate receptacles	25
In cases or otherwise packed	35
Pharmaceutical products comprised in Nos. 100 (letter *b*), 103, and 104	20
Wax and other articles comprised in No. 108	14
Perfumery and essences	20
Included in Class VIII:	
Paper of all kinds:	
In cases	10
In other packages or in bales	8
Included in Class IX:	
Fine wood, sawn in veneers	6
Ordinary wood, wrought, curved wood, wrought, and rods, and articles comprised in Nos. 194, 196, and 197 (letter *a*):	
In cases	20
In crates or otherwise packed	10
Fine wood, wrought, comprised in Nos. 195 and 197 (letter *b*):	
In cases	30
In other packages	10
Cork, manufactured:	
In cases	10
In other packages or in bales	5
Furniture of osiers or other wickerwork comprised in No. 202:	
In cases	25
In other packages or in bales	10
Included in Class X:	
Hides, curried, comprised in No. 215 (*a*, *b*, *d*, and *e*); saddlers' and harnessmakers' wares; feathers, except for ornament, and feather dusters:	
In cases or barrels	15
In other packages or in bales	6
Hides, curried, comprised in No. 215 (letter *c*); hides comprised in Nos. 216 and 217; leather cut out for boots and shoes; gloves	

	Tare. Per Cent.
and manufactured articles comprised in No. 227:	
In cases or barrels	18
In other packages or in bales	8
Included in Class XII:	
Pork, lard, and other goods comprised in Nos. 258 (letter *b*), 259, 260, 261, 262	12
Other meat	12
Butter	12
Salt cod and stockfish:	
In cases or barrels	10
In sacks	2
Rice in barrels	8
Flour in barrels	8
Fruits:	
In cases or barrels	12
In baskets or other packages	8
Cocoa:	
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
In ceroons	5
Coffee:	
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
In barrels, casks, etc	10
Cinnamon:	
In cases or barrels	15
In bales	4
Cinnamon, Chinese ("canelon"), and other spices comprised in No. 304:	
In cases or barrels	15
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
Tea	10
Vanilla	12
Alimentary preserves and other goods comprised in Nos. 282, 291, 292, 293, and 294	15
Chocolate and bonbons:	
In cases or barrels	15
Otherwise packed	10
Eggs	25
Pastes and feculæ for alimentary purposes	10
Common biscuits	8
Fine biscuits	14
Cheese	12
Included in Class XIII:	
Fans comprised in No. 319 (letter *a*)	15
Cartridges with or without projectiles or bullets	10
Varnished cloth or oilcloth	12
Toys and games	25
Articles of caoutchouc	20
Waterproof and caoutchouc tissues	10

6. All goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists or not included in the above-mentioned cases shall be dutiable on net weight or according to the bases stipulated in the respective numbers of the tariff; all packages or receptacles containing such goods shall be separately liable to the duties set forth in the corresponding numbers of the tariff.

7. Goods dutiable on gross weight entitled or not to tare allowance shall always be taxed inclusive of the weight of all interior paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or packing.

8. When an article entitled to tare allowance is imported in bulk or merely fastened by means of rope or hoops, or packed in paper, straw, hay, or the like, no tare shall be deducted.

9. Goods dutiable on net weight shall pay together with the weight of the paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or immediate receptacles other than the boxes or cases. Needles, pins, pens, and other articles comprised in Nos. 49, 50, and 65 shall be excepted from this rule, and will be weighed together with the boxes if of cardboard.

Other boxes and cases, also boxes and cases containing other articles, shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

Goods affixed to cardboard, cards, or wood shall be dutiable together with the weight of such package.

Twisted yarn of all kinds shall be dutiable together with the weight of the bobbins.

10. When the same package contains two or more articles dutiable on gross weight and paying different rates of duty, the highest-taxed article shall be dutiable together with the weight of all exterior packages, subject to deduction for tare, if any.

The other article or articles shall be dutiable separately, with no allowance for tare.

11. When goods dutiable on gross weight and liable to the same duty, but for which different tares have been established, are inclosed in the same package, the lowest tare shall be deducted. Should part of the goods be dutiable on gross weight without any allowance for tare, no tare shall be deducted.

12. When the same package contains goods dutiable on gross weight as well as other articles dutiable on net weight or otherwise than on weight, all such articles shall pay separately, and those dutiable on gross weight must comply with the foregoing rules, save that no article contained in the package shall be entitled to any tare allowance.

13. Packages containing mineral waters shall be dutiable according to the following rules:

Cases containing bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent. of the gross weight of case and contents.

Bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 10, and for this purpose bottles containing 70 centiliters or more shall be considered as weighing 720 grams each.

For smaller bottles and for flasks, except of glass, and for other receptacles used for importing water, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the numbers of the tariff in which classed.

14. Receptacles containing brandies and liquors shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter *a*), on 14 per cent. of the gross weight if single, and on 20 per cent. if double.

When the importation takes place in bottles or flasks and in wooden cases or hampers, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which they are included.

The cases shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

The hampers shall be classed under No. 201 on 8 per cent. of gross weight.

For bottles or flasks, also for any other receptacle serving to import alcohol, brandies, or liquors, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be liable to the duties established in the numbers of the tariff applicable thereto.

15. Receptacles containing wine shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter *a*), on 12 per cent. of gross weight if single, and on 18 per cent. if double.

When the importation takes place in bottles or flasks packed in wooden cases or hampers, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which they are classed.

The cases shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

The hampers shall be classed under No. 201 on 8 per cent. of gross weight.

Common bottles containing claret, Burgundy, or like wines shall follow the régime of No. 10, and for this purpose shall be considered as weighing 760 grams each.

Ordinary half bottles shall be considered as weighing 400 grams each.

Ordinary champagne and similar bottles shall be considered as weighing 950 grams each.

Half bottles of the same description shall be considered as weighing 550 grams each.

For bottles and flasks of a shape different from the ordinary kind or of an unknown capacity, also for any other receptacle used for importing wine, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff applicable thereto.

16. Receptacles containing beer or cider shall be treated as follows:

When the importation takes place in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter *a*), on 18 per cent. of gross weight if single, and on 25 per cent. if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks packed in wooden cases or barrels, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which comprised.

Exterior cases or barrels shall respectively be liable to the duty prescribed in No. 189 (letter *b*) or in No. 191 (letter *a*) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

For bottles or flasks, and likewise for all other receptacles used for importing beer or cider, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

DISPOSITION SEVENTH.

Articles Prohibited Importation.

1. Dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the proper authorities.
2. Paintings, publications, figures, and all other objects offensive to morality.
3. Artificial wine (other than medicinal wines of known composition) and adulterated wines.

Import Rates of Duty.

Abbreviations Employed in the Tariff.

Disp. = General disposition.	T. = Tare.
G. W. = Gross weight.	S. T. = Special tare.
N. W. = Net weight.	Kilo = Kilogram.
G. W.; T. = Gross weight or tare, as the case may be.	Hectog. = Hectogram.
	Hectol. = Hectoliter.

Duties shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coin, such as the Spanish alphonsinos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted at the following rates: Alphonsinos (25-peseta piece), $4.82; louis (20-franc piece), $3.86.

The following Spanish silver coins, now in circulation in the Island of Cuba, shall be received for customs at the following fixed rates in American money: Peso, 60 cents; medio peso, 30 cents; peseta, 12 cents; real, 6 cents; medio real, 3 cents.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the Island of Cuba will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (1 peseta).

The metrical system of weights and measures is in use in Cuba.

Importations from the United States are dutiable like other commodities.

Class I.—Stones, Earths, Ores, Glass, and Ceramic Products.

Group 1.—Stones and Earths Employed in Building, Arts, and Manufactures.

1. Marble, jasper, and alabaster:		
a. In the rough or in dressed pieces, squared or prepared for shaping, G. W.	100 kilos	$0.50
b. Slabs, plates, or steps of any dimension, polished or not,* G. W.	do	1.00
c. Sculptures, high and bas reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	3.10
d. Wrought or chiseled into all other articles, polished or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	2.00
2. Stones, other, natural or artificial:		
a. Slabs, plates, or steps, G. W.	do	.50
b. Wrought into all other articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	1.00
3. Earths employed in manufactures and arts: Cement, lime, and gypsum, G. W.	do	.60
4. Gypsum manufactured into articles:		
a. Statuettes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	3.00
b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.75

Group 2.—Coal. (See "Free List.")

Group 3.—Schists, Bitumens, and their Derivatives.

3. Régime applicable to goods classed in the present group.

Whenever doubt arises as to the classification of the products enumerated in Nos. 6, 7, and 8, the customs must, before collecting duty, refer the matter to the collector at the chief port.

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, a sample of this oil must be taken and the following rules observed:

1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from 50 cases or less or from 10 barrels or less comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods.

2. These samples shall be mixed in a large receptacle, and, when the discharge is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with

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* Marble affixed to furniture shall be liable to the same duty as the furniture.

labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definitive until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the collector at the chief port from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in his appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the decision of the customs be sustained. In contrary cases, the expenses shall be borne by the Government.

6. In order that the Government may always be enabled to know the nature of products imported under the denominations comprised in the present group, the customs must enter in their statistics and collection sheets the following different kinds:

No. 6 of the tariff:
- *a.* Tar* and other liquid products, even thick.
- *b.* Pitch, asphalts, schists, and other solid or pasty products.

No. 7 of the tariff:
- *a.* Petroleum, crude.
- *b.* Other crude oils which can be used in the preparation of illuminating oils.
- *c.* Oleonaphtha and the other products classed in this number.

No. 8 of the tariff:
- *a.* Petroleum, refined.
- *b.* Other refined oils designed for illumination.
- *c.* Benzine, vaseline, and other products comprised in this number.

6. Tar and mineral pitch, asphalts, bitumens, and schists,† G. W.	100 kilos..	$0.60
7. Oleonaphtha, crude natural petroleum, and crude oils derived from schists,†‡ G. W.	do ..	1.40
a. Crude petroleum to be used exclusively in the manufacture of illuminating gas and only at gas works in Cuba, said gas works to be subject to inspection by the customs authorities, and to be used for no other purpose, provided that the importer gives such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W.	100 kilos..	.70
8. Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination; benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils not specially mentioned; vaseline, § G. W.	100 kilos..	4.70
a. A product from petroleum known under the name of cordage oil, imported by and used exclusively for cordage works in their manufacture of rope and cordage, provided that the importation be made at the direct demand of the president of the cordage company, and that the latter submit their works at all times to the inspection of the customs authorities, and that the importer give such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W.	100 kilos..	2.35

Group 4.—Ores.

9. Ores, G. W.	100 kilos..	.10

Group 5.—Crystal and Glass.

10. Common or ordinary hollow glassware; electric insulators, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	1.00
Common bottles of glass, intended to contain beer rum, and sparkling wines, manufactured with native fruit, and garrafones or demijohns and siphons to contain mineral, carbonated, or seltzer waters, shall enjoy a rebate of 60 per cent. of the duties stipulated in this number, when imported and declared in the custom-house by the manufacturers of said beverages.		
11. Crystal, and glass imitating crystal: ‖		
a. Articles, cut, engraved, or gilt, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	14.00
b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	7.00
12. Plate glass and crystal: ‖		
a. Slabs, paving or roofing, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.65
b. For windows or in other articles, provided they be neither polished, beveled, engraved, nor annealed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	3.40

* The customs authorities must take special care that, under the denomination of tar or mixtures containing tar, neither crude petroleum, oleonaphtha, nor oils derived from schists are imported. Tar must not contain, in appreciable proportions, volatile products or oils which might be extracted by means of distillation at 300 degrees centigrade. Under the name of asphalts or bitumens, impure paraffin or other products must be included in No. 107 of Class III.

(Tow impregnated with pitch, tarred felts, and tarpaulins coated with sand, which heretofore were dutiable according to this number, shall in future be comprised in No. 327 of Class XIII.)

† For the collection of duty, the following shall be considered as—

(*a*) Crude oil derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57⅛ of the centesimal areometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(*b*) Crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well, and which has undergone no operation whatever whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 300 degrees C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent. of its primitive weight.

‡ The residue from the distillation of petroleum, known under the name of gas oil, imported direct by and for use in gas works, provided that the importation be effected at the direct demand of the president of a company, and that the latter submit their works to the control of the collector of customs, is classed in this number.

Crude mineral oils mixed with animal oils, as well as crude mineral oils mixed with vegetable oils, when these oils are exclusively destined to lubricating machines, are likewise dutiable according to this number.

§ All petroleum and other mineral oils not having the properties described in the note to No. 7 shall be considered as refined.

‖ Decanters, glasses, tumblers, candlesticks, pillar lamps, and other articles for table service and lighting, white or colored, are comprised in this number.

c. Window glass set in lead and polished, or beveled plate glass, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	$4.90
d. Articles, engraved or annealed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	9.80
13. Glass and crystal, tinned, silvered, or coated with other metals:		
a. Common mirrors not exceeding 2 mm. in thickness, coated with red or dark mercurial varnish, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	10 00
b. Mirrors, other, not beveled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	15.00
c. Mirrors, beveled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	18.00
14. Glass and crystal in statuettes, flower stands, and vases and similar articles for toilet purposes and house decoration; spectacle and watch glasses; imitations of precious or fine stones; enamel, * T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.56
15. Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not	hundred..	2.50

Group 6.—Pottery, Earthenware, and Porcelain.

16. Bricks of clay, not glazed, for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; articles of fire clay, G. W	100 kilos..	.30
17. Roofing tiles of clay, not glazed, for building purposes, per square (10 by 10 feet)		1.50
18. Slabs or conduits of clay, glazed or unglazed, cement or stoneware, G. W	100 kilos..	.50
19. Ceramic tiles of all kinds and glazed roofing tiles, per square (10 by 10 feet)		2.50
20. Hollow ware, glazed or not, of clay or stoneware:		
a. Household and kitchen utensils, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	.80
b. Dishes or other articles, provided that they be neither gilt, painted, nor ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	5.50
c. Common bottles of earthenware, to contain beer, etc	do ..	1.00
d. Articles, gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	5.60
21. Hollow ware or dishes of faïence:		
a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. VI. rule 5)	do ..	3.50
b. Gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	6.40
22. Hollow ware or dishes of porcelain:		
a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	5.80
b. Painted, gilt, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	9.30
23. Statuettes, flower stands, and vases, high and bas reliefs, articles for toilet purposes and house decoration, of fine clay, faïence, stoneware, porcelain, or bisque, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.25

Class II.—Metals and All Manufactures in Which a Metal Enters as a Principal Element.

Group 1.—Gold, Silver, and Platinum, and Alloys of These Metals.

24. Gold and platinum in jewelry or goldsmiths' wares, with or without precious stones or pearls; jewelry or wares of silver, with precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls, not set, N. W	hectog..	$7.50
25. Gold or platinum wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, N. W	do ..	2.80
26. Silver in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, or powder, N. W	kilo..	2.60
27. Jewelry or wares of silver, without precious stones or pearls, N. W	hectog..	1.50
28. Silversmiths' wares, other, of all kinds, and platinum in ingots, N. W	kilo..	8.00
29. Plate, N. W	do ..	2.40

Group 2.—Cast Iron (I).

(I) Articles of malleable cast iron are dutiable as manufactures of wrought iron.		
Cast iron:		
30. Pigs, G. W	100 kilos..	.10
31. Articles not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned—		
a. Bars, beams, plates, grates for furnaces, columns, and pipes, G. W	100 kilos..	.50
b. Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages, and railway chairs, G. W	100 kilos..	.35
c. Articles, other, G. W	do ..	.75
32. Articles of all kinds not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, polished or turned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	1.20
33. Articles of all kinds, enameled, gilt, tinned or coated or ornamented with other metals or porcelain, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	2.30

Group 3.—Wrought Iron and Steel.

34. Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "tochos;" † steel in ingots, G. W	100 kilos..	.40
35. Wrought iron or steel, rolled—		
a. Rails, G. W	do ..	.425
b. Bars of all kinds, including rods; ‡ tires, hoops, and beams, G. W	do ..	.90

* Separate and spare parts, forming an integral portion of lamps, chandeliers, or bracket lamps, are dutiable according to this number.

† By "tochos" shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, round iron or iron in any other form, containing dross. (Wrought iron containing dross has generally an unequal and rough surface.)

Wrought iron in a mass or prism free from dross shall be comprised in No. 36, letter *b*.

In case of doubt, this iron shall be submitted to assay for determining its kind.

‡ The rods in question are iron or steel rods exceeding 8 millimeters in thickness employed in the manufacture of iron wire.

	c. Bars of all kinds of fine crucible steel,* G. W.	100 kilos..	$1.60
36.	Sheets, rolled—		
	a. Neither polished nor tinned, of 3 millimeters and more in thickness, G. W.	do ..	1.10
	b. Neither polished nor tinned, of less than 3 millimeters in thickness, and hoop iron,† G. W.	100 kilos..	1.20
	c. Tinned and tin plate, G. W.	do ..	1.50
	d. Polished, corrugated, perforated, cold-rolled, galvanized or not, and bands of polished hoop iron, G. W.	100 kilos..	1.30
37.	Wrought iron or steel:		
	Cast in pieces, in the rough, neither polished, turned, nor adjusted, weighing each—		
	a. 25 kilos or more, G. W.	100 kilos..	1.00
	b. Less than 25 kilos, G. W.	do ..	1.35
38.	Cast in pieces, finished—		
	a. Wheels weighing more than 100 kilograms, fish plates, chairs, sleepers, and straight axles; springs for railways and tramways; lubricating boxes, G. W.	100 kilos..	.60
	b. Wheels weighing 100 kilograms or less; springs other than for railways and tramways; bent axles and cranks, G. W.	100 kilos	1.40
39.	Pipes—		
	a. Covered with sheet brass, G. W.	do ..	1.40
	b. Other, galvanized or not, G. W.	do ..	1.40
40.	Wire, galvanized or not—		
	a. 2 millimeters or more in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.00
	b. More than ½ and up to 2 millimeters in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.30
	c. ½ millimeter or less in diameter, and wire covered with any kind of tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	1.60
41.	In large pieces, composed of bars or bars and sheets fastened by means of rivets or screws; the same, unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings, G. W.	100 kilos..	1.80
42.	Anchors, chains for vessels or machines, moorings, switches, & signal disks, G.W.	do ..	.80
42a.	Arrivals, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	2.50
43.	Wire gauze—		
	a. Up to 20 threads per inch, ‡ T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	2.00
	b. Of 20 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.06
44.	Cables, fencing (barbed wire), and netting; furniture springs, G. W.	100 kilos..	1.00
45.	Tools and implements—		
	a. Fine, for arts, trades, and professions, of crucible steel, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	8.00
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	2.50
46.	Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets; Parisian and similar tacks, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	1.50
47.	Nails, clasp nails, and brads, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.00
48.	Buckles:		
	a. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.20
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.15
49.	Needles, sewing or embroidering, pins, and pens; pieces of clockworks, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9)	kilo..	.30
50.	Crochet hooks and the like; hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9)	kilo..	.30
51.	Cutlery of all kinds; tailors' scissors; side arms and pieces for same, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.40
52.	Firearms:		
	a. Barrels, unfinished, for portable arms, G. W.	do ..	.25
	b. Small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, also their detached parts, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	1.00
	c. Sporting guns: Muzzle-loading, and detached parts thereof, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.60
	d. Breech-loading, and detached parts thereof, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	2.50
53.	Manufactures of tinplate, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	4.00
	Wrought iron and steel:		
54.	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, common, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, or painted or varnished—		
	a. In which sheet predominates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	3.00
	b. In which sheet does not predominate T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	2.00
55.	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, fine, i. e., polished, enameled, coated with porcelain, nickel, or other metals (with the exception of lead, tin, or zinc), or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals, or combined with glass or earthenware—		
	a. In which sheet predominates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	3.00
	b. In which sheet does not predominate (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	3.00

Group 4.—Copper and Alloys of Common Metals with Copper (Brass, Bronze, etc.).

56.	Copper scales, copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, etc., G. W.	100 kilos..	3.00
57.	Copper and alloys of copper: In ingots, G. W.	do ..	4.00
58.	Rolled in bars of all kinds, G. W.	do ..	4.50
59.	Rolled in sheets, G. W.	do ..	5.00
60.	Wire, galvanized or not—		
	a. 1 millimeter and more in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	6.00
	b. Less than 1 millimeter in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	6.00
	c. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.50

* Crucible steel is distinguished from bars and other pieces of iron or common steel by its sharp edges. The surface is very smooth, of a bluish color, darker than that of iron, and its fracture is close-grained. (This steel is generally imported in round, square, octagonal, triangular, or flat bars.)

† By hoop iron ("flejes") shall be understood unpolished flat bands or circles of less than 3 millimeters in thickness.

‡ This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of one inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.

61.	Wire covered with tissues or insulating materials; conducting cables for electricity over public thoroughfares,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	$7.50
62.	Wire gauze—		
	a. Up to 100 threads per inch,† T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	6.00
	b. Of 100 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	.15
63.	Pipes, bearings, plates for fireplaces, and boiler-makers' wares partially wrought, G. W	100 kilos	4.50
64.	Nails and tacks:		
	a. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	.20
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.12
65.	Pins or pens, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9)	do	.60
	Copper and alloys of copper:		
66.	Articles not specially mentioned, varnished or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.20
67.	Articles, gilt, silvered, or nickeled, not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.50

Group 5.—Other Metals and their Alloys.

68.	Mercury, G. W	kilo	.20
	Nickel, aluminium, and alloys having for a basis these metals:		
69.	In lumps or ingots, G. W	100 kilos	3.00
	Tin and alloys thereof:		
70.	In lumps or ingots, G. W	do	4.00
	Zinc, lead, and other metals not specially mentioned, as well as their alloys:		
71.	In lumps or ingots, G. W	do	1.00
	Nickel, aluminium, and their alloys:		
72.	In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W	do	7.00
	Tin and alloys thereof:		
73.	In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W	do	7.00
	Zinc, lead, and other metals:		
74.	In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W		1.50
75.	Tin hammered in thin leaves (tinfoil) and capsules for bottles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	.04
	Nickel, or aluminium, and their alloys:		
76.	Articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.50
	Tin and alloys thereof (Britannia metal, etc.):		
77.	Articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.50
78.	Zinc, lead, and other metals, and their alloys:		
	a. Articles, gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.30
	b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.15

Group 6.—Wastes and Scoriæ.

79.	Filings, shavings, cuttings of iron or steel, and other wastes of cast iron or from the manufacture of common metals, fit only for resmelting, G. W	100 kilos	.15
80.	Scoriæ resulting from the smelting of ores, G. W	do	.63

CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, AND PRODUCTS COMPOSED OF THESE SUBSTANCES.

Group 1.—Simple Drugs.

81.	Oleaginous seeds, copra or cocoanuts, G. W	100 kilos	$3.00
82.	Resins and gums:		
	a. Colophany, pitch, and similar products, G. W	do	.50
	b. Spirits of turpentine, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	2.50
	c. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or melted in lumps, G. W	do	3.00
83.	Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other similar vegetable juices, G. W	do	5.25
84.	Tan bark, G. W	do	.25
85.	Opium, G. W	kilo	6.00
86.	Other simple vegetable products, not specially mentioned, G. W	100 kilos	2.75
87.	Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned, G. W	do	1.80
88.	Natural colors, in powder or in lumps (ochers, etc.), G. W	do	.60

Group 2.—Colors, Dyes, and Varnishes.

89.	Artificial colors of metallic bases:		
	a. In powder or lumps, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos	2.55
	b. Prepared in the paste, oil, or water; also lead or colored pencils, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos	5.00
90.	Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4), kilo		.25
91.	Natural dyes:		
	a. Woods, barks, roots, etc., for dyeing, G. W	100 kilos	.20
	b. Madder, G. W	do	4.50
	c. Indigo and cochineal, G. W	kilo	.20

* By conducting cables for electricity shall be meant cables composed of one or more wires of copper or any alloy of copper, whatever be their thickness, provided that they be covered with an insulating wrapper without taking into consideration whether they are inclosed in pipes of iron or lead or strengthened with cordage or iron or steel wire.

† This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.

92. Artificial dyes:		
a. Extracts from logwood, archil, and other dyeing extracts, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4), 100 kilos		$5.00
b. Writing, drawing, or printing inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos..	3.00
c. Colors derived from coal, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	kilo..	.20
93. Varnish, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos..	7.50
94. Blacking, G. W	do ..	3.00

Group 3.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

95. Simple bodies:		
a. Sulphur, G. W	100 kilos..	$0.15
b. Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus. Phosphorus, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5); other, G. W	kilo..	.18
96. Inorganic acids:		
a. Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric, also aqua regia, G. W	100 kilos..	.30
b. Liquid carbonic acid, N. W	do ..	5.00
c. Other, G. W	do ..	5.00
97. Organic acids:		
a. Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carbolic, G. W	do ..	1.00
b. Oleic, stearic, and palmetic, G. W	do ..	1.40
c. Acetic, G. W	do ..	6.00
d. Other, G. W	do ..	5.00
98. Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W	100 kilos..	.25
99. Inorganic salts:		
a. Chloride of sodium (common salt), G. W	do ..	.50
b. Chloride of potassium; sulphates of soda, iron, or magnesia; carbonate of magnesia; alum, G. W	100 kilos..	.45
c. Sulphate of ammoniac; phosphates and superphosphates of lime; nitrate of potash and soda, G. W	100 kilos..	.08
d. Other salts of ammoniac, salts of copper, chloride of lime, sulphate of potash, hyposulphite of soda and borax, G. W	100 kilos..	.75
e. Chlorates of soda and potash, G. W	do ..	1.80
100. Organic salts:		
a. Acetates and oxalates, G. W	do ..	2.50
b. Citrates and tartrates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	3.00
101. Alkaloids and their salts; chlorides of gold and silver, N. W	kilo..	6.75
102. Chemical products not specially mentioned,* G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	do ..	.05
103. Pills, capsules, medicinal dragees, and the like,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.25
104. Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.10

Group 4.—Oils, Fats, Wax, and their Derivatives.

105. Vegetable oils:		
a. Solid (cocoanut, palm, etc.), G. W	100 kilos..	$2.50
b. Liquid, except olive oil, G. W	do ..	3.00
106. Crude oils and animal fats:		
a. Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not refined, G. W	do ..	1.47
b. Glycerin, olein, stearin, and spermaceti, crude, G. W	do ..	1.40
c. Other crude oils and fats, G. W	do ..	.50
107. Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps, G. W	do ..	2.50
108. Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all kinds, wrought, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	2.40
109. Common soap, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	do ..	1.50
110. Perfumery and essences, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.20

Group 5.—Various.

111. Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W	100 kilos..	$0.05
112. Starch and feculæ for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos..	1.40
113. Glues, albumens, and gelatin, G. W	do ..	3.90
114. Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W	do ..	3.00
115. Gunpowder and explosives:		
a. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos..	4.00
b. Gunpowder, sporting, and other explosive not intended for mines,† N. W	kilo..	.20

Class IV.—Cotton, and Manufactures Thereof.

Group 1.—Cotton in the Wool and Yarns.

116. Cotton in the wool and cotton waste, ‡ G. W	100 kilos..	$1.00
117. Cotton yarn and thread for crocheting, embroidering, and sewing, § including the weight of reels, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9)	kilo..	.33

* The products or substances comprised in Nos. 102, 103, and 104 shall be examined by chemical experts, who must sign the declarations simultaneously with the customs employees.

† All gunpowder intended for any kind of firearms, capable of passing through a metallic riddle with round holes of 2½ millimeters in diameter, shall be considered as sporting.

‡ Cotton yarn and threads of less than 20 centimeters in length shall be considered as waste of spun cotton.

§ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall follow the of No. 163, Class VII.

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita shall be liable to a surtax of 15 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

2. Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair or wastes of these materials shall be liable to a surtax of 35 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

3. Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 70 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 7).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

(*a*) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 35 per cent.

(*b*) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(*c*) Tissues and trimmings containing threads of purl or common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(*d*) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

Shawls called "mantones" and "pañolones," traveling rugs, counterpanes, sheets, towels, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus and handkerchiefs, shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

118. Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:			
a. Up to 9 threads, N. W.	kilo..	$0.13
b. From 10 to 15 threads, N. W.	do ..	.17
c. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do ..	.23
d. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.35
118*a.* The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent., N. W.		
119. Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:		
a. Up to 6 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.15
b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W.	do ..	.20
c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do ..	.27
d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do ..	.37
e. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.50
119*a.* The same tissue, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent., N. W.		
120. Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:		
a. Up to 6 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.15
b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W.	do ..	.18
c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do ..	.20
d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do ..	.32
e. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.42
120*a.* The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent., N. W.		
121. Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:		
a. Up to 6 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.18
b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W.	do ..	.23
c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do ..	.32
d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do ..	.43
e. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.55
121*a.* The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissues, with surtax of 40 per cent., N. W.		
122. Tissues for counterpanes, N. W.	do ..	.24
123. Piqués of all kinds, N. W.	do ..	.45
124. Carded tissues:		
a. Unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, N. W.	do ..	.08
b. Bleached, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns, N. W.	do ..	.20
125. Velvety tissues, such as corduroys and velveteens; three-ply plush tissues, cut or not, N. W.	do ..	.47

126. Knitted goods, even with needlework*	kilo..	$0.30
a. Undershirts and drawers of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W.	do ..	.70
b. Undershirts and drawers of double sewing or fine finish, N. W.	do ..	.80
c. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W.	do ..	.70
d. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of double sewing or fine finish, N. W.	do ..	.90
127. Tulles:†		
a. Plain, N. W.	do ..	.70
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W.	do ..	.92
128. Lace, blondes, and tulle for borders, of all kinds,† N. W.	do ..	1.47
129. Carpets of cotton, N. W.	do ..	.15
130. Tissues called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains manufactured with dyed yarns; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W.	kilo..	.32
131. Wicks for lamps and candles, N. W.	do ..	.15
132. Trimmings of cotton; ribbons and galloons,‡ § N. W.	do ..	.52

Class V.—Hemp, Flax, Pita, Jute, and Other Vegetable Fibers, and Their Manufactures.

Group 1.—Raw and Spun.

133. Twisted yarns of two or more ends (including the weight of the reels); ‖ also the fibers of abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, prepared for spinning, not otherwise provided for, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9)	kilo..	$0.10
133*a*. Bags for sugar	100 kilos..	2.00
134. Rope and cordage:		
a. Twine or rope yarn and cord of hemp, not exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, G. W.	100 kilos..	6.00
b. Cordage and rope-makers' wares of hemp, exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, N. W.	100 kilos..	6.00
c. Cordage and rope-makers' wares of abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, or other fibers, N. W.	100 kilos..	6.00

Group 2.—Tissues.

Note I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

2. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 60 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

3. Tissues of cotton containing an admixture of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, and at same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (see Disp. IV, rule 4, letter *b*), with a surtax of 60 per cent., provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 8).

Note II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. IV):

(*a*) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

(*b*) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(*c*) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(*d*) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

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* Knitted goods, mixed with other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, or floss silk, shall respectively be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† When these articles are mixed in any proportion with linen or silk, they shall respectively be included in the corresponding numbers of Classes V and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

‡ See Disp. IV, rules 9 and 13.

§ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of other vegetable fibers, wool or silk, shall respectively be subject to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 7.)

‖ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall follow the régime of No. 163, Class VII.

Sheets, towels, tablecloths, and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus and handkerchiefs shall, for the making-up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

135. Tissues of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing 35 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:			
a. Up to 5 threads, N. W.	100 kilos..		$2.00
b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W.	kilo..		.05
c. 9 threads or more, N. W.	do ..		.08
135*a.* The same tissues, bleached or printed: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 15 per cent., N. W.			
135*b.* The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent., N. W.			
136. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 20 to 35 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:			
a. Up to 5 threads, N W.	kilo..		.06
b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W.	do ..		.08
c. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.	do ..		.12
d. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.	do ..		.16
e. 17 threads or more, N. W.	do ..		.20
136*a.* The same tissues, bleached or printed: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent., N. W.			
136*b.* The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent., N. W.			
137. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 10 to 20 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:			
a. Up to 8 threads, N. W.	kilo..		.08
b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.	do ..		.12
c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.	do ..		.18
d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W.	do ..		.25
e. 21 threads or more, N. W.	do ..		.35
137*a.* The same tissues, bleached or printed: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent., N. W.			
137*b.* The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent., N. W.			
138. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing less than 8 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:			
a. Up to 8 threads, N. W.	kilo..		.10
b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.	do ..		.14
c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.	do ..		.20
d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W.	do ..		.35
e. 21 threads or more, N. W.	do ..		.60
138*a.* The same tissues, bleached or printed: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent., N. W.			
138*b.* The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent., N. W.			
139. Velvets and plushes of linen, jute, etc., N. W.	kilo..		.20
140. Knitted goods of linen or hemp, mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework:*			
a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers, N. W.	kilo..		.80
b. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, N. W.	do ..		1.00
141. Tulles:†			
a. Plain, N. W.	do ..		.60
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W.	do ..		.75
142. Lace, blonde, and tulles for borders,† N. W.	do ..		2.00
143. Carpets of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibers without admixture of wool, N. W.	do ..		.05
144. Tissues called tapestry for upholstering furniture and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton, figured or damasked, provided they be manufactured with yarns dyed prior to being woven; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W.	kilo..		.28
145. Trimmings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.; ribbons and galloons, ‡ § N. W.	do ..		.40

Class VI.—Wool, Bristles, Hair, Horsehair, and Their Manufactures.

Group 1.—Raw and Spun.

146. Bristles, hair, and horsehair	per cent. ad valorem..		40
147. Wool, raw	do	do ..	40
148. Woolen yarn, unbleached, bleached or dyed, single or twisted	do	do ..	40
Woolen yarns mixed with silk shall be liable to the following surtaxes:			
When containing up to one-fifth of silk	do	do ..	22
When containing up to two-fifths of silk	do	do ..	50
When containing three-fifths or more of silk the yarns shall be dutiable as untwisted silk.			

* Knitted goods containing an admixture of wool, silk, or floss silk shall, respectively, be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes VI and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† When such goods are mixed with silk, they shall be subject to the corresponding number of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

‡ See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

§ Ribbons and galloons cantaining in any proportion threads of wool or silk shall, respectively, be liable to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 7.)

Group 2.—Tissues and Fulled Stuffs.

NOTE I.—When the tissues comprised in this group are mixed, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Tissues of wool or hair containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 45 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

2. Tissues containing an admixture of wool and cotton, or of wool and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (Disp. IV, rule 4, letter *a*), with a surtax of 45 per cent., provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 8).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. IV):

A. Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 20 per cent.

B. Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 40 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be of 100 per cent.

C. Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

D. Shawls, including those called "mantones" and "pañolones," fichus, horse cloths or blankets, traveling rugs, bed covers, counterpanes or bordered blankets (even when the border consists of a silk ribbon, provided the latter be not more than 2 centimeters in width) shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

On other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

149. Swan-skin of pure or mixed wool	per cent. ad valorem		..	40
150. Baizes:				
a. Of pure wool	do	do	..	40
b. Of mixed wool	do	do	..	40
151. Flannels, white or colored, for underclothing:				
a. Of pure wool	do	do	..	40
b. Of mixed wool	do	do	..	40
152. Blankets or counterpanes of wool, pure or mixed with other materials:				
a. Gray blankets ("pardas")	do	do	..	40
b. Other	do	do	..	40
153. Astrakhans, plushes, and velvets of wool, pure or mixed	do	do	..	40
154. Cloths and other tissues not specially mentioned, of wool, hair, or flock wool, comprised or not in drapery, weighing per square meter:				
300 grams or more:				
a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure	per cent. ad valorem		..	40
b. Of wool or hair, mixed	do	do	..	40
155. From 175 to 300 grams:				
a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure	do	do	..	40
b. Of wool or hair, mixed	do	do	..	40
156. Less than 175 grams:				
a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure	do	do	..	40
b. Of wool or hair, mixed	do	do	..	40
157. Tissues of bristle or horsehair, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers	per cent. ad valorem			40
158. Knitted stuffs, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework: *				
a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers	per cent. ad valorem		..	40
b. In stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles	do	do	..	40
159. Carpets of wool, pure or mixed with other materials:				
a. With uncut pile	do	do	..	40
b. Plushy or with cut pile	do	do	..	40
160. Tissues called tapestry, for curtains and upholstering furniture, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even figured or damasked, weighing more than 350 grams per square meter; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind	per cent. ad valorem		..	40
161. Felts of wool, pure or mixed	do	do	..	40
162. Trimmings of wool; ribbons and galloons †‡	do	do	..	40

* Knitted goods containing an admixture of silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

‡ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII (Disp. IV, rule 7).

CLASS VII.—SILK, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Group 1.—Yarns.

163. Silk and floss silk, spun or twisted, in skeins *	per cent. ad valorem		..	50
164. Silk on reels, including weight of the reels (Disp. VI, rule 9)	do	do	..	50

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—The tissues comprised in this group shall be considered as pure silk tissues when the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue. (Disp. IV, rule 5.)

This rule shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes and tulles for borders, or to ribbons or galloons not exceeding 15 centimeters in width. Such goods shall be considered as mixed silk tissues and dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the tariff, when containing threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture (Disp. IV, rules 6 and 7).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

A. Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving, or with application of trimmings, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 50 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

B. Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

C. Shawls called "mantones," handkerchiefs of manila hemp, blankets, counterpanes, shawls, veils, mantles, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

165 Tissues of unbleached silk	per cent. ad valorem		..	50
166 Tissues of silk or floss silk:				
Not mixed with any other material—				
Plain, not figured, twilled, or serged—				
a. Black	do	do	..	50
b. Colored †	do	do	..	50
167. Figured, plushy or velvety	do	do	..	50
168. Mixed with another material:				
Plain, not figured, twilled, or serged—				
a. Mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	do	..	50
b. Mixed with wool or hair	do	do	..	50
169. Figured, plushy or velvety	do	do	..	50
170. Knitted stuffs of boiled silk, of unbleached silk; or of floss-silk, made up in any kind of article:				
a. Of pure silk	per cent. ad valorem		..	50
b. Mixed with other textile materials	do	do	..	50
171. Tulles of silk or floss silk, pure or mixed:				
a. Plain	do	do	..	50
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom	do	do	..	50
172. Lace tulles for borders and blondes, of silk or floss silk, plain or figured:				
a. Not mixed	per cent. ad valorem		..	50
b. Mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	do	..	50
173. Trimmings of silk ‡	do	do	..	50

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

Group 1.

174. Paper pulp, § G. W	100 kilos..	$0.15

Group 2.—Printing and Writing Paper.

175. Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, uncut and unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	$4.00

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* Yarns and threads of all kinds of vegetable fibers combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be dutiable according to this number. Those combined with gold or silver shall be subject to the corresponding numbers of group 1, Class II.

† Tissues consisting of black yarns combined with colored yarns shall be considered as colored tissues.

‡ See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

§ This number only includes paper pulp perforated in such manner as to be fit only for the manufacture of paper or pasteboard. Should the pulp not be perforated, the customs will cut it at the expense of the importer, in order to render it unserviceable for any other purpose. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pastebard.

176. Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	$2.50
177. Paper in sheets, unruled, unprinted, and uncut, white or colored, used for writing purposes	100 kilos..	8.00

Group 3.—Paper, Printed, Engraved, or Photographed.

178. Books, bound or unbound, and similar printed matter *	100 kilos..	1.25
179. Headed paper. forms or invoices, labels, cards, and the like, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.10
180. Prints, maps, charts, etc., drawings, photographs, and engravings; pictures, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., used as labels and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes:		
a. Of a single printing and bronze or leaf, including labels printed only in bronze or leaf, T	kilo..	.05
b. Of two printings and bronze or leaf, T	do ..	.20
c. Of three to ten printings (inclusive) and bronze or leaf, T	do ..	.40
d. Of more than ten printings and bronze or leaf, T	do ..	.80

Group 4.—Wall Paper.

181. Wall paper, printed:		
a. On natural ground, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	4.00
b. On dull or glazed ground, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	6.00
c. With gold, silver, wool, or glass, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.27

Group 5.—Pasteboard and Various Papers.

182. Blotting paper, common packing paper, and sand or glass paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	1.75
183. Thin paper, of common pulp, for packing fruit, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	2.30
184. Other paper not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	4.60
185. Pasteboard in sheets:		
a. Cardboard paper and fine, glazed, or pressed cardboard, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).	do ..	3.50
b. Other pasteboard, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.00
186. Manufactures of pasteboard:		
a. Boxes lined with ordinary paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.00
b. Boxes with ornaments or lined with fine paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.22
c. Articles not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.17
187. Paste and carton-pierre:		
a. In moldings or unfinished articles, T. (Disp VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	1.00
b. In finished articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.15

CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH.

Group 1.—Wood.

188. Staves	thousand..	$0.80
189. Ordinary wood:		
a. In boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood and timber for shipbuilding, G. W	cubic meter..	.40
b. Planed or dovetailed, for boxes and flooring; broomsticks and cases wherein imported goods were packed, G. W	100 kilos..	.16
190. Fine wood for cabinetmakers:		
a. In boards, deals, trunks, or logs, G. W	do ..	1.20
b. Sawn and veneers, T. (Disp, VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.75
191. Coopers' wares:		
a. Fitted together, G. W	do ..	.65
b. In shooks, also hoops and headings, G. W	do ..	.36
192. Wood, cut, for making hogsheads or casks for sugar or molasses, G. W	do ..	.06
193. Latticework and fencing, G. W	do ..	.60

Group 2.—Furniture and Manufactures of Wood.

194. Common wood manufactured into joiners' wares, and articles of all kinds, turned or not, painted or not, varnished or not, but neither chiseled, inlaid, nor carved, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	4.75
195. Fine wood manufactured into furniture or other wares, turned or not, polished or not, varnished or not, and furniture and common wooden wares veneered with fine wood; furniture upholstered with tissue (other than with silk or stuffs containing an admixture thereof, or with leather), provided that the articles specified in this number be neither chiseled, carved, inlaid, nor ornamented with metal, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	15.00
196. Furniture of bent wood, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	12.00
197. Battens:		
a. Molded, varnished, or prepared for gilding, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	5.05
b. Gilt or carved, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.20
198. Wood of any kind manufactured into furniture or other wares, gilt, chiseled, carved, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, or ornamented with metal, and furniture upholstered with stuffs of pure or mixed silk, or leather, N. W	kilo..	.68

* Bookbindings shall be dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards, they shall be dutiable as printed matter on gross weight.

Group 3.—Various.

199. Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuel, G. W	1,000 kilos..	$1.50
200. Cork:		
a. In the rough or in boards, G. W	100 kilos..	1.40
b. Manufactured, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	4.50
201. Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista, raw, raw esparto, and baskets and other common wares of esparto, G. W	100 kilos..	1.83
Baskets wherein imported goods were packed shall be dutiable according to this number, with a rebate of 60 per cent.		
202. Esparto manufactured into fine articles; rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista, manufactured into articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	13.10

Class X.—Animals and Animal Wastes Employed in Industry.

Group 1.—Animals.

203. Horses and mares:		
a. Above the standard height	each..	$10.00
b. Other	do ..	5.00
204. Mules	do ..	5.00
205. Asses	do ..	5.00
206. Bovine animals:		
a. Oxen	do ..	1.00
b. Cows	do ..	1.00
c. Bullocks, calves, and heifers	do ..	1.00
207. Pigs	do ..	1.00
208. Sucking pigs	do ..	1.00
209. Sheep, goats, and animals not specially mentioned	do ..	1.00
210. Singing birds, parrots, etc	per cent. ad valorem..	25

Group 2.—Hides, Skins, and Leather Wares.

211. Pelts in their natural state or dressed, G. W	kilo..	1.50
212. Hides and skins, green or not tanned, G. W	do ..	.02
Wet-salted hides and skins shall enjoy a reduction of 60 per cent., in respect of salt and moisture.		
Dry-salted hides and skins shall be allowed a rebate of 30 per cent.		
213. Hides tanned with the hair, G. W	kilo..	.20
214. Hides tanned without the hair:		
a. Cow and other large hides, whole, G. W	do ..	.15
b. Other and backs of large hides, G. W	do ..	.20
215. Hides and skins, curried, dyed or not:		
a. Sheepskins (basils), T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.20
b. Calf or goat skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.25
c. Kid, lamb, or young calf skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.36
d. Cow and other large hides, whole, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.15
e. Backs of large hides and hides and skins not specially mentioned, T. (Disp VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.20
216. Hides and skins, varnished, satiny, grained, dulled, and hides and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.50
Leather cut out for boots and shoes or other articles shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the respective duties leviable thereon.		
217. Chamois leather or parchment of all kinds and gilt or bronzed hides and skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.60
218. Gloves of skin, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	3.50
219. Shoes of cowhide and similar leather: *		
a. For men	dozen..	2.50
b. For women	do ..	2.00
c. For boys below size 4½	do ..	1.50
220. Shoes of patent and similar leather: *		
a. For men	do ..	2.75
b. For women	do ..	2.25
c. For boys below size 4½	do ..	1.75
221. Boots of calfskin, with elastics, or for lacing: *		
a. For men	do ..	5.00
b. For women	do ..	3.00
c. For boys below size 4½	do ..	2.00
222. Boots of patent and similar leather: *		
a. For men	do ..	6.00
b. For women, and top-boots ("polacas")	do ..	7.00
c. For boys below size 4½	do ..	5.00
223. Other boots and shoes, fancy *	do ..	8.00
224. Riding boots	pair..	2.00
225. Sandals *	dozen..	.40
226. Saddlery and harnessmakers' wares; valises, hat boxes, and traveling bags of cardboard or leather, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.20
227. Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.40

* Boots and shoes the inside soles of which do not measure more than 18 centimeters shall enjoy a rebate of 40 per cent.

Group 3.—Various.

228. Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or manufactured, N. W.	kilo..		$2.00
229. Other feathers and feather dusters, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..		.40
230. Intestines, dried, N. W.	do ..		2.00
231. Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned, G. W.	100 kilos..		.50

CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.

Group 1.—Instruments.

232. Pianos: *			
a. Grand	per cent. ad valorem..		40
b. Other	do	do ..	40
233. Harmoniums and organs	do	do ..	40
234. Harps, violins, violoncellos; guitars and mandolins with incrustations; flutes and fifes of the ring system; metal instruments of 6 pistons or more; detached parts for wind instruments of wood or copper	per cent. ad valorem..		40
235. Musical instruments, other	do	do ..	40
236. Watches:			
a. Of gold; also chronometers	do	do ..	40
b. Of silver or other metals	do	do ..	40
237. Clocks with weights and alarm clocks	do	do ..	40
238. Works for wall or table clocks, finished, with or without cases †	do	do ..	40

Group 2.—Apparatus and Machines.

239. Weighing machines	per cent. ad valorem..		20
240. Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy ‡	do	do ..	10
241. Agricultural machinery and apparatus ‖	do	do ..	10
242. Steam motors, stationary §	do	do ..	20
243. Marine engines; steam pumps; hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors	per cent. ad valorem..		20
244. Boilers:			
a. Of sheet iron	do	do ..	20
b. Tubular	do	do ..	20
245. Locomotives and traction engines	do	do ..	30
246. Turntables, trucks, and carts for transshipment, hydraulic cranes and columns, per cent. ad valorem			20
247. Machines of copper and its alloys; detached parts of the same metals,¶ per cent. ad valorem			20
248. Dynamo-electric machines:			
a. Exceeding 50 kilos in weight	per cent. ad valorem..		20
b. Weighing 50 kilos or less; inductors and detached parts	do	do ..	20

* Strung frames for pianos shall be liable to the corresponding duty leviable on pianos, though they be not imported with all the pieces constituting that instrument.

† Finished or spare parts of steel are comprised in No. 49. The same parts of other metals or alloys shall be dutiable according to the component material.

Cases, stands, bell jars, and other accessories shall be dutiable as manufactured articles according to their class.

Clockworks for wall or table clocks, unfinished, shall be taxed according to No. 67.

Unfinished pieces are those which are only roughly filed, with no escapements, the wheels of which are not adjusted and the last wheel not crenated.

When clockworks are imported within cases, on stands, etc., and the importer does not wish to separate them for examination, the works and the dial will be reckoned as weighing 1 kilogram, and the rest shall be dutiable conformably to the preceding paragraph.

‡ This number includes:

1. The following articles, whoever be the importer:

Weighing machines (platforms) for weighing sugar cane; complete machines of all kinds for crushing sugar cane; steam crushers; complete apparatus for diffusion; purifying apparatus; clarifying apparatus; reservoirs for sirup or molasses; filters and filtering apparatus; apparatus called "trenes jamaiquinos," complete; furnaces for making animal black; steam desiccators; centrifugal machines; vessels called "bombonas," "cachimbas" (kind of kettle to transfer cane sirup from one vessel into another), skimmers, distributers, and sugar molds; copper apparatus or vessels ("tachos") acting in vacuum, also their machines, pipes, and cocks, of copper or iron; polarimeters.

2. The following articles, when imported directly by planters, on proof of the installation thereof in their establishments:

Steam plows; stills; donkey-engines, with or without pumps; gasometers for lighting the works; material for portable railways; carts for the conveyance of cane and the output of the works.

§ For the application of duty it should be observed:

a. That the machine must be complete. Complete machines include tubes (fluses), belting, etc., which form an integral part of such machines, but no spare parts.

b. That spare parts are dutiable according to No. 247 when of copper, and to No. 251 in all other cases.

c. That to be considered as complete, machines must be imported in one sole shipment. Machines imported in two or more shipments shall be liable to the duties stipulated in Nos. 247 and 251, except in the case when a previous and special authorization has been granted by the collector at the chief port.

‖ The machines and apparatus mentioned in this number are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops, also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.

¶ Machines and separate pieces of the same, of copper and its alloys, with part of other materials, shall also be taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight.

249. Sewing-machines and detached parts thereof.....per cent. ad valorem.. 20
250. Velocipedes..... do do .. 20
251. Machines and apparatus, other, or of materials not specially mentioned, also detached parts of all kinds other than of copper or its alloys*.....per cent. ad valorem.. 20

Group 3.—Carriages.

NOTE.—Carriages and other vehicles (except those for the conveyance of goods) imported in the rough, or prepared for upholstering or painting, shall pay the duties corresponding to their class, with a rebate of 40 per cent., provided that the stipulated conditions be complied with.

252. Coaches and berlins, new, used or repaired:
 a. With four seats, and calashes with two "tableros".....per cent. ad valorem.. 40
 b. With two seats, with or without folding seat; omnibuses with more than 15 seats; diligences.....per cent. ad valorem.. 40
 c. Four or two wheeled, without "tableros," with or without hood, irrespective of the number of seats; omnibuses up to 15 seats; carriages not specially mentioned, per cent. ad valorem..... 40
253. Railway carriages of all kinds for passengers, and finished wooden parts for same, per cent. ad valorem..... 40
254. Vans, trucks, and cars of all kinds; miners' trolleys, and finished wooden parts for same, per cent. ad valorem..... 40
255. Tramway carriages of all kinds, and finished wooden parts for the same, per cent. ad valorem.. 40
256. Wagons, carts, and hand-carts..... do do .. 40

Group 4.—Vessels.

NOTE I.—The duties on ships include likewise those levied on anchors, kedges, cables, and chains, barometers, chronometers, binnacles, compasses (loose and fixed), speaking-trumpets, telescopes, casks, cordage, sails and masts, necessary for the manœuvres and safety of vessels, with due regard to their class. All other articles shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon.

NOTE II.—Duties on steam vessels shall be levied on the total number of tons which may result from the official measurement, and no separate duty shall be levied on machinery which shall be considered an integral part of the vessel.

The certificate of tonnage shall temporarily serve as a basis for levying duty on vessels entering from abroad. The interested parties must present to the customs authorities a certificate of measurement approved by the inspector; but it is understood that the customs authorities will not consider the clearance and payment of the duties as finally settled until this formality has been complied with and noted.

National ships lengthened in foreign dockyards must, on their return, pay duty on the additional tonnage.

Vessels refitted with engines abroad shall pay a fiscal duty of $6 per horse-power when it is impossible to ascertain the weight of the new machinery.

Boilers and accessories thereof, funnels, tubes, etc., changed abroad shall be liable to a fiscal duty of $3 per each square meter of heating surface.

Vessels undergoing other repairs in foreign ports shall, on their return, pay duty on the material employed for the purpose.

256a. Salvage from wrecked vessels is prima facie dutiable on appraised value according to its material.†

CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

Group 1.—Meat and Fish, Butter and Greases.

257. Poultry, live or dead, and small game, N. W.....kilo.. $0.06
258. Meat in brine, N. (Disp. VI, rule 4):
 a. Beef, brine or salt, N. W.....100 kilos.. 2.80
 b. Pork, brine or salt, N. W..... do .. 2.80
259. Lard, N. W..... do .. 2.80
260. Tallow, N. W..... do .. 2.00
261. Bacon, N. W..... do .. 4.00
262. Ham, N. W..... do .. 5.50
263. Jerked beef ("tasajo"), N. W..... do .. 3.96
264. Meat of all other kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5):
 a. Beef, canned, N. W..... do .. 5.00
 b. Beef, fresh, N. W..... do .. 4.50
 c. Mutton, fresh, N. W..... do .. 4.50
 d. Pork, fresh, N. W..... do .. 4.00

* It will be necessary to prove to what manufacture or to what industry spare woolen hose and filters are destined in order to be assessed according to this number.

For the definition of parts of machinery the following rules must be observed:

1. A separate piece of a machine is understood to be any object which is not expressly specified by name under some heading of the tariff, and which, by its shape and by the manner in which it is presented for clearance in the custom-house, though not completely finished, may be considered as exclusively destined to a machine and can have no other application. If it be imported completely finished, it must pay under one of the headings of the tariff referring to machinery.

2. Tubes, bars, axles, screws, bolts, sheets, plates, boiler bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly taxed in the tariff must pay duty accordingly, though they be destined to machinery.

3. Tools, instruments, and utensils employed in the arts, agriculture, and industry cannot be considered as parts of machinery for the application of duty, and must pay according to the materials of which composed.

† The tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., of a vessel wrecked at sea, and the cargo of a vessel wrecked on the coast of Cuba and abandoned for two years, are exempt from duty. Underwriters may be recognized as owners for the purposes of entry.

265. Butter and oleomargarine, N.W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	..	$7.00
266. Cheese, N. W	do	..	5.00
267. Condensed milk	per cent. ad valorem	..	10
268. Salt cod and stockfish, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos	..	2.00
269. Herring, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W	do	..	1.00
270. Mackerel, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W	do	..	2.00
271. Salmon, canned, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W	do	..	5.00
272. Oysters of all kinds, and shellfish, dried or fresh, G. W	do	..	1.00
273. Eggs (taken out of group 7)	do	..	5.00

Group 2.—Cereals.

274. Rice, husked or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	..	1.00
275. Wheat, N. W	do	..	.60
276. Cereals:			
a. Corn, N. W	do	..	.30
b. Rye, N. W	do	..	.40
c. Barley, N. W	do	..	.50
d. Oats, N. W	do	..	.40
277. Flour:			
a. Of wheat,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	1.50
b. Of rice, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	2.00
c. Of Corn, N. W	do	..	.50
d. Of oats, N. W	do	..	1.20

Group 3.—Pulse, Garden Produce, and Fruits.

278. Beans, N. W	100 kilos	..	1.10
279. Pease, N. W	do	..	1.10
280. Onions, N. W	do	..	.70
281. Potatoes, N. W	do	..	.50
282. Flour of pulse, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	2.50
283. Fruits, fresh, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	.60
284. Apples, fresh, N. W	do	..	.60
285. Fruits, dried or drained, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	1.50
286. Apples, dried, N. W	do	..	1.50

Group 4.—Seeds and Fodder.

287. Clover, N. W	100 kilos	..	3.60
288. Flax, N. W	do	..	.82
289. Timothy, N. W	do	..	2.00
290. Fodder and bran	per cent. ad valorem	..	25

Group 5.—Preserves.

NOTE I.—All preserves are dutiable with the weight of immediate receptacles. (See Disp. VI, rule 5.)

291. Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins (Disp. VI, rule 5), per cent. ad valorem			25
292. Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner (Disp. VI, rule 5), per cent. ad valorem			25
293. Fruits, preserved:			
a. In brandy (Disp. VI, rule 5)	per cent. ad valorem	..	25
b. Other (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do do	..	25
294. Alimentary preserves not specially mentioned; pork butchers' wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard (Disp. VI, rule 5)	per cent. ad valorem	..	25

Group 6.—Oils and Beverages.

295. Olive oil:			
a. In receptacles of earthenware or tin, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos	..	2.40
b. In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	do	..	3.00
296. Alcohol, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14)	hectol.	..	14.00
297. Brandy and all compound spirits not specially mentioned:			
a. In casks, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14)	do	..	21.00
b. In bottles or flasks, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14)	do	..	34.00
c. Rum, in casks	do	..	18.00
d. Whiskies, in casks	do	..	10.00
298. Wines, sparkling, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	liter	..	.85
299. Liqueurs and cordials:			
a. In casks or similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	do	..	.18
b. In bottles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	do	..	.36
300. Wines, other:			
a. In casks or similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	hectol.	..	4.50
b. In bottles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	do	..	13.00
301. Beer and cider:			
a. Malt liquor, in casks (Disp. VI, rule 16)	do	..	3.30
b. Malt liquor, in bottles (Disp. VI, rule 16)	do	..	2.66
c. Cider	do	..	1.60

* To ascertain whether products presented for clearance should be considered as flour or semolina, a sample must be passed through a sieve No. 80, composed of silk tissue, presenting 80 holes to the square inch or square of 27 millimeters. Should the product pass through this sieve, it shall be dutiable as flour; in contrary cases as semolina.

Group 7.—Various.

302. Saffron, safflower, and flowers of "tobar" ..... per cent. ad valorem .. 25
303. Cinnamon of all kinds (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... do do .. 25
304. Cinnamon, Chinese ("canelón"), cloves, pepper, and nutmegs (Disp. VI, rule 5), per cent. ad valorem 25
305. Vanilla (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... per cent. ad valorem .. 25
306. Tea (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... do do .. 25
307. Coffee in the bean or ground; chicory roots and chicory, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... 100 kilos .. 12.15
308. Cocoa of all kinds, in the bean, ground, or in paste; cocoa butter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) do .. 20.25
309. Chocolate and sweetmeats of all kinds, including the immediate packages (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... per cent. ad valorem .. 25
310. Eggs (see last item, group 1).
311. Pastes and feculæ for soups and other alimentary purposes (Disp. VI, rule 5), per cent. ad valorem 25
312. Biscuits:
   a. Ordinary, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... 100 kilos .. .60
   b. Fine, of all kinds, including the immediate package, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) .... do .. 2.50
314. Honey ..... per gallon .. .20
315. Molasses ..... do .. .06
316. Sugar, raw ..... per pound .. .015
317. Sugar, refined ..... do .. .02
318. Saccharine ..... do .. 1.50

CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

319 Fans:
   a. With mountings of bamboo, reeds, or other wood, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... kilo .. $0.15
   b. With mountings of horn, bone, composition, or metal (other than gold or silver), N. W ..... kilo .. .60
   c. With mountings of tortoise-shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl; also fans of kid skin, silk tissue, or feathers, N. W ..... kilo .. .80
320. Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, except those of gold and silver, N. W ..... kilo .. .75
321. Amber, jet, tortoise-shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl:
   a. Unwrought, N. W ..... do .. 1.00
   b. Wrought, N. W ..... do .. 1.80
322. Horn, whalebone, celluloid, meerschaum, and bone; also compositions imitating these materials or those of the preceding number:
   a. Unwrought, N. W ..... kilo .. .60
   b. Wrought, N. W ..... do .. 1.20
323. Walking-sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols* ..... hundred .. 4.00
324. Buttons of all kinds other than gold or silver, N. W ..... kilo .. .20
325. Hair, human, manufactured into articles of all kinds or any shape, N. W ..... do .. 5.00
326. Cartridges, with or without projectiles or bullets, for unprohibited firearms; also primers and caps for such arms, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... 100 kilos .. 30.00
327. Tarpaulins coated with sand, for vans; felts and tow, tarred or coated with pitch, G. W ..... 100 kilos .. .28
328. Oilcloths:
   a. For floors and packing purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... do .. 3.00
   b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... kilo .. .06
   Pads and brief cases of oilcloth shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent.
329. Cases:
   a. Of fine wood or leather, lined with silk; other similar cases, N. W ..... kilo .. .75
   b. Of common wood, cardboard, osier, and the like, N. W ..... do .. .20
330. Artificial flowers of tissue, also pistils, buds, leaves, and seeds, of any kind of material, for the manufacture of flowers, N. W ..... kilo .. 1.00
331. Matches of wax, wood, or cardboard, including the immediate packages, N. W ..... do .. .20
332. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... kilo .. .05
333. Games and toys other than those of tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... kilo .. .10
334. Umbrellas and parasols:
   a. Covered with silk† ..... each .. .10
   b. Other ..... do .. .05
335. Oil paintings ..... per cent. ad valorem .. 25
336. Hats of straw or "guano" bast, straw of Curaçoa, and the like ..... dozen .. .10
337. Hats of "yarey," leghorn or Indian straw, rice straw or esparto, and their imitations:
   a. Shaped or not, but without linings, ribbons, borders, or trimmings ..... dozen .. 1.40
   b. Finished, or with either of these accessories ..... do .. .80
338. Hats known as "jipijapa," having:
   a. Up to 4 straws, inclusive ..... do .. 4.50
   b. Of from 4 to 6 straws, inclusive ..... do .. 8.00
   c. More than 6 straws ..... do .. 30.00
339. Hats of woolen felt:
   a. Shaped or not, but without ribbons, borders, or lining, and shapes for the manufacture of these hats ..... dozen .. .40
   b. Finished, with ribbons, borders, or lining, or with either of these accessories .. do .. .80
340. Hats of felt of hair, carded or not, and those of silk, velvet, cloth, cashmere, satin, or plush:
   a. Shaped or not, but without ribbons, borders, or lining, and shapes for the manufacture of these hats ..... dozen .. .75
   b. Finished, with ribbons, borders, or lining, or with either of these accessories .. do .. 1.00

* Sword-sticks shall, for the swords, be liable to the duties leviable on foil blades, and in addition the duty on walking-sticks shall be collected.

† Umbrellas and parasols shall always be dutiable according to the tissue with which covered and not the tissue with which lined.

341. Hats for ladies or children, with whatever kind of trimmings or accessories	each..	$0.40
342. Caps of all kinds	dozen..	.40
343. Waterproof and caoutchouc stuffs:*		
a. On cotton tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.25
b. On woolen or silk tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.50

CLASS XIV.—TOBACCO.

344. Tobacco:		
a. In cakes, so-called "breva," or in carrots	100 kilos..	10.50
b. In powder or snuff, or otherwise manufactured	per lb..	.12
c. Leaf tobacco, stemmed or unstemmed, whether wrapper or filler	do ..	5.00
d. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.		
Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed on cigars.		
345. On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials	per cent. ad valorem..	25
345*a*. On crude materials not otherwise enumerated	do do ..	10

Free List.

The undermentioned articles may be imported into Cuba exempt from the duties stipulated in the tariffs on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established for every case in the customs ordinances:

346. Manures, natural.

347. Trees, plants, and moss, in natural or fresh state.

348. National products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.

349. Carriages, trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily, provided bond be given.

350. Receptacles exported from Cuba with fruits, sugar, molasses, honey, and brandy, and reimported empty, including receptacles of galvanized iron intended for the exportation of alcohol.

351. Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology; also small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

352. Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island.

353. Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues, when they comply with the following conditions:

(*a*) When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall, for tissues, be determined by the list, and for felts and wall paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press.

(*b*) Samples not having these indications shall only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension.

(*c*) In order to avoid abuse, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.

354. Samples of trimmings in small pieces of no commercial value or possible application.

355. Archæological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

356. Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.

357. Gold in bars, powder, or coined; also national silver or bronze coins.

358. Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position.

359. When travelers do not bring their baggage with them, the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove, to the satisfaction of the customs, that the effects are intended for private use.

360. Stone, unwrought, for paving purposes.

361. Plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes, cane knives, etc., for agricultural purposes, and other agricultural implements not machinery.

362. Quinine, sulphate and bisulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

363. Hemp, flax, and ramie, raw, hackled, or tow.

364. Abaca, henequen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, raw, hackled, or tow.

365. Single yarns made of jute for the manufacture of sugar bags only, to be imported by sugar-bag manufacturers only, the importer to give a bond to use the yarn exclusively for the manufacture of sugar bags.

366. Books, maps, and scientific instruments, for the use of schools.

367. Coal and coke.

368. Mineral, carbonated, or seltzer waters, natural or artificial, root beer, ginger ale, and other similar non-alcoholic beverages, not otherwise provided for.

369. Fresh fish.

370. Second-hand clothing donated for charitable purposes to needy persons, and not for sale.

Export Rates of Duty.

Tobacco:		
Manufactured—		
a. Cigarettes in boxes	thousand..	$0.90
b. Tobacco, cut	100 kilos..	3.75
c. Cigars	thousand..	1.35
In the leaf or filler tobacco—		
a. Harvested in the Province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through the custom-houses of Santiago, Gibara, or Manzanillo	100 kilos..	2.20
b. Other	do ..	6.30

* All articles coated with caoutchouc on one or both surfaces, as well as those with an interior ng of caoutchouc, are included in this number.

PORTO RICO CUSTOMS TARIFF.

DISPOSITION FOURTH.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF TISSUES.

General Rules.

The text of the Porto Rican Tariff is identical with the Cuban Tariff under Disposition Fourth, which latter tariff should be consulted for this information.

DISPOSITION FIFTH.

The same as Cuban Tariff.

DISPOSITION SIXTH.

REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED IN LEVYING DUTY ON PACKAGES AND RECEPTACLES—TARES.

1. Packages and receptacles capable of again being used to contain goods, or for other purposes, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding number of the tariff, unless in case of goods dutiable on gross weight, for which it is expressly provided that the weight of packages or receptacles shall, for tariff purposes, be included in the weight of the goods.

2. Packages and receptacles liable to higher duties than those established for their contents shall always be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

3. The following articles shall pay on gross weight, including packages and receptacles:

Included in Class I:

Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or cut into flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
Other natural or artificial stone, unwrought and in flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
Earthy substances employed in industry or in the arts; cement, lime, and gypsum.
Mineral oils of all kinds.
Ores.
Clay in coarse articles for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; also articles of fire clay.
Large or small paving tiles of earthenware, cement, or stoneware, ceramic tiles, glazed roofing tiles, and pipes.

Included in Class II:

All articles of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel set forth in groups 2 and 3 of Class II (excepting those comprised in Nos. 29, 30, 38, 42, 44 [letters *a* and *b*], 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 [letters *b*, *c*, and *d*], 54, 55, and 56).
Copper shavings; copper of first fusion and old copper, brass, etc.
Copper, brass, bronze, and other alloys of common metals in which copper enters, in ingots, bars, plates, pipes, railway chairs, sheets for stoves and boiler-makers' work, partly wrought.
Mercury.
Nickel, aluminium, tin, zinc, lead, or other metals not specially mentioned, also all alloys of such metals, in pigs, ingots, bars, plates, pipes, or wire.
Filings, shavings, scrap iron, or steel, and other waste of common metals.
Scoriæ.

Included in Class III:

Oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut.
Resins (except turpentine) and gums comprised in No. 81.
Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other like vegetable juices.
Tan bark.
Opium.
Vegetable and animal products enumerated in Nos. 85 and 86.
Natural colors in powder or in lumps.
Natural dyes.
Blacking.
Chemical products enumerated in Nos. 94 (excepting phosphorus), 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99 (letter *a*).
Vegetable oils mentioned in No. 104.
Crude oils and animal fats.
Wax, unmanufactured, and paraffin in the mass.
Fertilizers.
Glue, albumen, and gelatin.
Carbons for electric lighting.

Included in Classes IV, V, VI, and VII:

Textile materials of all kinds, woolen, neither spun nor twisted.

Included in Class VIII:

Paper pulp.

Included in Class IX:

Staves.
Ordinary wood in boards, beams, etc.; wood, plain or dovetailed, for cases and flooring.
Fine wood for cabinetmakers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs.
Casks or shooks, and wood prepared for the manufacture of hogsheads, tierces, and barrels.
Lattice or fencing wood.
Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable combustibles.
Cork, in the rough or in sheets.
Dill, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, heather, and esparto, raw.

Included in Class X:

Furs, untanned hides and skins, hides tanned with the hair, and hides tanned without the hair, comprised in No. 214.
Animal remains.

Included in Class XI:

All articles comprised in group 2.

Included in Class XII:

Jerked meat ("tasajo").
Fish, fresh, salted, smoked, or marinated.
Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried.
Rice in sacks.
Wheat and other cereals.
Flour of all kinds, in sacks.
Pulse, dried.
Pot herbs and garden produce, fresh.
Carob beans, and seeds not specially mentioned.
Forage and bran.

Included in Class XIII:

Sand-covered tarpaulins for vans; felt and tow, tarred or coated with pitch.
Tobacco in cakes and snuff.

4. The undermentioned goods, if contained in a single package or receptacle, shall likewise be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of package or receptacle, and with no reduction for tare.

When packed in two or more receptacles, such goods shall be weighed therewith, and the following allowance shall be made for tare:

Included in Class III	Tare. Per Cent.
Natural colors, prepared	17
Colors and dyes, artificial, in powder, lumps, or crystals	10
The same, prepared	17
Varnish	15
Chemical products not specified (No. 101)	12
Common soap	6
Starch and feculæ for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose	10
Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses (No. 114, letter *a*)	10
Included in Class XII:	
Meat in brine	10
Salt cod and stockfish	10
Olive oil	10

5. The following goods shall be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of all packages or receptacles, and shall be allowed the undermentioned tares:

Included in Class I:	Tare. Per Cent.
Marble, jasper, and alabaster, wrought into the articles mentioned in No. 1, letters *c* and *d*	20
All other natural stones, also artificial stones wrought into the articles classed under No. 2, letter *b*	12
Articles of gypsum, in cases or barrels	30
Articles of gypsum, in hampers or otherwise packed	16
Hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles):	
In cases or barrels	30
In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed	20
Ordinary bottles:	
In cases or barrels	20
In crates or otherwise packed	15
Flat glass and crystal of all kinds:	
In single cases	25
In double wooden cases	30
In any other package	20
Glass and crystal in fancy articles, etc.:	
In a single receptacle	35
In two or more receptacles	40
Earthenware or stoneware; faience and porcelain:	
In cases or barrels	30
In hampers or otherwise packed	16
Included in Class II:	
Roughly manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 30, 38, 42, 44 (letter *b*), 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 59 (letters *a* and *b*), 60, 61 (letter *a*), 63 (letter *b*), 65:	
In cases or barrels	13
In hampers	7
In other packages or in bales	5
Finely manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 31, 44 (letter *a*), 48, 51, 54, 59 (letter *c*), 61 (letter *b*), 63 (letter *a*), 66, 74, 75, 76, and 77 (letter *a*):	
In cases or barrels	18
In hampers	12
In other packages or bales	6
Included in Class III:	
Spirits of turpentine	18
Phosphorus:	
In tinplate receptacles	25
In cases or otherwise packed	35
Pharmaceutical products comprised in Nos. 99 (letter *b*), 102, and 103	20
Wax and other articles comprised in No. 107	14
Perfumery and essences	20
Included in Class VIII:	
Paper of all kinds:	
In cases	10
In other packages or in bales	3
Included in Class IX:	
Fine wood, sawn in veneers	6
Ordinary wood, wrought, curved wood, wrought, and rods, and articles comprised in Nos. 194, 196, and 197 (letter *a*):	
In cases	20
In crates or otherwise packed	10
Fine wood, wrought, comprised in Nos. 195 and 197 (letter *b*):	
In cases	30
In other packages	10
Cork, manufactured:	
In cases	10
In other packages or in bales	5
Furniture of osiers or other wickerwork comprised in No. 202:	
In cases	25
In other packages or in bales	10
Included in Class X:	
Hides, curried, comprised in No. 215 (*a*, *b*, *d*, and *e*); saddlers' and harnessmakers' wares; feathers, except for ornament, and feather dusters:	
In cases or barrels	15
In other packages or in bales	6
Hides, curried, comprised in No. 215 (letter *c*); hides comprised in Nos. 216 and 217; leather cut out for boots and shoes; gloves and manufactured articles comprised in No. 227:	
In cases or barrels	18
In other packages or in bales	8
Included in Class XII:	
Pork, lard, and other goods comprised in Nos. 258 (letter *b*), 259, 260, 261, 262	12
Other meat	12
Butter	12
Salt cod and stockfish:	
In cases or barrels	10
In sacks	2
Rice in barrels	8
Flour in barrels	8
Fruits:	
In cases or barrels	12
In baskets or other packages	8
Cocoa:	
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
In ceroons	5
Coffee:	
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
In barrels, casks, etc	10
Cinnamon:	
In cases or barrels	15
In bales	4
Cinnamon, Chinese ("canelon") and other spices comprised in No. 304:	
In cases or barrels	15
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
Tea	10
Vanilla	12
Alimentary preserves and other goods comprised in Nos. 282, 291, 292, 293, and 294	15

	Tare. Per Cent.
Chocolate and bonbons:	
In cases or barrels	15
Otherwise packed	10
Eggs	25
Pastes and feculæ for alimentary purposes	10
Common biscuits	8
Fine biscuits	14
Cheese	12

Included in Class XIII:	Tare. Per Cent.
Fans comprised in No. 317 (letter *a*)	15
Cartridges with or without projectiles or bullets	10
Varnished cloth or oilcloth	12
Toys and games	25
Articles of caoutchouc	20
Waterproof and caoutchouc tissues	10

6. All goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists or not included in the above-mentioned cases shall be dutiable on net weight or according to the bases stipulated in the respective numbers of the tariff; all packages or receptacles containing such goods shall be separately liable to the duties set forth in the corresponding numbers of the tariff.

7. Goods dutiable on gross weight entitled or not to tare allowance shall always be taxed inclusive of the weight of all interior paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or packing.

8. When an article entitled to tare allowance is imported in bulk or merely fastened by means of rope or hoops, or packed in paper, straw, hay, or the like, no tare shall be deducted.

9. Goods dutiable on net weight shall pay together with the weight of the paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or immediate receptacles other than the boxes or cases. Needles, pins, pens, and other articles comprised in Nos. 48, 49, and 64 shall be excepted from this rule, and will be weighed together with the boxes if of cardboard.

Other boxes and cases, also boxes and cases containing other articles, shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

Goods affixed to cardboard, cards, or wood shall be dutiable together with the weight of such package.

Twisted yarn of all kinds shall be dutiable together with the weight of the bobbins.

10. When the same package contains two or more articles dutiable on gross weight and paying different rates of duty, the highest-taxed article shall be dutiable together with the weight of all exterior packages, subject to deduction for tare, if any.

The other article or articles shall be dutiable separately, with no allowance for tare.

11. When goods dutiable on gross weight and liable to the same duty, but for which different tares have been established, are inclosed in the same package, the lowest tare shall be deducted. Should part of the goods be dutiable on gross weight without any allowance for tare, no tare shall be deducted.

12. When the same package contains goods dutiable on gross weight as well as other articles dutiable on net weight or otherwise than on weight, all such articles shall pay separately, and those dutiable on gross weight must comply with the foregoing rules, save that no article contained in the package shall be entitled to any tare allowance.

13. Packages containing mineral waters shall be dutiable according to the following rules:

Cases containing bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent. of the gross weight of case and contents.

Bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 8, and for this purpose bottles containing 70 centiliters or more shall be considered as weighing 720 grams each.

For smaller bottles and for flasks, except of glass, and for other receptacles used for importing water, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the numbers of the tariff in which classed.

14. Receptacles containing brandies and liquors shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter *a*), on 14 per cent. of the gross weight if single and on 20 per cent. if double.

When the importation takes place in bottles or flasks and in wooden cases or hampers, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which they are included.

The cases shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

The hampers shall be classed under No. 201 on 8 per cent. of gross weight.

For bottles or flasks, also for any other receptacle serving to import alcohol, brandies, or liquors, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be liable to the duties established in the numbers of the tariff applicable thereto.

15. Receptacles containing wine shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter *a*), on 12 per cent. of gross weight if single and on 18 per cent. if double.

When the importation takes place in bottles or flasks packed in wooden cases or hampers, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which they are classed.

The cases shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

The hampers shall be classed under No. 201 on 8 per cent. of gross weight.

Common bottles containing claret, Burgundy, or like wines shall follow the régime of No. 8, and for this purpose shall be considered as weighing 760 grams each.

Ordinary half-bottles shall be considered as weighing 400 grams each.

Ordinary champagne and similar bottles shall be considered as weighing 950 grams each.

Half-bottles of the same description shall be considered as weighing 550 grams each.

For bottles and flasks of a shape different from the ordinary kind or of an unknown capacity, also for any other receptacle used for importing wine, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff applicable thereto.

16. Receptacles containing beer or cider shall be treated as follows:

When the importation takes place in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter *a*), on 18 per cent. of gross weight if single and on 25 per cent. if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks packed in wooden cases or barrels, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which comprised.

Exterior cases or barrels shall, respectively, be liable to the duty prescribed in No. 189 (letter *b*) or in No. 191 (letter *a*) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

For bottles or flasks, and likewise for all other receptacles used for importing beer or cider, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

DISPOSITION SEVENTH.

Articles Prohibited Importation.

The same as Cuban Tariff.

Money Receivable for Customs, Etc.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 20, 1899.*

It is hereby ordered that on and after February 1, 1899, and until otherwise provided, all customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Porto Rico shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coins, such as the Spanish alphonsinos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted in payment of such customs, taxes, public and postal dues, at the following rates:

Alphonsinos (25-peseta piece)	$4.82	Louis (20-franc piece)	$3.86

It is further ordered that on and after February 1, 1899, and until further provided, the following Porto Rican or Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Porto Rico shall be received for customs, taxes, public and postal dues, at the following fixed rates in United States money:

The peso	$0.60	The real	$0.05
The medio peso	.30	The medio real	.03
The peseta	.12		

It is further ordered and directed that out of the Porto Rican coins so received a convenient supply shall be retained and carried for exchange for United States money at the rate hereinbefore enumerated, namely, $0.60 United States money for one Porto Rican silver piece.

It is further ordered that all existing contracts for the payment of money in the currency of Porto Rico may be discharged and paid in that money in accordance with the contracts, or in United States money at the relative value set forth in the above table, namely, for each $100 United States currency, 166⅔ Porto Rican pesos.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Porto Rico will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar, in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (1 peseta).

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Import Rates of Duty.

Abbreviations Employed in the Tariff.

Disp. = General disposition.	T. = Tare.
G. W. = Gross weight.	S. T. = Special tare.
N. W. = Net weight.	Kilo = Kilogram.
G. W.; T. = Gross weight or tare, as the case may be.	Hectog. = Hectogram.
	Hectol. = Hectoliter.

The metrical system of weights and measures is in use in Porto Rico.
Importations from the United States are dutiable like other commodities.

CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, ORES, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS.

Group 1.—Stones and Earths Employed in Building, Arts, and Manufactures.

1. Marble, jasper, and alabaster:		
a. In the rough or in dressed pieces, squared or prepared for shaping, G. W.	100 kilos	$0.50
b. Slabs, plates, or steps of any dimension, polished or not,* G. W.	do	1.00
c. Sculptures, high and bas reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	3.10
d. Wrought or chiseled into all other articles, polished or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).	do	2.00
2 Stones, other, natural or artificial:		
a. Slabs, plates, or steps, G. W.	do	.50
b. Wrought into all other articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	1.00
3. Earths employed in manufactures and arts: Cement, lime, and gypsum, G. W.	do	.20
4. Gypsum manufactured into articles:		
a. Statuettes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	3.00
b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.75

Group 2.—Coal.

5. Coal and coke † ‡	1,000 kilos net	.20

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* Marble affixed to furniture shall be liable to the same duty as the furniture.

† Coal and coke shall be cleared in conformity to the weight indicated in the certificate issued to the master of the vessel at the port of shipment, proving the quantity received on board according to the charter party and the bills of lading. In case of doubt the customs may verify the quantity.

‡ Before discharging coal the vessels conveying the same will be visited, and the approximate quantity of cargo will be calculated according to the empty space in the hold and the net tonnage of the vessel by taking for a basis 800 kilograms of coal and 450 kilograms of coke per cubic meter. Should the result not tally with the quantity entered in the manifest and declared, the clearance will be effected by weighing. Particulars must be given at the time of payment of duty as to the method of control adopted, and also the name or names of the controlling officer or officers.

Group 3.—Schists, Bitumens, and Their Derivatives.

Régime applicable to goods classed in the present group.

Whenever doubt arises as to the classification of the products enumerated in Nos. 365 (free list), 366 (free list), and 6, the customs must, before collecting duty, refer the matter to the collector at the chief port.

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, a sample of this oil must be taken, and the following rules observed:

1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from 50 cases or less, or from 10 barrels or less, comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods.

2. These samples shall be mixed in a large receptacle, and, when the discharge is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definite until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the collector at the chief port from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in his appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the decision of the customs be sustained. In contrary cases, the expenses shall be borne by the Government.

6. In order that the Government may always be enabled to know the nature of products imported under the denominations comprised in the present group, the customs must enter in their statistics and collection sheets the following different kinds:

No. 365 of the free list: *
- *a.* Tar and other liquid products, even thick.
- *b.* Pitch, asphalts, schists, and other solid or pasty products.

No. 366 of the free list:
- *a.* Petroleum, crude.
- *b.* Other crude oils which can be used in the preparation of illuminating oils.
- *c.* Oleonaphtha and the other products classed in this number.

No. 6 of the tariff:
- *a.* Petroleum, refined.
- *b.* Other refined oils designed for illumination.
- *c.* Benzine, vaseline, and other products comprised in this number.

6. Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination; benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils not specially mentioned; vaseline, † G. W. ..... 100 kilos .. $4.00

Group 4.—Ores.

7. Ores, G. W. ..... 100 kilos .. .10

Group 5.—Crystal and Glass.

8. Common or ordinary hollow glassware; electric insulators, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) .. 100 kilos .. 1.00
   Common bottles of glass, intended to contain beer, rum, and sparkling wines, manufactured with native fruit, and garrofones or demijohns and siphons to contain mineral, carbonated, or seltzer waters, shall enjoy a rebate of 60 per cent. of the duties stipulated in this number when imported and declared in the custom-house by the manufacturers of said beverages.
9. Crystal, and glass imitating crystal: ‡
   - *a.* Articles, cut, engraved, or gilt, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... 100 kilos .. 14.00
   - *b.* Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... do .. 7.00
10. Plate glass and crystal: ‡
   - *a.* Slabs, paving or roofing, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... do .. 1.65
   - *b.* For windows or in other articles, provided they be neither polished, beveled, engraved, nor annealed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... 100 kilos .. 3.40
   - *c.* Window glass set in lead and polished, or beveled plate glass, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5), 100 kilos 4.90
   - *d.* Articles, engraved or annealed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... 100 kilos .. 9.80
11. Glass and crystal, tinned, silvered, or coated with other metals:
   - *a.* Common mirrors not exceeding 2 mm. in thickness, coated with red or dark mercurial varnish, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... 100 kilos .. 10.00
   - *b.* Mirrors, other, not beveled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... do .. 15.00
   - *c.* Mirrors, beveled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... do .. 18.00
12. Glass and crystal in statuettes, flower stands, and vases and similar articles for toilet purposes and house decoration; spectacle and watch glasses; imitations of precious or fine stones; enamel, § T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) ..... kilo .. .56
13. Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not ..... hundred .. 2.00

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* The customs authorities must take special care that, under the denomination of tar or mixtures containing tar, neither crude petroleum, oleonaphtha, nor oils derived from schists are imported. Tar must not contain, in appreciable proportions, volatile products or oils which might be extracted by means of distillation at 300 degrees centigrade. Under the name of asphalts or bitumens, impure paraffin or other products must be included in No. 107 of Class III.

(Tow impregnated with pitch, tarred felts, and tarpaulins coated with sand, which heretofore were dutiable according to this number, shall in future be comprised in No. 325 of Class XIII.)

† All petroleum and other mineral oils not having the note to No. 366 shall be considered as refined.

‡ Decanters, glasses, tumblers, candlesticks, pillar lamps, and other articles for table service and lighting, white or colored, are comprised in this number.

§ Separate and spare parts, forming an integral portion of lamps, chandeliers, or bracket lamps, are dutiable according to this number.

Group 6.—Pottery, Earthenware, and Porcelain.

14. Bricks of clay, not glazed, for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; articles of fire clay, G. W.	100 kilos	$0.30
15. Roofing tiles of clay, not glazed, for building purposes, per square (10 by 10 feet)		1.50
16. Slabs or conduits of clay, glazed or unglazed, cement or stoneware, G. W.	100 kilos	.50
17. Ceramic tiles of all kinds and glazed roofing tiles, per square (10 by 10 feet)		2.50
18. Hollow ware, glazed or not, of clay or stoneware:		
a. Household and kitchen utensils, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	.80
b. Dishes or other articles, provided that they be neither gilt, painted, nor ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	5.50
c. Common bottles of earthenware, to contain beer, etc.	do	1.00
d. Articles, gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	5.60
19. Hollow ware or dishes of faïence:		
a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	3.50
b. Gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	6.40
20. Hollow ware or dishes of porcelain:		
a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	5.80
b. Painted, gilt, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	9.30
21. Statuettes, flower stands, and vases, high and bas reliefs, articles for toilet purposes and house decoration, of fine clay, faïence, stoneware, porcelain, or bisque, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	.25

CLASS II.—METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.

Group 1.—Gold, Silver, and Platinum, and Alloys of these Metals.

22. Gold and platinum in jewelry or goldsmiths' wares, with or without precious stones or pearls; jewelry or wares of silver, with precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls, not set, N. W.	hectog.	$7.50
23. Gold or platinum wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, N. W.	do	2.80
24. Silver in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, or powder, N. W.	kilo	2.60
25. Jewelry or wares of silver, without precious stones or pearls, N. W.	hectog.	1.50
26. Silversmiths' wares, other, of all kinds, and platinum in ingots, N. W.	kilo	8.00
27. Plate, N. W.	do	2.40

Group 2.—Cast Iron (I).

(I) Articles of malleable cast iron are dutiable as manufactures of wrought iron.

Cast iron:		
28. Pigs, G. W.	100 kilos	.10
29. Articles not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned—		
a. Bars, beams, plates, grates for furnaces, columns, and pipes, G. W.	100 kilos	.50
b. Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages, and railway chairs, G. W., 100 kilos		.35
c. Articles, other, G. W.	100 kilos	.75
30. Articles of all kinds not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, polished or turned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	1.20
31. Articles of all kinds, enameled, gilt, tinned, or coated or ornamented with other metals or porcelain, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	2.00

Group 3.—Wrought Iron and Steel.

32. Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "tochos;"* steel in ingots, G. W.	100 kilos	.34
33. Wrought iron or steel, rolled—		
a. Rails, G. W.	do	.425
b. Bars of all kinds, including rods;† tires, hoops, and beams, G. W.	do	.80
c. Bars of all kinds of fine crucible steel,‡ G. W.	do	1.40
34. Sheets, rolled—		
a. Neither polished nor tinned, of 3 millimeters and more in thickness, G. W.	do	1.00
b. Neither polished nor tinned, of less than 3 millimeters in thickness, and hoop iron,§ G. W.	100 kilos	1.00
c. Tinned and tin plate, G. W.	do	1.30
d. Polished, corrugated, perforated, cold-rolled, galvanized or not, and bands of polished hoop iron, G. W.	100 kilos	1.20
35. Wrought iron or steel:		
Cast in pieces, in the rough, neither polished, turned, nor adjusted, weighing, each—		
a. 25 kilograms or more, G. W.	100 kilos	1.00
b. Less than 25 kilograms, G. W.	do	1.35

* By "tochos" shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, round iron, or iron in any other form containing dross. (Wrought iron containing dross has generally an unequal and rough surface.)

Wrought iron in a mass or prism free from dross shall be comprised in No. 34, letter *b*.

In case of doubt, this iron shall be submitted to assay for determining its kind.

† The rods in question are iron or steel rods exceeding 8 millimeters in thickness employed in the manufacture of iron wire.

‡ Crucible steel is distinguished from bars and other pieces of iron or common steel by its sharp edges. The surface is very smooth, of a bluish color, darker than that of iron, and its fracture is close-grained. (This steel is generally imported in round, square, octagonal, triangular, or flat bars.)

§ By hoop iron ("flejes") shall be understood unpolished flat bands or circles of less than 3 millimeters in thickness.

36.	Cast in pieces, finished—		
	a. Wheels weighing more than 100 kilograms, fish plates, chairs, sleepers, and straight axles; springs for railways and tramways; lubricating boxes. G. W.	100 kilos..	$0.60
	b. Wheels weighing 100 kilograms or less; springs other than for railways and tramways; bent axles and cranks, G. W.	100 kilos..	1.40
37.	Pipes—		
	a. Covered with sheet brass, G. W.	do ..	1.40
	b. Other, galvanized or not, G. W.	do ..	1.40
38.	Wire, galvanized or not—		
	a. 2 millim. or more in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.00
	b. More than ½ and up to 2 millim. in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.30
	c. ½ millim. or less in diameter, and wire covered with any kind of tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	1.60
39.	In large pieces, composed of bars or bars and sheets fastened by means of rivets or screws; the same, unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings, G. W.	100 kilos..	1.60
40.	Anchors, chains for vessels or machines, moorings, switches, and signal disks, G. W. 100 kilos		.80
41.	Anvils, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	2.50
42.	Wire gauze—		
	a. Up to 20 threads per inch, * T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.80
	b. Of 20 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.05
43.	Cables, fencing (barbed wire), and netting; furniture springs, G. W.	100 kilos..	1.00
44.	Tools and implements—		
	a. Fine, for arts, trades, and professions, of crucible steel, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5), 100 kilos		5.00
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	2.50
45.	Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets; Parisian and similar tacks, per cent. ad valorem..		15
46.	Nails, clasp nails, and brads, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	1.00
47.	Buckles:		
	a. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.20
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.15
48.	Needles, sewing or embroidering, pins, and pens; pieces of clock works, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9)	kilo..	.30
49.	Crochet hooks and the like; hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9)	kilo..	.30
50.	Cutlery of all kinds; tailors' scissors; side-arms and pieces for same, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.40
51.	Firearms:		
	a. Barrels, unfinished, for portable arms, G. W.	do ..	.25
	b. Small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, also their detached parts, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	1.00
	c. Sporting guns; muzzle-loading, and detached parts thereof, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).	do ..	.60
	d. Breech-loading, and detached parts thereof, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	2.50
52.	Manufactures of tinplate, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	6.50
	Wrought iron or steel:		
53.	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, common, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, or painted or varnished—		
	a. In which sheet predominates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	2.00
	b. In which sheet does not predominate, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	2.00
54.	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, fine, i. e., polished, enameled, coated with porcelain, nickel, or other metals (with the exception of lead, tin, or zinc), or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals, or combined with glass or earthenware—		
	a. In which sheet predominates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	3.00
	b. In which sheet does not predominate (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	3.00

Group 4.—Copper and Alloys of Common Metals with Copper (Brass, Bronze, etc.).

55.	Copper scales, copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, etc., G. W.	100 kilos..	3.00
56.	Copper and alloys of copper: In ingots, G. W.	do ..	4.00
57.	Rolled in bars of all kinds, G. W.	do ..	4.50
58.	Rolled in sheets, G. W.	do ..	5.00
59.	Wire, galvanized or not—		
	a. 1 millimeter and more in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	5.00
	b. Less than 1 millimeter in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	5.00
	c. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.25
60.	Wire covered with tissues or insulating materials; conducting cables for electricity over public thoroughfares,† T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	6.00
61.	Wire gauze—		
	a. Up to 100 threads per inch, ‡ T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	5.00
	b. Of 100 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.12
62.	Pipes, bearings, plates for fireplaces, and boiler-makers' wares partially wrought, G. W.	100 kilos..	4.50
63.	Nails and tacks—		
	a. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.15
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.10
64.	Pins or pens, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9)	do ..	.40

* This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of one inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.

† By conducting cables for electricity shall be meant cables composed of one or more wires of copper or any alloy of copper, whatever be their thickness, provided that they be covered with an insulating wrapper, without taking into consideration whether they are inclosed in pipes of iron or lead or strengthened with cordage or iron or steel wire.

‡ This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.

Copper and alloys of copper:
65. Articles not specially mentioned, varnished or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....kilo.. $0.15
66. Articles, gilt, silvered, or nickeled, not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)... do .. .25

Group 5.—Other Metals and their Alloys.

67. Mercury, G. W.....kilo.. .20
Nickel, aluminium, and alloys having for a basis these metals:
68. In lumps or ingots, G. W.....100 kilos.. 3.00
Tin and alloys thereof:
69. In lumps or ingots, G. W..... do .. 4.00
Zinc, lead, and other metals not specially mentioned, as well as their alloys:
70. In lumps or ingots, G. W..... do .. 1.00
Nickel, aluminium, and their alloys:
71. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W..... do .. 7.00
Tin and alloys thereof:
72. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W..... do .. 7.00
Zinc, lead, and other metals:
73. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W..... do .. 1.30
74. Tin hammered in thin leaves (tinfoil) and capsules for bottles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....kilo.. .04
Nickel and aluminium, and their alloys:
75. Articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. .50
Tin and alloys thereof (Britannia metal, etc.):
76. Articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. .50
77. Zinc, lead, and other metals, and their alloys:
a. Articles, gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. .25
b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. .10

Group 6.—Wastes and Scoriæ.

78. Filings, shavings, cuttings of iron or steel, and other wastes of cast iron or from the manufacture of common metals, fit only for resmelting, G. W.....100 kilos.. .15
79. Scoriæ resulting from the smelting of ores, G. W..... do .. .03

CLASS III. SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, AND PRODUCTS COMPOSED OF THESE SUBSTANCES.

Group 1.—Simple Drugs.

80. Oleaginous seeds, copra or cocoanuts, G. W.....100 kilos.. $1.50
81. Resins and gums:
a. Colophany, pitch, and similar products, G. W..... do .. .45
b. Spirits of turpentine, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. 2.50
c. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or melted in lumps, G. W..... do .. 3.00
82. Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other similar vegetable juices, G. W..... do .. 5.25
83. Tan bark, G. W..... do .. .25
84. Opium, G. W.....kilo.. 6.00
85. Other simple vegetable products, not specially mentioned, G. W.....100 kilos.. 2.75
86. Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned, G. W..... do .. 1.30
87. Natural colors, in powder or in lumps (ochers, etc.), G. W..... do .. .20

Group 2.—Colors, Dyes, and Varnishes.

88. Artificial colors of metallic bases:
a. In powder or lumps, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....100 kilos.. 1.40
b. Prepared in the paste, oil, or water; also lead or colored pencils, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....100 kilos.. 3.00
89. Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4), kilo..... .25
90. Natural dyes:
a. Woods, barks, roots, etc., for dyeing, G. W.....100 kilos.. .20
b. Madder, G. W..... do .. 4.50
c. Indigo and cochineal, G. W.....kilo.. .20
91. Artificial dyes:
a. Extracts from logwood, archil, and other dyeing extracts, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4), 100 kilos..... 5.00
b. Writing, drawing, or printing inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....100 kilos.. 3.00
c. Colors derived from coal, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....kilo.. .10
92. Varnish, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....100 kilos.. 4.50
93. Blacking, G. W..... do .. 3.00

Group 3.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

94. Simple bodies:
a. Sulphur, G. W.....100 kilos.. .15
b. Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus. Phosphorus, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5); other, G. W.....kilo.. .06
95. Inorganic acids:
a. Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric, also aqua regia, G. W.....100 kilos.. .15
b. Liquid carbonic acid, N. W..... do .. 5.00
c. Other, G. W..... do .. 5.00
96. Organic acids:
a. Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carbolic, G. W..... do .. 1.00
b. Oleic, stearic, and palmetic, G. W..... do .. 1.40

	c. Acetic, G. W	100 kilos	$6.00
	d. Other, G. W	do	5.00
97.	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W	100 kilos	.25
98.	Inorganic salts:		
	a. Chloride of sodium (common salt), G. W	do	.50
	b. Chloride of potassium; sulphates of soda, iron, or magnesia; carbonate of magnesia; alum, G. W	100 kilos	.45
	c. Sulphate of ammoniac; phosphates and superphosphates of lime; nitrate of potash and soda, G. W	100 kilos	.03
	d. Other salts of ammoniac, salts of copper, chloride of lime, sulphate of potash, hyposulphite of soda and borax, G. W	100 kilos	.75
	e. Chlorates of soda and potash, G. W	do	1.80
99.	Organic salts:		
	a. Acetates and oxalates, G. W	do	2.50
	b. Citrates and tartrates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	3.00
100.	Alkaloids and their salts; chlorides of gold and silver, N. W	kilo	6.00
101.	Chemical products not specially mentioned,* G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	do	05
102.	Pills, capsules, medicinal dragees, and the like,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	25
103.	Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.10

Group 4.—Oils, Fats, Wax, and Their Derivatives.

104.	Vegetable oils:		
	a. Solid (cocoanut, palm, etc.), G. W	100 kilos	2.50
	b. Liquid, except olive oil, G. W	do	3.00
105.	Crude oils and animal fats:		
	a. Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not refined, G. W	do	1.47
	b. Glycerin, olein, stearin, and spermaceti, crude, G. W	do	1.40
	c. Other crude oils and fats, G. W	do	.50
106.	Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps, G. W	do	2.50
107.	Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all kinds, wrought, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	2.40
108.	Common soap, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	do	1.00
109.	Perfumery and essences, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	.10

Group 5.—Various.

110.	Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W	100 kilos	.05
111.	Starch and feculæ for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos	1.40
112.	Glues, albumens, and gelatin, G. W	do	3.90
113.	Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W	do	2.00
114.	Gunpowder and explosives:		
	a. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos	4.00
	b. Gunpowder, sporting, and other explosive not intended for mines,† N. W	kilo	.15

CLASS IV.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Group 1.—Cotton in the Wool and Yarns.

115.	Cotton in the wool and cotton waste ‡	per cent. ad valorem	15
116.	Cotton yarn and thread for crocheting, embroidering, and sewing, § including the weight of reels	per cent. ad valorem	15

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita shall be liable to a surtax of 15 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

2. Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials, shall be liable to a surtax of 35 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

3. Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 70 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

* The products or substances comprised in Nos. 101, 102, and 103 shall be examined by chemical experts, who must sign the declaration simultaneously with the customs employees.

† All gunpowder intended for any kind of firearms, capable of passing through a metallic riddle with round holes of 2½ millimeters in diameter, shall be considered as sporting.

‡ Cotton yarn and threads of less than 20 centimeters in length shall be considered as waste of spun cotton.

§ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall follow the régime of No. 165, Class VII.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 7).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

(a) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 35 per cent.

(b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(c) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

Shawls called "mantones" and "pañolones," traveling rugs, counterpanes, sheets, towels, tablecloths, and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

117. Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:				
a. Up to 9 threads	per cent. ad valorem		..	10
b. From 10 to 15 threads	do	do	..	10
c. From 16 to 19 threads	do	do	..	10
d. 20 threads or more	do	do	..	15
117a. The same tissues, printed or manufactured, with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent.				
118. Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:				
a. Up to 6 threads	per cent. ad valorem		..	10
b. From 7 to 11 threads	do	do	..	10
c. From 12 to 15 threads	do	do	..	10
d. From 16 to 19 threads	do	do	..	15
e. 20 threads or more	do	do	..	15
118a. The same tissue, printed or manufactured, with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent.				
119. Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:				
a. Up to 6 threads	per cent. ad valorem		..	10
b. From 7 to 11 threads	do	do	..	10
c. From 12 to 15 threads	do	do	..	10
d. From 16 to 19 threads	do	do	..	15
e. 20 threads or more	do	do	..	15
119a. The same tissues, printed or manufactured, with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent.				
120. Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:				
a. Up to 6 threads	per cent. ad valorem		..	10
b. From 7 to 11 threads	do	do	..	10
c. From 12 to 15 threads	do	do	..	15
d. From 16 to 19 threads	do	do	..	15
e. 20 threads or more	do	do	..	15
120a. The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissues, with surtax of 40 per cent.				
121. Tissues for counterpanes	do	do	..	10
122. Piqués of all kinds	do	do	..	15
123. Carded tissues:				
a. Unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece	do	do	..	10
b. Bleached, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns	do	do	..	10
124. Velvety tissues, such as corduroys and velveteens; three-ply plush tissues, cut or not, per cent. ad valorem				15
125. Knitted goods, even with needlework *	per cent. ad valorem		..	15
a. Undershirts and drawers of simple finish or rough sewing	do	do		15
b. Undershirts and drawers of double sewing or fine finish	do	do	..	15
c. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of simple finish or rough sewing, per cent. ad valorem				15
d. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of double sewing or fine finish, per cent. ad valorem				15
126. Tulles: †				
a. Plain	per cent. ad valorem		..	15
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom	do	do	..	15
127. Lace, blondes, and tulle for borders, of all kinds †	do	do	..	15
128. Carpets of cotton	do	do	..	15
129. Tissues called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains manufactured, with dyed yarns; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind	per cent. ad valorem		..	15

* Knitted goods, mixed with other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, or floss silk, shall respectively be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† When these articles are mixed in any proportion with linen or silk, they shall respectively be included in the corresponding numbers of Classes V and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

130. Wicks for lamps and candles.....per cent. ad valorem.. 10
131. Trimmings of cotton; ribbons and galloons*†..... do do .. 15

CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw and Spun.

132. Hemp, raw, hackled, or tow.....per cent. ad valorem.. 10
133. Abaca, manila hemp, aloe, jute, and other vegetable fiber..... do do .. 10
134. Twisted yarns of two or more ends (including the weight of the reels); ‡ also the fibers of abaca, henequen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, prepared for spinning, not otherwise provided for.....per cent. ad valorem.. 10
134a. Bags for sugar..... do do .. 10
135. Rope and cordage:
  a. Twine or rope yarn and cord of hemp, not exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, per cent. ad valorem..... 15
  b. Cordage and rope-makers' wares of hemp, exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, per cent. ad valorem..... 15
  c. Cordage and rope-makers' wares of abaca, henequen, pita, jute, or other fibers, per cent. ad valorem..... 15

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

2. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 60 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

3. Tissues of cotton containing an admixture of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, and at same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (see Disp. IV, rule 4, letter *b*), with a surtax of 60 per cent., provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 8).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. IV):

(*a*) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

(*b*) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(*c*) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(*d*) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

Sheets, towels, tablecloths, and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus and handkerchiefs, shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

136. Tissues of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing 35 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:
  a. Up to 5 threads.....per cent. ad valorem.. 10
  b. From 6 to 8 threads..... do do .. 10
  c. 9 threads or more..... do do .. 10
136a. The same tissues, bleached or printed:
  Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 15 per cent.
136b. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns:
  Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent.

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* See Disp. IV, rules 9 and 13.

† Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of other vegetable fibers, wool or silk, shall respectively be subject to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 7.)

‡ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall follow the régime of No. 165, Class VII.

137. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 20 to 35 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:				
a. Up to 5 threads	per cent. ad valorem			10
b. From 6 to 8 threads	do	do	..	10
c. From 9 to 12 threads	do	do	..	10
d. From 13 to 16 threads	do	do	..	10
e. 17 threads or more	do	do	..	10
137*a.* The same tissues, bleached or printed: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent.				
137*b.* The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent.				
138. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 10 to 20 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:				
a. Up to 8 threads	per cent. ad valorem			10
b. From 9 to 12 threads	do	do	..	10
c. From 13 to 16 threads	do	do	..	10
d. From 17 to 20 threads	do	do	..	10
e. 21 threads or more	do	do	..	15
138*a.* The same tissues, bleached or printed: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent.				
138*b.* The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent.				
139. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing less than 8 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:				
a. Up to 8 threads	per cent. ad valorem			10
b. From 9 to 12 threads	do	do	..	10
c. From 13 to 16 threads	do	do	..	10
d. From 17 to 20 threads	do	do	..	15
e. 21 threads or more	do	do	..	15
139*a.* The same tissues, bleached or printed: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent.				
139*b.* The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent.				
140. Velvets and plushes of linen, jute, etc.	do	do	..	15
141. Knitted goods of linen or hemp, mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework: *				
a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers	per cent. ad valorem			15
b. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles	do	do	..	15
142. Tulles: †				
a. Plain	do	do	..	15
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom	do	do	..	15
143. Lace, blonde, and tulles for borders †	do	do	..	15
144. Carpets of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibers without admixture of wool, per cent. ad valorem				10
145. Tissues called tapestry for upholstering furniture and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton, figured or damasked, provided they be manufactured with yarns dyed prior to being woven; tablecovers and counterpanes of the same kind	per cent. ad valorem			15
146. Trimmings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.; ribbons and galloons, ‡ § per cent. ad valorem				15

Class VI.—Wool, Bristles, Hair, Horsehair, and Their Manufactures.

Group 1.—Raw and Spun.

147. Bristles, hair, and horsehair	per cent. ad valorem			25
148. Wool, raw	do	do	..	50
149. Woolen yarn, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, single or twisted	do	do	..	25
Woolen yarns mixed with silk shall be liable to the following surtaxes:				
When containing up to one-fifth of silk	do	do	..	22
When containing up to two-fifths of silk	do	do	..	50
When containing three-fifths or more of silk, the yarns shall be dutiable as untwisted silk.				

Group 2.—Tissues and Fulled Stuffs.

NOTE I.—When the tissues comprised in this group are mixed, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Tissues of wool or hair containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 45 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

2. Tissues containing an admixture of wool and cotton, or of wool and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (Disp. IV, rule 4, letter *a*), with a surtax of 45 per cent., provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissue shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

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* Knitted goods containing an admixture of wool, silk, or floss silk shall respectively be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes VI and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† When such goods are mixed with silk, they shall be subject to the corresponding number of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

‡ See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

§ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of wool or silk shall respectively be o the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 7.)

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 8).

NOTE. II.—Articles included in this group, which are within the undermentioned conditions, shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. IV):

A. Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 20 per cent.

B. Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving, or with application of trimmings, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 40 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be of 100 per cent.

C. Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

D. Shawls, including those called "mantones" and "pañolones," fichus, horse cloths or blankets, traveling rugs, bedcovers, counterpanes, or bordered blankets (even when the border consists of a silk ribbon, provided the latter be not more than 2 centimeters in width) shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

All other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

150. Swanskin of pure or mixed wool	per cent. ad valorem		..	25
151. Baizes:				
a. Of pure wool	do	do	..	25
b. Of mixed wool	do	do	..	25
152. Flannels, white or colored, for underclothing:				
a. Of pure wool	do	do	..	25
b. Of mixed wool	do	do	..	25
153. Blankets or counterpanes of wool, pure or mixed with other materials:				
a. Gray blankets ("pardas")	do	do	..	25
b. Other	do	do	..	25
154. Astrakhans, plushes, and velvets of wool, pure or mixed	do	do	..	25
155. Cloths and other tissues not specially mentioned, of wool, hair, or flock wool, comprised or not in drapery, weighing per square meter:				
300 grams or more:				
a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure	per cent. ad valorem		..	25
b Of wool or hair, mixed	do	do	..	25
156. From 175 to 300 grams:				
a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure	do	do	..	25
b. Of wool or hair, mixed	do	do	..	25
157. Less than 175 grams:				
a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure	do	do	..	25
b. Of wool or hair, mixed	do	do	..	25
158. Tissues of bristle or horsehair, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers	per cent. ad valorem		..	25
159. Knitted stuffs, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework: *				
a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers	per cent. ad valorem		..	25
b. In stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles	do	do	..	25
160. Carpets of wool, pure or mixed, with other materials:				
a. With uncut pile	do	do	..	25
b. Plushy or with cut pile	do	do	..	25
161. Tissues called tapestry, for curtains and upholstering furniture, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even figured or damasked, weighing more than 350 grams per square meter; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, per cent. ad valorem				25
162. Felts of wool, pure or mixed	per cent. ad valorem		..	25
163. Trimmings of wool; ribbons and galloons † ‡	do	do	..	25

CLASS VII.—SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Group 1.—Yarns.

164. Silk and floss silk, spun or twisted, in skeins §	per cent. ad valorem		..	25
165. Silk on reels, including weight of the reels	do	do	..	25

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—The tissues comprised in this group shall be considered as pure silk tissues when the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue. (Disp. IV, rule 5.)

This rule shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, or to ribbons or galloons not exceeding 15 centimeters in width. Such goods shall be considered as mixed silk tissues and dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the tariff when con-

* Knitted goods containing an admixture of silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

‡ Ribbons and galloons, containing in any proportion threads of silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII (Disp. IV, rule 7).

§ Yarns and threads of all kinds of vegetable fibers combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be dutiable according to this number. Those combined with gold or silver shall be subject to the corresponding numbers of group 1, Class II.

taining threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture. (Disp. IV, rules 6 and 7.)

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

A. Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving, or with application of trimmings, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 50 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals, or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

B. Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

C. Shawls called "mantones," handkerchiefs of manila hemp, blankets, counterpanes, shawls, veils, mantles, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

166. Tissues of unbleached silk	per cent. ad valorem			25
167. Tissues of silk or floss silk:				
Not mixed with any other material—				
Plain, not figured, twilled, or serged—				
a. Black	do	do	..	25
b. Colored*	do	do	..	25
168. Figured, plushy or velvety	do	do	..	25
169. Mixed with another material:				
Plain, not figured, twilled, or serged—				
a. Mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	do	..	25
b. Mixed with wool or hair	do	do	..	25
170. Figured, plushy or velvety	do	do	..	25
171. Knitted stuffs of boiled silk, of unbleached silk; or of floss silk, made up in any kind of article:				
a. Of pure silk	per cent. ad valorem			25
b. Mixed with other textile materials	do	do	..	25
172. Tulles of silk or floss silk, pure or mixed:				
a. Plain	do	do	..	25
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom	do	do	..	25
173. Lace tulles for borders and blondes, of silk or floss silk, plain or figured:				
a. Not mixed	per cent. ad valorem			25
b. Mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers	do	do	..	25
174. Trimmings of silk†	do	do	..	25

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

Group 1.

175. Paper pulp,‡ G. W	100 kilos	$0.15

Group 2.—Printing and Writing Paper.

176. Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, uncut and unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	2.00
177. Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	1.25
178. Paper in sheets, unruled, unprinted, and uncut, white or colored, used for writing purposes	100 kilos	4.00

Group 3.—Paper, Printed, Engraved, or Photographed.

178*a*. Books bound or unbound, and similar matter§	100 kilos	1.25
179. Headed paper, forms for invoices, labels, cards, and the like, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	.10
180. Prints, maps, charts, etc., drawings, photographs, and engravings; pictures, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., used as labels and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes:		
a. Of a single printing and bronze or leaf, including labels printed only in bronze or leaf, T.	kilo	.05
b. Of two printings and bronze or leaf, T.	do	.20
c. Of three to ten printings (inclusive) and bronze or leaf, T.	do	.40
d. Of more than ten printings and bronze or leaf, T.	do	.80

Group 4.—Wall Paper.

181. Wall paper, printed:		
a. On natural ground, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	4.00
b. On dull or glazed ground, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	6.00
c. With gold, silver, wool, or glass, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	.25

* Tissues consisting of black yarns combined with colored yarns shall be considered as colored tissues.

† See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

‡ This number only includes paper pulp perforated in such manner as to be fit only for the manufacture of paper or pasteboard. Should the pulp not be perforated, the customs will cut it at the expense of the importer, in order to render it unserviceable for any other purpose. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard.

§ Bookbindings shall be dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards, they shall be dutiable as printed matter on gross weight.

Group 5.—Pasteboard and Various Papers.

182. Blotting paper, common packing paper, and sand or glass paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	$1.50
183. Thin paper, of common pulp, for packing fruit, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.50
184. Other paper not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	3.00
185. Pasteboard in sheets:		
a. Cardboard paper and fine, glazed, or pressed cardboard, T. Disp. VI, rule 5).	do ..	3.00
b. Other pasteboard, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.00
186. Manufactures of pasteboard:		
a. Boxes lined with ordinary paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.00
b. Boxes with ornaments or lined with fine paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.22
c. Articles not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	.15
187. Paste and carton-pierre:		
a. In moldings or unfinished articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	1.00
b. In finished articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.15

Class IX.—Wood and Other Vegetable Materials Employed in Industry and Articles Manufactured Therewith.

Group 1.—Wood.

188. Staves	thousand..	$0.80
189. Ordinary wood:		
a. In boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood and timber for shipbuilding, cubic meter		.40
b. Planed or dovetailed, for boxes and flooring; broomsticks and cases wherein imported goods were packed, G. W	100 kilos..	.16
190. Fine wood for cabinetmakers:		
a. In boards, deals, trunks, or logs, G. W	do ..	1.20
b. Sawn in veneers, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.75
191. Coopers' wares:		
a. Fitted together, G. W	do ..	.65
b. In shooks, also hoops and headings, G. W	do ..	.36
192. Wood, cut, for making hogsheads or casks for sugar or molasses, G. W	do ..	.06
193. Latticework and fencing, G. W	do ..	.60

Group 2.—Furniture and Manufactures of Wood.

194. Common wood manufactured into joiners' wares, and articles of all kinds, turned or not, painted or not, varnished or not, but neither chiseled, inlaid, nor carved, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	4.75
195. Fine wood manufactured into furniture or other wares, turned or not, polished or not, varnished or not, and furniture and common wooden wares veneered with fine wood; furniture upholstered with tissue (other than with silk or stuffs containing an admixture thereof, or with leather), provided that the articles specified in this number be neither chiseled, carved, inlaid, nor ornamented with metal, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	12.00
196. Furniture of bent wood, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	12.00
197. Battens:		
a. Molded, varnished, or prepared for gilding, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	5.05
b. Gilt or carved, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo..	.20
198. Wood of any kind manufactured into furniture or other wares, gilt, chiseled, carved, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, or ornamented with metal, and furniture upholstered with stuffs of pure or mixed silk, or leather, N. W	kilo..	.50

Group 3.—Various.

199. Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuel, G. W	1,000 kilos..	1.50
200. Cork:		
a. In the rough or in boards, G. W	100 kilos..	1.40
b. Manufactured, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	4.50
201. Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista, raw, raw esparto, and baskets and other common wares of esparto, G. W	100 kilos..	1.10
Baskets wherein imported goods were packed shall be dutiable according to this number, with a rebate of 60 per cent.		
202. Esparto manufactured into fine articles; rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista, manufactured into articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	13.10

Class X.—Animals and Animal Wastes Employed in Industry.

Group 1.—Animals.

203. Horses and mares:		
a. Above the standard height	each..	$20.00
b. Other	do ..	10.00
204. Mules	do ..	10.00
205. Asses	do ..	1.00
206. Bovine animals:		
a. Oxen	do ..	4.00
b. Cows	do ..	3.50
c. Bullocks, calves, and heifers	do ..	3.00

207. Pigs	each	..	$1.00
208. Sucking pigs	do	..	.50
209. Sheep, goats, and animals not specially mentioned	do	..	1.00
210. Singing birds, parrots, etc	per cent. ad valorem	..	.25

Group 2.—Hides, Skins, and Leather Wares.

211. Pelts in their natural state or dressed, G. W	kilo	..	.95
212. Hides and skins, green or not tanned, G. W	do	..	.02
Wet-salted hides and skins shall enjoy a reduction of 60 per cent. in respect of salt and moisture.			
Dry-salted hides and skins shall be allowed a rebate of 30 per cent.			
213. Hides tanned with the hair, G. W	kilo	..	.15
214. Hides tanned without the hair:			
a. Cow and other large hides, whole, G. W	do	..	.15
b. Other and backs of large hides, G. W	do	..	.15
215. Hides and skins curried, dyed or not:			
a. Sheepskins (basils), T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	.15
b. Calf or goat skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	.20
c. Kid, lamb, or young calf skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	.30
d. Cow and other large hides, whole, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	.15
e. Backs of large hides and hides and skins not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo		.20
216. Hides and skins, varnished, satiny, grained, dulled, and hides and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	..	.30
Leather cut out for boots and shoes or other articles shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the respective duties leviable thereon.			
217. Chamois leather or parchment of all kinds and gilt or bronzed hides and skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	..	.40
218. Gloves of skin, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	2.50
219. Shoes of cowhide and similar leather:			
a. For men	dozen	..	1.25
b. For women	do	..	1.00
c. For children, below size 4½	do	..	.75
220. Shoes of patent and similar leather:			
a. For men	do	..	1.40
b. For women	do	..	1.10
c. For children, below size 4½	do	..	.90
221. Boots of calfskin, with elastics, or for lacing:			
a. For men	do	..	2.50
b. For women	do	..	1.50
c. For children, below size 4½	do	..	1.00
222. Boots of patent and similar leather:			
a. For men	do	..	3.00
b. For women, and top-boots ("polacas")	do	..	3.50
c. For children, below size 4½	do	..	2.50
223. Other boots and shoes, fancy	do	..	4.00
224. Riding boots	pair	..	1.00
225. Sandals	dozen	..	.25
226. Saddlery and harness-makers' wares; valises, hat-boxes, and traveling bags of cardboard or leather, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	..	.20
227. Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	.25

Group 3.—Various.

228. Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or manufactured, N. W	kilo	..	2.00
229. Other feathers and feather dusters, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	..	.40
230. Intestines, dried, N. W	do	..	2.00
231. Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned, G. W	100 kilos	..	.50

CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.

Group 1.—Instruments.

232. Pianos: *				
a. Grand	per cent. ad valorem		..	25
b. Other	do	do	..	25
233. Harmoniums and organs	do	do	..	25
234. Harps, violins, violoncellos; guitars and mandolins with incrustations; flutes and fifes of the ring system; metal instruments of 6 pistons or more; detached parts for wind instruments of wood or copper, per cent. ad valorem				25
235. Musical instruments, other	per cent. ad valorem		..	25
236. Watches:				
a. Of gold; also chronometers	do	do	..	25
b. Of silver and other metals	do	do	..	25
237. Clocks with weights, and alarm clocks	do	do	..	25

* Strung frames for pianos shall be liable to the corresponding duty leviable on pianos, though they be not imported with all the pieces constituting that instrument.

238. Works for wall or table clocks, finished, with or without cases *	per cent. ad valorem..	25

Group 2.—Apparatus and Machines.

239. Weighing machines	per cent. ad valorem..	15
240. Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy †	do do ..	10
241. Agricultural machinery and apparatus ‡ §	do do ..	10
242. Steam motors, stationary †	do do ..	15
243. Marine engines; steam pumps; hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors	per cent. ad valorem..	15
244. Boilers:		
a. Of sheet iron	do do ..	15
b. Tubular	do do ..	15
245. Locomotives and traction engines	do do ..	15
246. Turntables, trucks, and carts for transshipment, hydraulic cranes and columns, per cent. ad valorem		15
247. Machines of copper and its alloys; detached parts of the same metals,‖ per cent. ad valorem		15
248. Dynamo-electric machines, electric motors, and all other electric machines and apparatus	per cent. ad valorem..	15
249. Sewing-machines and detached parts thereof	do do ..	10
250. Velocipedes	do do ..	10
251. Machines and apparatus, other, or of materials not specially mentioned, also detached parts of all kinds other than of copper or its alloys ¶	per cent. ad valorem..	15

Group 3.—Carriages.

NOTE.—Carriages and other vehicles (except those for the conveyance of goods) imported in the rough or prepared for upholstering or painting shall pay the duties corresponding to their class, with a rebate of 40 per cent., provided that the stipulated conditions be complied with.

252. Coaches and berlins, new, used, or repaired:		
a. With four seats, and calashes with two "tableros"	per cent. ad valorem..	40
b. With two seats, with or without folding seat; omnibuses with more than 15 seats; diligences	per cent. ad valorem..	40
c. Four or two wheeled, without "tableros," with or without hood, irrespective of the number of seats; omnibuses up to 15 seats; carriages not specially mentioned, per cent. ad valorem		40

* Finished or spare parts of steel are comprised in No. 48. The same parts of other metals or alloys shall be dutiable according to the component material.

Cases, stands, bell jars, and other accessories shall be dutiable as manufactured articles according to their class.

Clock works for wall or table clocks, unfinished, shall be taxed according to No. 65.

Unfinished pieces are those which are only roughly filed, with no escapements, the wheels of which are not adjusted and the last wheel not crenated.

When clock works are imported within cases, on stands, etc., and the importer does not wish to separate them for examination, the works and the dial will be reckoned as weighing 1 kilogram, and the rest shall be dutiable conformably to the preceding paragraph.

† This number includes:

1. The following articles, whoever be the importer:

Weighing machines (platforms) for weighing sugar cane; complete machines of all kinds for crushing sugar cane; steam crushers; complete apparatus for diffusion; purifying apparatus; clarifying apparatus; reservoirs for sirup or molasses; filters and filtering apparatus; apparatus called "trenes jamaiquinos," complete; furnaces for making animal black; steam desiccators; centrifugal machines; vessels called "bombonas," "cachimbas" (kind of kettle to transfer cane sirup from one vessel into another), skimmers, distributers, and sugar molds; copper apparatus or vessels ("tachos") acting in vacuum, also their machines, pipes, and cocks, of copper or iron; polarimeters.

2. The following articles, when imported directly by planters, on proof of the installation thereof in their establishments:

Steam plows; stills; donkey-engines, with or without pumps; gasometers for lighting the works; material for portable railways; carts for the conveyance of cane and the output of the works.

‡ For the application of duty it should be observed:

a. That the machine must be complete. Complete machines include tubes (fluses), belting etc., which form an integral part of such machines, but no spare parts.

b. That spare parts are dutiable according to No. 247 when of copper, and to No. 251 in all other cases.

c. That to be considered as complete, machines must be imported in one sole shipment. Machines imported in two or more shipments shall be liable to the duties stipulated in Nos. 247 and 251, except in the case when a previous and special authorization has been granted by the collector at the chief port.

§ The machines and apparatus mentioned in this number are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops; also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.

‖ Machines and separate pieces of the same, of copper and its alloys, with part of other materials, shall also be taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight.

¶ It will be necessary to prove to what manufacture or to what industry spare woolen hose and filters are destined in order to be assessed according to this number.

For the definition of parts of machinery the following rules must be observed:

1. A separate piece of a machine is understood to be any object which is not expressly specified by name under some heading of the tariff, and which by its shape and by the manner in which it is presented for clearance in the custom-house, though not completely finished, may be considered as exclusively destined to a machine and can have no other application. If it be imported completely finished, it must pay under one of the headings of the tariff referring to machinery.

2. Tubes, bars, axles, screws, bolts, sheets, plates, boiler bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly taxed in the tariff must pay duty accordingly, though they be destined to machinery.

3. Tools, instruments, and utensils employed in the arts, agriculture, and industry cannot be considered as parts of machinery for the application of duty, and must pay according to the materials of which composed.

253. Railway carriages of all kinds for passengers, and finished wooden parts for same, per cent. ad valorem		15
254. Vans, trucks, and cars of all kinds; miners' trolleys, and finished wooden parts for same, per cent. ad valorem		15
255. Tramway carriages of all kinds, and finished wooden parts for the same, per cent. ad valorem		15
256. Wagons, carts, and hand-carts	per cent. ad valorem..	15

Group 4.—Vessels.

NOTE I.—The duties on ships include likewise those levied on anchors, kedges, cables and chains, barometers, chronometers, binnacles, compasses (loose and fixed), speaking trumpets, telescopes, casks, cordage, sails and masts, necessary for the manœuvers and safety of vessels, with due regard to their class. All other articles shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon.

NOTE II.—Duties on steam vessels shall be levied on the total number of tons which may result from the official measurement, and no separate duty shall be levied on machinery which shall be considered an integral part of the vessel.

The certificate of tonnage shall temporarily serve as a basis for levying duty on vessels entering from abroad. The interested parties must present to the customs authorities a certificate of measurement approved by the inspector; but it it is understood that the customs authorities will not consider the clearance and payment of the duties as finally settled until this formality has been complied with and noted.

National ships lengthened in foreign dockyards must, on their return, pay duty on the additional tonnage.

Vessels refitted with engines abroad shall pay a fiscal duty of $6 per horse-power when it is impossible to ascertain the weight of the new machinery.

Boilers and accessories thereof, funnels, tubes, etc., changed abroad shall be liable to a fiscal duty of $3 per each square meter of heating surface.

Vessels undergoing other repairs in foreign ports shall, on their return, pay duty on the material employed for the purpose.

256a. Salvage from wrecked vessels is prima facie dutiable on appraised value, according to its material.*

CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

Group 1.—Meat and Fish, Butter and Greases.

257. Poultry, live or dead, and small game, N. W	kilo..	$0.03
258. Meat in brine, N. (Disp. VI, rule 4):		
a. Beef, brine or salt, N. W	100 kilos..	1.25
b. Pork, brine or salt, N. W	do ..	1.25
259. Lard, N. W	do ..	1.70
260. Tallow, N. W	do ..	1.20
261. Bacon, N. W	do ..	2.40
262. Ham, N. W	do ..	3.30
263. Jerked beef ("tasajo"), N. W	do ..	2.50
264. Meat of all other kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5):		
a. Beef, canned, N. W	do ..	3.00
b. Beef, fresh, N. W	do ..	2.70
c. Mutton, fresh, N. W	do ..	2.70
d. Pork, fresh, N. W	do ..	2.40
265. Butter and oleomargarine, N. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	4.20
266. Cheese, N. W	do ..	3.00
267. Condensed milk	per cent. ad valorem..	10
268. Salt cod and stockfish, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos..	.50
269. Herring, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W	do ..	.50
270. Mackerel, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W	do ..	1.00
271. Salmon, canned, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W	do ..	5.00
272. Oysters of all kinds, and shellfish, dried or fresh, G. W	do ..	.50
273. Eggs	do ..	3.00

Group 2.—Cereals.

274. Rice, husked or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos..	.60
275. Wheat, N. W	do ..	.60
276. Cereals:		
a. Corn, N. W	do ..	.18
b. Rye, N. W	do ..	.24
c. Barley, N. W	do ..	.30
d. Oats, N. W	do ..	.24
277. Flour:		
a. Of wheat, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) †	do ..	1.00
b. Of rice, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do ..	1.00
c. Of corn, N. W	do ..	.30
d. Of oats, N. W	do ..	.72

* The tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., of a vessel wrecked at sea, and the cargo of a vessel wrecked on the coast of Porto Rico and abandoned for two years, are exempt from duty. Underwriters may be recognized as owners for the purposes of entry.

† To ascertain whether products presented for clearance should be considered as flour or semolina, a sample must be passed through a sieve No. 80, composed of silk tissue, presenting 80 holes to the square inch or square of 27 millimeters. Should the product pass through this sieve, it shall be dutiable as flour; in contrary cases, as semolina.

Group 3.—Pulse, Garden Produce, and Fruits.

278. Beans, N. W	100 kilos	$0.66
279. Pease, N. W	do	.66
280. Onions, N. W	do	.42
281. Potatoes, N. W	do	.30
282. Flour of pulse, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	1.50
283. Fruits, fresh, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.36
284. Apples, fresh, N. W	do	.36
285. Fruits, dried or drained, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	.90
286. Apples, dried, N. W	do	.90

Group 4.—Seeds and Fodder.

287. Clover, N. W	100 kilos	2.10
288. Flax, N. W	do	.50
289. Timothy, N. W	do	1.20
290. Fodder and bran	per cent. ad valorem	.15

Group 5.—Preserves.

291. Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins	per cent. ad valorem	15
292. Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner	do do	15
293. Fruits preserved:		
a. In brandy	do do	15
b. Other	do do	15
294. Alimentary preserves not specially mentioned; pork butchers' wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard	per cent. ad valorem	15

Group 6.—Oils and Beverages.

295. Olive oil:		
a. In receptacles of earthenware or tin, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	100 kilos	1.50
b. In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4)	do	2.00
296. Alcohol, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14)	hectol.	14.00
297. Brandy and all compound spirits not specially mentioned:		
a. In casks, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14)	hectol.	21.00
b. In bottles or flasks, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14)	do	34.00
c. Rum, in casks	do	18.00
d. Whiskies, in casks	do	10.00
298. Wines, sparkling, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	liter	.85
299. Liqueurs and cordials:		
a. In casks or similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	do	.18
b. In bottles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	do	.36
300. Wines, other:		
a. In casks or similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	hectol.	4.50
b. In bottles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15)	do	13.00
301. Beer and cider:		
a. Malt liquor, in casks (Disp. VI, rule 16)	do	3.30
b. Malt liquor, in bottles (Disp. VI, rule 16)	do	3.66
c. Cider	do	1.60

Group 7.—Various.

302. Saffron, safflower, and flowers of "tobar"	per cent. ad valorem	15
303. Cinnamon of all kinds	do do	15
304. Cinnamon, Chinese ("canelón"), cloves, pepper, and nutmegs	do do	15
305. Vanilla	do do	15
306. Tea (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	.20
307. Coffee in the bean or ground; chicory roots and chicory, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	12.00
308. Cocoa of all kinds, in the bean, ground, or in paste; cocoa butter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5), 100 kilos		5.00
309. Chocolate and sweetmeats of all kinds, including the immediate packages, per cent. ad valorem		25
310. Pastes and feculæ for soups and other alimentary purposes	per cent. ad valorem	15
311. Biscuits:		
a. Ordinary, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	100 kilos	.60
b. Fine, of all kinds, including the immediate package, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	do	2.50
312. Honey	per gallon	.20
313. Molasses	do	.06
314. Sugar, raw	per pound	.015
315. Sugar, refined	do	.02
316. Saccharine	do	1.50

CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

317. Fans.		
a. With mountings of bamboo, reeds, or other wood, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)	kilo	.15
b. With mountings of horn, bone, composition, or metal (other than gold or silver), N. W	kilo	.60
c. With mountings of tortoise-shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl; also fans of kid skin, silk tissue, or feathers, N. W	kilo	.80
318. Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, except those of gold and silver, N. W	do	.75
319. Amber, jet, tortoise-shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl:		
a. Unwrought, N. W	kilo	1.00
b. Wrought, N. W	do	1.80

320. Horn, whalebone, celluloid, meerschaum, and bone; also compositions imitating these materials or those of the preceding number:
 a. Unwrought, N. W.....kilo.. $0.60
 b. Wrought, N. W.....do .. 1.20
321. Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols*.....hundred.. 5.00
322. Buttons of all kinds other than gold or silver, N. W.....kilo.. .20
323. Hair, human, manufactured into articles of all kinds or any shape, N. W.....do .. 5.00
324. Cartridges, with or without projectiles or bullets, for unprohibited firearms; also primers and caps for such arms, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....100 kilos.. 30.00
325. Tarpaulins coated with sand, for vans; felts and tow, tarred or coated with pitch, G. W., 100 kilos..... .28
326. Oilcloths:
 a. For floors and packing purposes, T. (Disp. IV, rule 5).....100 kilos.. 3.00
 b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....kilo.. .06
 Pads and brief cases of oilcloth shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent.
327. Cases:
 a. Of fine wood or leather, lined with silk; other similar cases, N. W.....do .. .75
 b. Of common wood, cardboard, osier, and the like, N. W.....do .. .20
328. Artificial flowers of tissue, also pistils, buds, leaves, and seeds, of any kind of material, for the manufacture of flowers, N. W.....kilo.. 1.00
329. Matches of wax, wood, or cardboard, including the immediate packages, N. W.....do .. .20
330. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article not specially mentioned, T. (Disposition VI, rule 5).....kilo.. .05
331. Games and toys, other than those of tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....kilo.. .10
332. Umbrellas and parasols:
 a. Covered with silk†.....each.. .40
 b. Other.....do .. .20
333. Oil paintings.....per cent. ad valorem.. 25
334. Hats of straw or "guano" bast, straw of Curaçoa, and the like.....dozen.. 2.00
335. Hats of "yarey," leghorn, or Indian straw, rice straw, or esparto, and their imitations, dozen..... 3.00
336. Hats known as "jipijapa," having:
 a. Up to 4 straws, inclusive.....dozen.. 4.50
 b. Of from 4 to 6 straws, inclusive.....do .. 8.00
 c. More than 6 straws.....do .. 30.00
337. Hats of woolen felt:
 a. Shaped or not, but without ribbons, borders, or lining, and shapes for the manufacture of these hats.....dozen.. .40
 b. Finished, with ribbons, borders, or lining, or with either of these accessories. do .. .80
338. Hats of felt, of hair, carded or not, and those of silk, velvet, cloth, cashmere, satin, or plush:
 a. Shaped or not, but without ribbons, borders, or lining, and shapes for the manufacture of these hats.....dozen.. .75
 b. Finished, with ribbons, borders, or lining, or with either of these accessories. do .. 1.00
339. Hats for ladies or children, with whatever kind of trimmings or accessories.....each.. .40
340. Caps of all kinds.....dozen.. .40
341. Waterproof and caoutchouc stuffs:‡
 a. On cotton tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....kilo.. .25
 b. On woolen or silk tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....do .. .50

Class XIV.—Tobacco.

342. Tobacco:
 a. In cakes, so-called "breva," or in carrots.....100 kilos.. $10.50
 b. In powder or snuff, or otherwise manufactured.....per lb.. .12
 c. Leaf tobacco, stemmed or unstemmed, whether wrapper or filler.....do .. 5.00
 d. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed on cigars.

Class XV.—Articles Not Otherwise Provided For.

343. On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects, not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials.....per cent. ad valorem.. 25
343a. On crude materials, not otherwise enumerated..... do do .. 10

*Sword sticks shall, for the swords, be liable to the duties leviable on foil blades, and in addition the duty on walking sticks shall be collected.

†Umbrellas and parasols shall always be dutiable according to the tissue with which covered and not the tissue with which lined.

‡All articles coated with caoutchouc on one or both surfaces, as well as those with an interior lining of caoutchouc, are included in this number.

Free List.

The undermentioned articles may be imported into Porto Rico exempt from the duties stipulated in the tariffs on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established for every case in the customs ordinances:

344. Manures, natural.

345. Trees, plants, and moss, in natural or fresh state.

346. National products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.

347. Carriages, trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily, provided bond be given.

348. Receptacles exported from Porto Rico with fruits, sugar, molasses, honey, and brandy, and reimported empty, including receptacles of galvanized iron intended for the exportation of alcohol.

349. Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology; also small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

350. Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island.

351. Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues, when they comply with the following conditions:

(a) When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall, for tissues, be determined by the list, and for felts and wall paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press.

(b) Samples not having these indications shall only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension.

(c) In order to avoid abuse, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.

352. Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application.

353. Archæological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

354. Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.

355. Gold in bars, powder, or coined; also national silver or bronze coins.

356. Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools, and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position.

357. When travelers do not bring their baggage with them, the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove, to the satisfaction of the customs, that the effects are intended for private use.

358. Stone, unwrought, for paving purposes.

359. Plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes, cane knives, etc., for agricultural purposes, and other agricultural implements not machinery.

360. Quinine, sulphate, and bisulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

361. Books, maps, and scientific instruments for the use of schools.

362. Mineral, carbonated or seltzer waters, natural or artificial, root-beer, ginger ale, and other similar non-alcoholic beverages, not otherwise provided for.

363. Fresh fish.

364. Second-hand clothing donated for charitable purposes to needy persons, and not for sale.

365. Tar and mineral pitch, asphalts, bitumen, and schists.*

366. Oleonaphtha, crude natural petroleum, and crude oils derived from schists.†

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* The following shall be considered as—

(a) Crude oil derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57½ of the centesimal areometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(b) Crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well, and which has undergone no operation whatever whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 300 degrees C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent. of its primitive weight. (Also, see note at head of Class I, group 3.)

† Crude mineral oils mixed with animal oils, as well as crude mineral oils mixed with vegetable oils, when these oils are exclusively destined to lubricating machines, are likewise free. (Also, see note at head of Class I, group 3.)

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Rates of Duty on Imports.

CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, MINERALS, GLASS AND GLASSWARE, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS.

Group 1.—Stones and Earthen Productions Employed in Building, Arts, and Industry.

		Pesos.
24. Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or in dressed pieces, squared and prepared for taking the form	100 kilos	0.08
25. Marble, jasper, and alabaster, cut into squares, slabs, or steps of any dimension, polished or not	100 kilos	.75
26. Marble, jasper, and alabaster, worked up and chiseled into any object, polished or not, other than ornamental or articles of luxury	100 kilos	1.60
27. Other stones employed in building, arts, and industry; also cement	do	.50

Group 2.—Coal.

28. Coal and coke *	ton of 1,000 kilos	.50

Group 3.—Schists, Bitumen, and their Derivations.

29. Tar, pitch, asphalt, bitumen, and schists; also unrefined creosote †	100 kilos	.09
30. Naphtha, vaseline, crude petroleum, natural, and crude oils derived from schist †	do	4.00
31. Benzine, gasolene, petroleum, and other mineral oils, refined †	do	4.50

Group 4.—Ores.

32. Ores	ton of 1,000 kilos	0.25

Group 5.—Glass and Glassware.

33. Common or ordinary hollow glassware ‡	100 kilos	1.60
34. Crystal, and glass imitating it, also gilt or silvered in the interior §	do	6.00
35. Glass and crystal, in plates and sheets	do	3.00
36. Glass and crystal, silvered, and glasses for spectacles and watches	kilo	.05

Group 6.—Pottery, Earthenware, and Porcelain.

37. Clay, in bricks, squares, and tiles, for building purposes, furnaces, etc. ‖	100 kilos	.02
38. Clay, in large and small paving tiles; tiles of colored faïence, varnished tiles and piping, 100 kilos		.40
39. Faïence and wares of fine clay ¶	100 kilos	6.00
40. Porcelain	do	10.00

* Coal and coke shall be cleared in conformity to the weight indicated in the certificate issued to the master of the vessel by the consul at the port of shipment, proving the quantity received on board according to the charter party and the bills of lading, which documents the said consul shall demand to see for the purpose. In case of doubt the customs may verify the quantity.

† Crude oils derived from schist shall be understood to be those derived from the first distillation, distinguishable by their yellowish color and density of from 0.900 to 0.920 degree, or from 66 to 57½ of the centesimal areometer, equal to from 24.69 to 21.48 degrees Cartier.

Petroleums having the following properties are considered as crude natural petroleums:

First. Those which when distilled gradually and continuously in a glass apparatus at a temperture of 300 degrees Centigrade leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent. of their primitive weight.

Second. When this residue in its turn leaves 1 per cent. at least of coke in proportion to the total weight of petroleum assayed.

Third. When, according to E. Granier's apparatus, they are found to be inflammable at a temperature lower than 16 degrees Centigrade.

All petroleums and other mineral oils not possessing the above characteristics shall be considered as refined.

‡ Are included in this number bottles, demijohns, and flasks for oil, wine, drugs, perfumery, and chemicals, provided they be not cut; and unpolished glass of more than 12 millimeters in thickness for roofs and pavements.

§ Are also included in this number bottles, tumblers, glasses, and other objects for table service, ornament, and lighting, whether of crystal or white or colored glass, as well as beads.

‖ Only rough bricks, squares, and tiles of baked earth or clay employed in the construction of walls, furnaces, etc., are to be included in this number.

¶ The articles of fine clay included in this number are dinner services, kitchen earthenware, flower vases, ornaments, and the like.

CLASS II.—METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.

Group 1.—Gold, Silver, and Platinum.

		Pesos.
41. Gold and silver in jewelry or plate, * even set with pearls or precious † stones	hectog..	5.00
42. Gold, silver, or platinum, worked into other objects † ‡	do ..	.50

Group 2.—Iron and Steel. §

43. Cast iron, in pigs, and old iron	100 kilos..	.50
44. Cast iron, in tubes of all kinds	do ..	.95
45. Cast iron, in common manufactures	do ..	1.50
46. Cast iron, in fine manufactures; i. e., those polished, enameled with a coating of porcelain, or with ornaments of other metals	100 kilos..	3.50
47. Wrought iron and steel rails	do ..	1.60
48. Wrought iron and steel in sheets of a thickness of 6 millimeters or more, and bolts	do ..	1.80
49 A. Wrought iron and steel in bars of any form, in sheets up to 6 millimeters in thickness; axles, tires, and springs for carriages; and hoop iron	100 kilos..	2.60
B. Wrought iron in rough bars (tochos) ‖	do ..	2.60
50. Wrought iron and steel, in large pieces, made of bar iron, or of bar or sheet iron secured together by means of rivets, destined for buildings, bridges, etc	100 kilos..	3.20
51. Iron wire ¶	do ..	1.60
52. Iron nails and screws, even with brass heads	do ..	4.00
53. Wrought iron pipes	do ..	2.60
54. Wire gauze, not further manufactured	do ..	6.00
55. Wares of wrought iron, not elsewhere mentioned, including those enameled with porcelain and those combined with other metals; also pipes covered with sheet brass	100 kilos..	8.00
56. Unutilizable articles of iron	do ..	1.00
57. Tinplate	do ..	5.00
58. Tinplate manufactures	do ..	8.00
59. Needles, pens, parts of clockwork, and other similar articles of iron or steel	kilo..	1.65
60. Knives, carvers, razors, and penknives	do ..	.40
61. Scissors of all kinds	do ..	.40
62. Side arms and detached pieces for the same	do ..	.40
63. Firearms, barrels, and detached pieces for the same **	do ..	1.00

Group 3.—Copper and Its Alloys.

64. Copper of first fusion, and old copper	100 kilos..	2.00
65. Copper and brass in bars and ingots, and old brass	do ..	2.50
66. Copper and brass in sheets and nails, and copper wire	do ..	10.00
67. Copper and brass in tubes and large pieces not finished, such as bottoms of boilers, etc	100 kilos..	10.00
68. Brass wire	do ..	10.00
69. Copper, brass, or bronze gauze, not worked	do ..	15.00
70. Bronze, unworked	do ..	2.00
71. Copper, bronze, or brass, worked, and all alloys of common metal in which copper enters, in hardware, even varnished	kilo..	.25
72. Said metals and alloys, in gilt, silvered, or nickeled articles	do ..	.35

Group 4.—Other Metals.

73. Tin in ingots	100 kilos..	2.50
74. Zinc in bars, lumps, or pigs	do ..	1.20
75. Zinc in sheets, nails, and wire	do ..	5.00
76. Zinc in manufactured articles, even varnished	kilo..	.25
77. All other metals and alloys not mentioned, in sheets, lumps, nails, tubes, etc	100 kilos..	10.00
78. The same metals, manufactured, varnished or not	kilo..	.20
79. The same metals, and zinc in gilt, silvered, or nickeled wares	do ..	.30

CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY, PERFUMERY, AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

Group 1.—Simple Drugs.

80. Cocoanut and palm oil, and other heavy oils	100 kilos..	.20

* In the classification of jewelry or ornaments will be included all small articles of luxury valuable on account of workmanship, whatever their denomination, and generally intended for the ornament of persons of both sexes.

† Utensils for domestic use, articles for church use, and generally all large objects used for the ornamentation of houses are included in this number.

‡ In clearing finished articles, including jewelry and articles of gold, silver, or platinum filled with mastic, a reasonable tare allowance shall be made for such mastic.

§ Articles of malleable cast iron shall pay the duties stipulated for manufactures and articles of wrought iron.

‖ By "iron in rough bars" (tochos) shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, and round iron or iron in any other form containing dross. Wrought iron containing dross has an unequal and rough surface. Wrought iron in a mass or prism, free from dross, will be subject to duty as iron in bars. In case of doubt, this iron shall be submitted for examination to the inspector of mines, who will determine its classification.

¶ Only round iron, the thickness of which does not exceed No. 1, English gauge, i. e., 8 millimeters in diameter, shall be considered as wire.

** In order that pieces of firearms may pay according to this number, they must be shaped and bear file marks on the outer surface.

			Pesos.
81.	Other vegetable oils, except olive oil	100 kilos	4.60
82.	Dyewoods and tannery bark	do	.02
83.	Madder or rubian	do	4.00
84.	Rape, flax, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut	do	.04
85.	Other vegetable products, not specially mentioned	do	2.00
86.	Animal products employed in medicine	do	.90

Group 2.—Colors, Dyes, and Varnishes.

87.	Ochers and natural earths, for painting	100 kilos	.02
88.	Indigo and cochineal	do	2.00
89.	Dyeing extracts	do	.60
90.	Garancine, pure or mixed with madder	kilo	.15
91.	Varnishes	do	4.80
92.	Colors, in powder or in lumps*	do	1.50
93.	Colors, prepared, and inks	do	5.00
94.	Colors derived from coal, and other artificial colors†	kilo	.15

Group 3.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

95.	Muriatic and chlorhydric acid	100 kilos	.20
96.	Nitric acid	do	.80
97.	Sulphuric acid	do	.30
98.	Alkaloids and their salts	kilo	6.00
99.	Alum	100 kilos	.30
100.	Sulphur	do	.05
101.	Barillas, natural and artificial‡	do	.20
102.	Alkaline carbonates, alkalies, caustic and ammoniacal salts, except sulphate	do	.20
103.	Chloride of lime	do	.30
104.	Chloride of potassium, sulphate of soda; chloride, carbonate, and sulphate of magnesia, 100 kilos		.10
105.	Chloride of sodium (common salt)	100 kilos	.65
106.	Glues and albumin	do	2.40
107.	Phosphorus	kilo	.07
108.	Nitrate of potash (saltpeter)	100 kilos	.30
109.	Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammoniac	do	.05
110.	Oxides of lead	do	.40
111.	Sulphate and pyrolignite of iron	do	.30
112.	Pills, capsules, jujubes, and the like§	kilo	1.00
113.	Pharmaceutical products not specified§	do	.80
114.	Chemical products not specified	do	.20

Group 4.—Various.

115.	Starch	kilo	.02
116.	Feculæ for industrial uses, and dextrin	100 kilos	.20
117.	Common soap	do	3.75
118.	Paraffin, stearin, wax, and spermaceti, in lumps	do	8.50
119.	Paraffin, stearin, wax, and spermaceti, manufactured, and wooden matches	do	10.00
120.	Perfumery and essences	kilo	.40
121.	Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and fuses for mines	do	.10
122.	Tobacco, manufactured	do	2.40
123.	Tobacco, not manufactured	do	.20

Class IV.—Cotton and its Manufactures.

Group 1.—Raw Cotton.

124.	Raw cotton, with or without seed	100 kilos	1.25

* The colors included in this number are those composed of a metallic base, which for use are mixed with oil or turpentine and are generally insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. They are rarely crystallized and are almost always in powder and lumps, such as white lead, chrome yellow, vermilion, Prussian and Thenardt blue, English green, and parrot green ("papagayo").

† The colors classed in this number are those known as artificial or organic products, in which mineral substances rarely enter. They are generally crystallized, and are soluble in water, alcohol, or ether. They are employed in dyeing and printing, with or without mordant, rather than in painting, such as picric acid, green aldeide, English violet, rosaline and its salts, naphthaline colors, artificial alizarine, etc.

‡ By barillas, natural and artificial, are understood carbonates of soda, impure, containing carbon.

§ The products or substances included in Nos. 112 and 113 shall be examined by the pharmaceutical inspectors, who, in conjunction with the customs, will make a declaration as follows: "The goods cleared are those expressed in the declaration and are (or are not) admitted to importation by virtue of their formulas having been published (here state where), or their composition having been discovered by analysis made by ———."

‖ Add surtax of 29 per cent. on duty.

Group 2.—Cotton Yarns.

			Pesos.
125.	Cotton, spun, and yarn twisted in one or two threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, up to No. 35, inclusive †	kilo..	*.25
126.	The same from No. 36 upward †	do ..	*.35
127.	The same twisted with three or more threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed	do ..	.50

Group 3.—Tissues.

	Close-woven tissues, plain, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, in the piece or in handkerchiefs, having:		
128	A. Up to 25 threads, inclusive	kilo..	*.20
	B. Up to 35 threads, inclusive	do ..	*.32
129.	36 threads and above	do ..	*.44
	Tissues, printed, twilled, and figured in the loom, having:		
130	A. Up to 25 threads, inclusive	do ..	.25
	B. Up to 35 threads, inclusive ‡	do ..	.40
131.	36 threads and above	do ..	*.55
	Tissues transparent, such as muslins, cambrics, lawns, organdies, and gauzes, of all kinds, having:		
132	A. Up to 30 threads, inclusive	kilo..	*.44
	B. 31 threads and above	do ..	.64
133.	Quiltings and piqués	do ..	.50
134.	Velveteens, corduroys, and other thick tissues for wearing apparel	do ..	.52
135.	Tulles	do ..	1.00
136.	Lace, except crochet §	do ..	*1.25
137.	Crochet lace, made by hand or in the loom	do ..	.70
138.	Hosiery piece goods, jerseys, and drawers	do ..	.50
139.	Hosiery in stockings, socks, gloves, and other articles	do ..	.60

CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, ALOE, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw.

140.	Hemp, raw or hackled	100 kilos..	.40
141.	Flax, raw or hackled	do ..	.40
142.	Jute, aloe, and other vegetable fibers	do ..	.04

Group 2.—Yarns.

143.	Yarn of hemp, linen, or jute	kilo..	.22
144.	Yarn of aloe, and other vegetable fibers ‖	100 kilos..	1.56
145.	Threads, twisted, of two or more ends, and fishing nets	kilo..	.30
146.	Cordage ¶ for vessels	100 kilos..	4.16

*Group 3.—Tissues.***

147.	Plain tissues of hemp and flax, with or without mixture of cotton, up to 10 threads, inclusive	kilo..	*.20
148.	Plain tissues of hemp and flax, from 11 to 24 threads, inclusive	do ..	*.44
149.	Plain tissues of hemp and flax, of 25 threads and above	do ..	*.60
150.	Plain tissues of hemp and flax, twilled or diapered	do ..	.40
151.	Lace, net, and crochet work	do ..	4.80
152.	Knitted tissues	do ..	1.20
153.	Plain tissues of jute, aloe, or other vegetable fibers, with or without mixture of cotton, kilo		.25
154.	Twilled or diapered tissues of the same materials, with or without mixture of cotton, kilo		.50

* Add surtax of 29 per cent. on duty.

† To ascertain the number, according to the English system (the system adopted in this tariff), to which a cotton yarn corresponds, any number of meters of yarn may be taken, and this number is to be multiplied by the invariable factor 59 (this being the number of centigrams a meter of cotton yarn of a single thread No. 1 weighs). The product of the above multiplication is to be divided by the number of centigrams that the length of yarn tested may weigh. The quotient multiplied by the number of threads will then give the corresponding English number, to which 7 or 10 per cent. is to be added, according as the cotton of more than one thread be only spun or spun and dyed.

‡ The number of threads is to be ascertained by half of the threads contained in a square of 6 millimeters, counting the weft and the warp. The instrument called "thread-counter" is to be employed for this purpose.

§ Lace of a maximum width of 10 centimeters shall be dutiable according to this number; that wider shall be included in No. 111 as tulles.

‖ As yarn of jute is considered twisted thread of one end the thickness of which is equal to or less than the English No. 1, that exceeding this number is considered as cordage. To ascertain this number, any number of meters of yarn may be taken, and this number is to be multiplied by the factor 165 (1 meter of yarn of jute, No. 1, weighs 165 centigrams), and divided by the number of centigrams that the length of the yarn tested may weigh. The quotient will then give the corresponding English number.

¶ By the cordage paying under this heading shall be understood hemp, flax, or jute yarn, twisted in two or more strands 10 meters of which weigh more than 5 grams.

** In linen tissues paying according to the number of threads, the threads (both warp and woof) contained in a space of 6 millimeters will be counted.

CLASS VI.—WOOLS, BRISTLES, HAIR, HORSEHAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw.

			Pesos.
155.	Bristles, horsehair, and other hair, including hair of the camel, vicuña, and of the Angora and Cashmere goat; wool, unwashed,† washed, combed, or carded,‡ and waste wool, carded§	100 kilos..	2.00

Group 2.—Yarns.

156.	Woolen and worsted yarns, spun and twisted, unbleached or in the grease‖	kilo..	.35
157.	Woolen and worsted yarns, washed or bleached	do ..	.60
158.	Woolen and worsted yarns, dyed	do ..	*.70

Group 3.—Tissues.

159.	Woolen carpets, pure, or mixed with other materials	kilo..	*.50
160.	Felts of pure wool, or mixed with other materials	do ..	.20
161.	Blankets of wool, pure, or mixed with other materials¶	do ..	.40
162.	Hosiery, whether mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers	do ..	.48
163.	Cloths and all other similar tissues of wool, waste wool, hair, or a mixture of these materials	kilo..	.80
164.	The same tissues, when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers, also astrakhans and plushes of the same materials	kilo..	.60
165.	All other tissues of pure wool, waste wool, hair, or a mixture of these materials	do ..	1.00
166.	The same tissues when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers	do ..	.80
167.	Tissues of bristles or hair, with or without mixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers	do ..	.70

CLASS VII.—SILK AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Yarn.

168.	Silk, raw, and spun, twisted or not; floss silk, combed or carded, ** spun, twisted or not	kilo..	*2.50

Group 2.—Tissues.

169.	Tissues, plain or twilled	kilo..	*4.00
170.	Velvets and plushes	do ..	4.80
171.	Tissues of floss or waste silk, or raw silk, and of waste silk mixed with silk **	do ..	3.00
172.	Tulles and lace, of silk or waste silk	do ..	8.00
173.	Knitted tissues of silk or waste silk	do ..	4.40
174.	Velvets and plushes of silk or waste silk, with the warp or weft wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers	kilo..	3.60
175.	Other tissues of silk or waste silk, with the warp or weft wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers	kilo..	2.30
176.	Tissues of silk or waste silk, with the warp or weft wholly of wool or hair	do ..	2.50

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

Group 1.—Printing and Writing Paper.

177.	Paper, endless, unsized and half-sized for printing	kilo..	.06
	Paper, endless, for writing, lithographing, or engraving	do ..	*.08
	Paper, cut, hand-made, and ruled paper	do ..	.12

Group 2.—Paper, Printed, Engraved, or Photographed.

178.	Books, bound or unbound, and other printed matter in Spanish ††	kilo..	.10
	Books, bound, in foreign languages ††	do ..	.05
	Engravings, maps and drawings	do ..	.25

* Add surtax of 20 per cent. on duty.

† Wool will be considered as unwashed when after having been washed with sulphuret of carbon it is found to lose more than 10 per cent. of its weight.

‡ Wool the threads of which exceed 10 centimeters in length is considered as long wool.

§ The waste from carding included in this number is that obtained from the picking and unraveling of old rags, and is almost always dyed and common. Waste resulting from the spinning of long wool shall also be classed herein.

‖ Worsted yarn will be considered unbleached or in the grease if when washed with sulphuret of carbon it loses more than 10 per cent. of its weight.

¶ Plaids and the like are not included in this number. They shall pay duty according to the component tissue.

** All silk waste the fibers of which do not exceed 20 centimeters in length is considered silk.

†† Bookbinding shall be dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards, they shall pay duty as printed matter, on gross weight. Newspapers printed abroad require no permit for their introduction into the Philippine Islands.

Group 3.—Wall Paper.

			Pesos.
179.	Wall paper, with gold, silver, wool, or glass	kilo..	*.40
	Wall paper, of other kinds	do ..	.10

Group 4.—Pasteboard and Various Papers.

180.	Straw paper, common packing paper, and sand or glass paper	kilo..	*.04
	Other paper not specially mentioned	do ..	.08
	Cardboard in sheets, in boxes lined with ordinary paper,† and unfinished articles of pasteboard or "carton-pierre"	kilo..	.04
	The same articles finished, and pasteboard boxes with ornaments, or lined with fine paper or other materials	kilo..	.30

CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH.

Group 1.—Wood.

181.	Staves	thousand..	.40
182.	Ordinary wood, in boards, even cut, planed, and dovetailed for boxes or floorings; planks, beams, rafters, masts, and timber for shipbuilding	cubic meter..	.55
183.	Fine wood for cabinet-makers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs	100 kilos..	.11
184.	Fine wood for cabinet-makers, sawn or in veneers	do ..	.90
185.	Coopers' wares, fitted together or not	do ..	*2.00

Group 2.—Furniture and Wooden Manufactures.‡

186.	Ordinary wood manufactured into any kind of article, turned or not, painted or varnished, and moldings carved and varnished, or prepared for gilding, also furniture of bent wood, even if painted and varnished	100 kilos..	*2.00
187.	Fine wood manufactured into furniture, and other wares, turned, carved, polished or varnished, and the same wares of common wood veneered with fine wood; furniture covered with stuffs, except with silk or leather, and gilt moldings	100 kilos..	*6.00
188.	The same articles, gilt, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, and ornamented with metal, and furniture covered with stuffs of silk or with leather, 100 kilos		*10.00

Group 3.—Various.

189.	Charcoal, fire-wood, and other vegetable combustibles	100 kilos..	.10
190.	Cork	do ..	.18
191.	Wooden hoops and trellis for fencing	do ..	*.20
192.	Rushes, esparto, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, and other analogous materials, unmanufactured	100 kilos..	.05
193.	The same materials, manufactured	do ..	*6.05

CLASS X.

Group 1.—Animals, Skins, and Animal Products Employed in Industry.

194.	Horses	each..	20.00
195.	Mules, asses, and cattle	do ..	10.00
196.	Pigs	do ..	2.70
197.	Sheep, goats, and animals not otherwise mentioned	do ..	*.50

Group 2.—Skins and Leather.

198.	Skins and hides, untanned	100 kilos..	1.20
199.	Varnished leather and calfskins, tanned or curried	kilo..	.64
200.	Other hides, tanned or curried, including sole leather	do ..	.24
201.	Leather belting for machinery	do ..	.20
202.	Peltries for clothing and trimming, in their natural state or prepared	do ..	.25
203.	Peltries in made-up articles	do ..	1.80
204.	Gloves of leather	do ..	5.00
205	A. Boots of all kinds, of leather or tissue	pair..	*.40
	B. Shoes of all kinds	do ..	*.26
	C. Slippers and pumps, also common shoes generally worn by the Chinese	do ..	*.10
	D. Boots and shoes of all kinds for children shall pay one-half of the above duties, according to classification.*		
206.	Saddlers' and harness-makers' wares §	kilo..	*.75
207.	Other articles of leather, or lined with the same	do ..	1.00

* Add surtax of 20 per cent. on duty.

† Boxes of pasteboard lined with more or less common paper, which serve for packing handkerchiefs, shirt fronts, buttons, stuffs, etc., shall be dutiable according to this number. Paper pulp in imperforated sheets, or those which are not perforated at the expense of the importer at the time of clearance, shall likewise be dutiable according to this number.

‡ Marble slabs for furniture will be taxed according to No. 2 of the tariff if they are presented separate from the objects to which they belong.

§ Saddlers' and harness-makers' wares comprise such articles as harness, saddles, bridles, gear of horses, mules, carriages, etc.; all sorts of stable trappings; articles for traveling, such as bags, portmanteaus, trunks, hat-boxes, and other articles made of leather or lined with leather or skin.

Group 3.—Feathers.

			Pesos.
208.	Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or manufactured	kilo..	3.00
	Other feathers and feather dusters	do ..	.40

Group 4.—Other Animal Remains.

209.	Animal fats	100 kilos..	*.20
210.	Animal manures of all kinds	do ..	.01
211.	Intestines	kilo..	.04
212.	Other animal remains not mentioned, not manufactured	100 kilos..	.10

CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.

Group 1.—Musical Instruments, Clocks, and Watches.

213.	Pianos †	each..	25.00
214.	Harmoniums and cabinet organs	do ..	4.00
215.	Gold watches	do ..	4.00
216.	Watches of silver or of other metals	do ..	2.00
217.	Common clocks with weights, and alarm clocks ‡	do ..	1.00
218.	Works for wall clocks, or mantelpiece clocks, finished, with or without cases, and chronometers §	each..	1.12

Group 2.—Apparatus and Machines.

219.	Weighing machines	100 kilos..	5.50
220.	Agricultural machines ‖	do ..	.20
221.	Motors	do ..	.50
222.	Machines of copper and its alloys, for industrial purposes, and detached parts of the same metals ¶	100 kilos..	5.40
	Machines and detached parts ** of other materials, for industrial purposes	do ..	1.80

Group 3.—Carriages.

223.	Coaches and berlins of four seats, with or without hoods; new, used, or repaired	each..	50.00
224.	Berlins of two seats, with or without folding seats, with or without hoods; omnibuses with more than fifteen seats; new, used, or repaired	each..	25.00
225.	Carriages not enumerated in the above headings	do ..	12.50
226.	Passenger carriages for railways and tramways, and finished wooden parts for same, 100 kilos		7.50
227.	All other railway carriages, and finished wooden parts for same	100 kilos..	2.17
	Carts and hand-carts	do ..	2.00

* Add surtax of 20 per cent. on duty.

† Strung frames for pianos shall pay as pianos, though they be not imported with all the pieces constituting that instrument.

‡ By alarm clocks shall be understood those fitted with an alarm bell and not running longer than 48 hours, whether they have the same mechanism for striking both the hours and the alarm or separate mechanisms for each.

§ Cases, stands, glass shades, and other accessories will be dutiable as manufactured articles, according to their component material.

Clock works for wall or table clocks, unfinished, and brass pieces for the same, will be taxed according to No. 49 of the tariff. Unfinished pieces are those which are only roughly filed, which have no escapements, the dial or hands of which are not adjusted, and the last wheel of which is not crenated. When clock works are imported within cases, on stands, etc., and the importer does not wish to separate them for their examination, the works and the dial will be reckoned as weighing 1 kilogram, and the rest will pay as stated above.

‖ These machines are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops, as also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.

¶ Machines, and separate pieces of the same, of copper and its alloys, or in combination with other materials, shall also be taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight.

** It will be necessary to prove to what manufacture or to what industry woolen hose and filters are destined for them to be assessed in this number. For the definition of parts of machinery, the following rules will be observed:

First. A separate piece of a machine is understood to be any object which is not expressly specified by name under some heading of the tariff, and which by its shape, and by the manner in which it is presented for clearance in the custom-house, though not completely finished, may be considered as exclusively destined for a machine and can have no other application. If it be imported completely finished, it must pay under one of the headings of the tariff referring to machinery.

Second. The importer of detached parts of machinery may, should he deem it convenient, request, when making the clearance, that the duty be levied on the component material instead of paying the duty stipulated for machines.

Third. Tubes, bars, axles, screws, bolts, sheets, plates, boiler bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly taxed in the tariff, must pay duty accordingly, though they be destined for machinery.

Fourth. Tools, instruments, and utensils employed in the arts and industries cannot be considered parts of machinery as far as the customs tariff is concerned, and must pay duty according to the materials of which they are composed.

CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

Group 1.—Meat and Fish.

			Pesos.
228. Live and dead poultry and small game	pair	..	.05
229. Meat, salted, and jerked beef	kilo	..	.08
230. Pork and lard, including bacon	do	..	.15
231. Other kinds of meat	do	..	.09
232. Butter	do	..	.20
233. Salt cod and stockfish	do	..	.04
234. Fresh fish, or with the salt indispensable for its preservation	do	..	.01
235. Fish, salted, smoked, and pickled	do	..	.06
236. Shellfish	do	..	.05

Group 2.—Grain and Vegetables.

237. Rice, husked or not	100 kilos	..	.75
238. Wheat	do	..	.60
239. Wheat flour *	do	..	2.10
240. Other cereals	do	..	.50
241. Flour of same	do	..	1.00
242. Pulse	kilo	..	.02

Group 3.—Garden Produce and Fruits.

243. Garden produce	kilo	..	.02
244. Fruits	do	..	.04

Group 4.—Colonial Products.

245 A. Sugar, raw	kilo	..	.02
B. Sugar, refined	do	..	.10
246. Cocoa, of all kinds and origin	do	..	.12
247. Coffee, of all kinds and origin	do	..	.10
248. Cinnamon, of all kinds and origin	do	..	.12
249. Cloves	do	..	.14
250. Pepper	do	..	.07
251. Tea, of all kinds and origin	do	..	.20

Group 5.—Oils and Beverages.

252. Olive oil	kilo	..	.12
253. Common brandy of vinic alcohol	liter	..	.09
254 A. Brandy flavored with aniseed, composed brandies, and liqueurs of vinic alcohol	do	..	.20
B. Common brandy, flavored with aniseed, composed brandies, and liqueurs, not exclusively made of vinic alcohol, i. e., those known as industrial	liter	..	.36
255. Beer and cider in wood, 5.50 per hectoliter; in bottles, 7.75 per hectoliter.			
256. Wines, sparkling	liter	..	.25
257. Wines, other	do	..	.12

Group 6.—Seeds and Forage.

258. Seeds not mentioned, and carob beans	100 kilos	..	.32
259. Forage and bran	do	..	.10

Group 7.—Various.

260. Alimentary preserves, pork-butchers' produce, mustard, and sauces	kilo	..	.20
261. Chocolate	do	..	.20
262. Sweetmeats	do	..	.20
263. Egg	hundred	..	.25
264. Pastes for soups, alimentary fecula, bread, and unsweetened biscuit	kilo	..	.04
265. Cheese	do	..	.15
266. Honey and molasses †	do	..	.01

CLASS XIII.—VARIOUS.

267. Ornaments of every kind, not mentioned in the following numbers, other than those of gold or silver	kilo	..	3.00
268. Amber, horn, jet, whalebone, bone, tortoise-shell, coral, meerschaum, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and paste, in the rough or cut, even in strips or sheets	kilo	..	.01
269. Amber, jet, tortoise-shell, coral, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and aventurine, manufactured in ornaments of all kinds	kilo	..	5.00
270. Horn, whalebone, meerschaum, bone, and paste in imitation of the substances last above specified, manufactured	kilo	..	.50
271. Walking sticks, and sticks for umbrellas and parasols ‡	hundred	..	5.00

* To ascertain whether products presented for clearance are flour or groats, a sample thereof shall be placed in sieve No. 80 (silk tissue with 80 openings to a French square inch). If the product passes through this sieve, it shall be considered as flour; if not, as groats.

† Honey and treacle, which is the viscous residue of crystallized sugar, of a reddish-brown color more or less intense, and of a sweet but somewhat bitter taste, will also be appraised by this article. It weighs from 1,374 to 1,427 grams per liter, and at 15 degrees C. registers from 40 to 44 degrees Baumé.

‡ Sword sticks shall pay the duty fixed for the swords they contain, and shall, in addition pay as walking sticks.

			Pesos.
272. Buttons of all sorts, except those of gold or silver	kilo	..	1.00
273. Cartridges, without projectiles or bullets, for firearms the importation of which is permitted	kilo	..	.11
274. Cartridges, with projectiles or bullets, for the same firearms	do	..	.15
275. Percussion caps for firearms	do	..	.12
276. Cases of fine woods, leather, and those lined with silk, and other of similar kind, with or without fittings for writing, sewing, and toilet purposes, or to contain perfumery, liquids, or comestibles	kilo	..	1.50
277. The same, of common woods, cardboard, wicker, and other of similar kind, with or without fittings for the aforesaid purposes	kilo	..	.60
278. India-rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured	100 kilos	..	.60
279. India-rubber, in sheets and tubes	kilo	..	.15
280. India-rubber, in threads	do	..	.10
281. India-rubber, manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article	do	..	.44
282. Oilcloths and tarpaulin, for floors and packing purposes	do	..	.07
283. Oilcloths and tarpaulin, of other classes	do	..	.16
284. Toys and games, except those of tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver.	do	..	.22
285. Wicks for lamps and candles	do	..	.12
286. Silk umbrellas and parasols	each	..	.60
287. Umbrellas and parasols covered with other stuffs	do	..	.28
288. Trimmings of silk *	kilo	..	2.80
289. Trimmings of wool †	do	..	1.40
290. Trimmings of all other kinds	do	..	.80
291. Oil paintings	each	..	.20
292. Straw hats and bonnets	do	..	.32
293. Other sorts of hats and bonnets, trimmed and finished ‡	do	..	.40
294. Hats, not trimmed, and bonnets	do	..	.20
295. Hats and bonnets, of all kinds and of any material, with milliners' work	do	..	1.50
296. Elastic tissues with admixture of other materials §	kilo	..	.80

Export Dues.

On the products of the Philippine Islands when exported therefrom there shall be levied and collected an export tax as follows:

			Pesos.
297. Abaca, raw or wrought hemp	100 kilos gross	..	.75
298. Indigo	do do	..	.50
299. Indigo employed for dyeing ("tintarrón")	do do	..	.05
300. Rice	do do	..	2.00
301. Sugar	do do	..	.10
302. Cocoanuts, fresh and dried (copra)	do do	..	.10
303. Tobacco, manufactured, of all kinds and of whatever origin	do do	..	3.00
304. Tobacco, raw, grown in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and New Biscay (Luzon Island)	100 kilos gross	..	3.00
305. Tobacco, raw, grown in the Visayas and Mindanao islands	do do	..	2.00
306. Tobacco, raw, grown in other provinces of the archipelago	do do	..	1.50

307. When necessary to prove the place of production of raw tobacco, the customs officers shall require the delivery of certificates of origin.

Excise and Other Inland Charges.

			Pesos.
308. On distilled spirits, in casks	per liter	..	.20
309. On distilled spirits, in bottles or flasks	do	..	.30
310. On beer, of all kinds	do	..	.10
311. On cigars and cigarettes, stamp tax on all which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption and sale	per M	..	1.00

Articles Free of Duty.

The following articles shall pay no duty on their importation into the Philippine Islands:

312. Mineral waters.
313. Trees, shoots and plants, also moss, in a natural or fresh state.
314. Lime (oxide of calcium).
315. Copper, gold, and silver ores.
316. Samples of felt, painted paper, and tissues, when they comply with the following conditions:

* Trimmings which contain more than 40 per cent. of silk of their total weight shall pay duty as silk trimmings.

† Trimmings which contain more than 40 per cent. of wool, or of wool and silk, of their total weight shall pay as woolen trimmings.

‡ Felt hats shall be considered as trimmed when they have more work than what is indispensable to shape the crown.

§ All tissues covered on one or both sides with india-rubber, also those with interior lining of this material, are comprised in this number.

When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall be determined, for tissues, by the list, and for felts and painted paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press.

Samples not having these indications will only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension.

In order to avoid abuses, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.

317. Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application.

318. Gold, silver, and platinum, in broken-up jewelry or table services, bars, sheets, coins, pieces, dust, and scrap.

319. Gold, silver, and platinum, in articles manufactured and stamped in the Philippine Islands.

320. Gypsum (sulphate of lime).

Articles Free of Duty, Subject to the Following Conditions.

321. Wearing apparel, toilet objects and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident signs of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position.

When travelers do not bring their baggage with them the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove, to the satisfaction of the administration, that the effects are destined for private use.

Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and destined for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.

Archæological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.*

Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology, and small models for public museums, public schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

If the regulations in each case are not complied with, or if the examination be not entirely satisfactory, the exemption will be annulled and the duties stipulated in the tariff will be collected.

Articles Free of Duty Subject to the Formalities Determined for Each Case by the Customs Regulations.

322. Casks, sacks, and large recipients of metal, imported with goods dutiable separately from such recipients and when they are to be exported.

323. Carriages, trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily.

324. Furniture of persons coming to settle in the Philippine Islands, which has been in use by them.

325. Foreign articles destined to exhibitions held in the Philippine Islands.

326. Submarine telegraph cables.

327. Pumps intended for the salvage of vessels.

328. Parts of machinery, pieces of metal, and wood imported for the repair of foreign vessels which have entered ports of the Philippine Islands through stress of weather.

Goods Not Specially Classed in the Tariff.

329. Yarns composed of two or more textile materials shall pay the duty assessed on the material paying the higher duty.

The warp of tissues is to be considered as the totality of the threads which lie in the longitudinal sense, whether they form the foundation of the same or whether they may have been added in order to form patterns or to give more body to the stuff, even though such threads may be cut or show a want of continuity. The weft shall be considered the totality of the threads which cross the warp of the tissue and combine the same conditions of helping to form patterns or add to the body of the stuff.

330. Tissues with the warp of cotton and the weft of another vegetable material, or vice versa, shall pay in accordance with the numbers of group 3 of Class V to which they correspond, according to their nature.

Tissues which have the weft entirely made up of cotton and the warp entirely of wool or of wool and cotton, whatever the proportion of the mixture may be, shall be considered as woolen tissues mixed with cotton.

Tissues composed of two materials shall be taxed as follows:

a. Tissues composed of vegetable fibers and those of wool or hair, the weft or warp of which is mixed with silk or floss-silk threads, shall not be considered as tissues mixed with silk when the weight of this material does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total weight of the tissue.

b. Tissues the warp or weft of which is composed of threads of vegetable fibers and silk, or of threads of wool, hair, and silk, shall be taxed as tissues of vegetable fibers or of wool or of hair when the weight of the silk on both sides of the stuff does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total weight of the tissue. If the silk threads surpass 5 per cent., but do not exceed 10 per cent., the tissues shall be taxed as silk tissues mixed, according to numbers 174 to 176 of the tariff; if they exceed 10 per cent., they shall be taxed according to numbers 169 to 173, according to the class and nature of the tissue.

* Reproductions shall be classified as artistic works when only one copy of each original is imported and when intended for any of the above-mentioned official corporations, on condition that these reproductions are cast in gypsum or bronze. Copies imported by merchants or private persons shall not enjoy this exemption, as the free entry is only granted on proof that the copies are intended for public establishments.

c. Tissues the warp of which is composed of silk and the weft of cotton or other vegetable fibers mixed with silk, and those of which the warp is of silk and the weft of wool or hair mixed with silk, shall always be classed as pure silk tissues, and the numbers relating to such tissues shall be applied according to their class and nature, whatever be the proportion of silk in the weft. The same rule shall be observed when the weft is entirely composed of silk and the warp of mixed materials.

Tissues composed of threads of three different materials shall pay as follows:

Warp or Weft.	Weft or Warp.	Will be considered as—
Cotton threads.....	Flax or hemp threads and those of other vegetable fibers.	Tissues of flax or hemp.
Threads of vegetable fibers.....	Threads of vegetable fibers and those of wool or hair.	Tissues of vegetable fibers mixed with wool.
do do	Threads of vegetable fibers and silk.	Tissues of vegetable fibers mixed with silk.
do do	Threads of wool and silk.....	Tissues of vegetable fibers mixed with silk.
Threads of wool or hair.....	Threads of two or more vegetable fibers.	Tissues of vegetable fibers mixed with wool.
do do	Threads of vegetable fibers, wool, or hair.	Tissues of wool.
do do	Threads of vegetable fibers and silk.	Tissues of wool mixed with silk.
Threads of silk.....	Threads of different vegetable fibers.	Tissues of vegetable fibers mixed with silk.
do do	Threads of vegetable fibers and wool or hair.	Tissues of silk mixed with wool.
Threads of cotton, flax, or hemp.	Threads of flax, hemp, or other vegetable materials.	Tissues of hemp or flax.
Threads of vegetable fibers, and wool or hair.	Threads of vegetable fibers and silk.	Tissues of wool mixed with silk.
Threads of vegetable fibers, and wool or hair.	Threads of vegetable fibers, wool, and silk.	do do
Threads of vegetable fibers, wool, and silk.	Threads of vegetable fibers, wool, and silk.	Tissues of silk.
Threads of cotton and floss silk..	Threads of wool and floss silk...	Tissues of floss silk.
Threads of wool.....	Threads of wool, cotton, and silk.	Tissues of silk mixed with wool.

When the highest-taxed thread, whether weft or warp, entering in tissues composed of three or more different materials does not exceed by 10 per cent. the total weight of the tissue, such thread shall not be considered in the payment of duties, and the duty on tissues mixed with other materials shall be applied.

331. Tulles shall pay the duty on the material forming the ground, and should this be mixed, the duty of the predominant material.

332. Shawls with fringes shall pay, including the weight of fringes, according to the class of the tissue of which they are made.

Tissues embroidered by hand or machine, not in a loom, and those mixed with fine or imitation metals, whether embroidered or not, shall pay the duty corresponding to their class, with a surtax of 50 per cent.

333. Ready-made clothing, including body linen, whether completely finished or only stitched or seamed, and knitted tissues, festooned, shall pay on their total weight the duties fixed for the material of which they may be composed in their exterior part, with a surtax of 50 per cent.

334. Articles of clothing made of knitted tissues are exempt from the above-mentioned additional duty, and will pay duty according to the respective tariff number without any increase, on condition, however, that they have not been cut from the piece and have not passed through the hands of tailors or milliners. In the latter case they will be subject to the additional duty levied on ready-made clothing and linen articles.

335. Wreckage of foreign vessels lost on the coasts of the Philippine Islands shall pay 8 per cent. ad valorem on their selling price at public auction. This sale shall be effected conformably to the formalities prescribed by the ordinances.

336. Floating docks, whatever their power, size, or construction, shall pay a duty of 6,250 pesos.

337. The duty on articles composed of two or more materials shall be levied according to the following rules:

a. In cases not provided for in the tariff, and when the value of the article is determined by the exterior material, the classification shall be made according to the corresponding number of this material.

b. Articles which, by their nature and application, are composed of two different materials (for instance, tools of iron) shall be taxed according to the material predominating in weight.

c. When the mixture of different materials has been made in order to evade the payment of the duties on any article, as, for instance, a mixture of flour and bran, of earth and a soluble chemical product, the duty of the material paying the highest duty shall be levied.

Packages and Recipients.

338. By exterior package is understood that which is visible when the package is unopened. All the others contained therein are considered to be interior packages.

The following articles shall pay on the gross weight when they are contained in a single package: Oils and greases; meat, fish, and intestines when imported in brine; scales and machinery; chemical products and drugs; also all other articles enumerated in Nos. 27, 29, 32, 37, 77, 86, 87, 183, 189, 192, 202, 210, and 212, tariff schedules.

339. Should any of the articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph be imported in two or more packages, or in packets contained in the exterior package, only the weight of the interior packages or packets shall be included in the weight of the goods.

All other goods, including buttons and haberdashery, packed in pasteboard boxes, shall pay

duty on paper wrappings, ribbons, packets, or interior packages, provided always that they are not fancy boxes, etc., assessed separately.

340. Boxes and cases in general, paper wrappings or cardboard for shirt fronts, and paper used for wrapping up shawls of Chinese silk, the exterior covering as well as the paper placed between the folds, and the fine gold foil, shall be taxed separately under their proper class.

341. Percussion caps for firearms, hooks and eyes, pins, eyelet holes of metal, detached buttons, steel pens, games and toys, instruments of science and art, and other similar objects, shall pay with the weight of the interior cases or boxes containing them, and in which they are generally retailed.

342. Vessels containing alkaloids and their salts, brandy, liqueurs, beer, cider, and wines shall be assessed separately, according to their respective materials.

343. The rollers, boards, and pieces of cardboard around which fabrics are wrapped, including wire gauze, oilcloth, trimmings, ribbons, etc., as well as the cardboard bobbins on which yarn is wound, shall be deducted from the dutiable weight of such articles.

344. Articles contained in double sacks, or in a sack and another distinct covering, shall be assessed with that immediately covering the goods. Tea shall be taxed with all the interior packages.

345. Casks, barrels, and large metal receptacles shall pay duty according to their class, except when they contain goods which pay on the gross weight.

346. Sacks, and packing cloths sewn in shape of sacks, serving as packages, shall pay 2 centimes of a peso each, except when they contain goods which pay on the gross weight.

347. When goods subject to duty on the gross weight, and articles paying on the net weight, are contained in one and the same exterior package, the gross weight shall be proportionately reduced.

348. When packages of goods are subject to a higher duty than the goods themselves, being other than those generally employed, or when they can be used for another purpose, they shall be taxed at the rate corresponding to their class.

Tare Allowance.

349. The following percentage shall be deducted, as tare, from the gross weight of the goods mentioned below:

	Per Cent.
Steel, in cases	10
Cinnamon, in boxes	20
Cinnamon, in bags	8
Phosphorus, in tin boxes	30
Phosphorus, in tin boxes inclosed in wooden boxes	50
Garancine, in casks	20
Yarns, in bales	3
Tinplate, in cases	10
Faïence, porcelain, and fine earthenware, in cases or casks	30
Faïence, porcelain, and fine earthenware, in crates	16
Glass and crystal, hollow or flat, silvered or not, in cases or casks	40
Glass and crystal, in crates; and common thin window glass, in a single box	20

350. Glass and crystal contained in crates are not subject to the above tare. By crate is meant a box made of boards, such boards being separated one from the other in such manner that the open spaces between them are equal to, or larger than, the boards themselves.

351. The above-mentioned tares shall be deducted even when the packages contain other goods not subject to the legal tare, provided, however, that such goods do not exceed 50 per cent. of the gross weight. When they exceed this limit the provisions of this disposition shall not be applied, and the packages shall be taxed according to their class.

Special Tare Allowance.

	Per Cent.
Cotton and flax thread on wooden spools: For the spools only	30
Silk and floss-silk thread on wooden spools: For the spools only	45
Trimmings, etc.: For the interiors of wood, paste, or similar materials, except those of textile materials (of the net and exclusive weight of the articles)	10
Perfumery, in flasks, pots, and small boxes, for retail sale: For all the interior packages and recipients	25

352. Soaps, essences for liqueurs, and perfumery not imported in the form above mentioned shall pay with interior packages and receptacles.

Whenever duties are assessed according to weight, a proper allowance shall be made for the weight of the outside case, cask, or other package containing the goods, unless otherwise provided for; and duties shall be assessed upon the weight or quantity of the contents as actually found on arrival, but no allowance shall be made for damage occurring on the voyage, except in case of marine disaster.

Reimportation of National Products.

353. Goods, fruits, and articles of the Philippine Islands exported abroad and reimported, owing to their not having been sold at the place of destination, shall be exempt from the payment of duty, provided always that they are inclosed in the same packages and bear the same marks, and that they are accompanied by certificates of the consular officer, or, should such functionary not exist, of the local authority, attesting that the goods, produce, or effects of the country are reimported for the above-stated reason.

354. Abaca, raw, is exempt from the production of the aforesaid certificate. The following articles may likewise be imported free of duty:

355. Paintings which are works of art, and have been exported with a custom-house certficate, provided that on their return the number of that document is stated or its duplicate produced for comparison with the original.

356. Books, when, on their exportation, the number of the copies, the title of the work, and the name of the editor have been stated in the export certificate.
357. Copper coins returned from foreign countries, if on examination it is seen that they have been coined legitimately.
358. Articles returned from foreign exhibitions.
359. Articles of the Philippine Islands returned from foreign countries, the entry of which was prohibited in the place of destination.

Articles Prohibited.

360. Arms of war, projectiles, and their ammunition, except with special consent of the military authorities.
361. Paintings, figures, or any other objects offensive to morality.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

362. Exemptions and reductions shall in no case be granted in favor of any industry, public establishment, corporation, society, order, or person, whatever their character, except as provided for herein.
363. Articles purchased with the funds of the Government of the United States, for its use, and material of all kinds intended for works executed by the provisional administrations, and not by contract, shall be exempt from import duty.
364. The metrical system of weights and measures in use by the Spanish Government will be continued. The kilogram is equivalent to 2.2046 pounds.
365. The monetary unit of the Philippines is the gold peso, of the mint. Estimate of value, $1.034.
366. The current money heretofore in circulation in the Philippines shall be received for duties, taxes, and other exactions, in the manner and upon the same basis of valuation theretofore prevailing as that in use prior to the military and naval occupation.
367. The foregoing schedules and provisions, based upon the tariff and taxing laws heretofore in operation in the Philippine Islands, including such other taxes and exactions heretofore collected, as in the discretionary judgment of the commanding general shall be considered proper and necessary, shall be and remain in force until duly modified, suspended, or revoked.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF JAPAN.

The Statutory Tariff and the Conventional Tariffs of Japan negotiated with the different Powers of Europe took effect on January 1st, 1899.

Though there is no conventional tariff between Japan and the United States, the products and manufactures of this country may participate in the benefits of the conventional tariffs with other countries under the terms of the most-favored-nation treaty between the two countries.

Consular certificates attesting that they are products or manufactures of the United States must accompany all goods so imported.

Import duties shall not be levied on the following articles:

No. 1. Articles imported for Imperial use.
No. 2. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Imperial Army or Navy.
No. 3. Ships belonging to the Imperial Navy.
No. 4. Articles intended for the personal use of diplomatic agents accredited to this Empire.
No. 5. Orders or decorations and medals.
No. 6. Records, documents, and other writings.
No. 7. Samples of commodities which are only fit as such.
No. 8. Traveling baggage carried by travelers.
No. 9. Articles imported for permanent exhibition in Government, public museums, or commercial museums.
No. 10. Articles of Japanese origin, re-imported from foreign countries within the period of five years from the date of exportation, provided they retain the nature and shape in which they were exported; however, tobaccoes in all shapes and spirituous liquors of all sorts being excluded from this exemption.
No. 11. Re-imported articles which were exported to foreign countries for repair.

Exemptions from import duties provided for in Nos. 7, 8, and 9 of this article shall be subject to the approval of the customs authorities at the time of importation.

In case of No. 11 of this article, the period within which re-importation is to take place must be declared to the customs authorities at the time of exportation.

Art. 6. The following articles shall not be subject to import duties, provided they shall be re-exported within six months from the date of importation, but a sum of money equal to the amount of import duties payable, or security thereof, must be deposited or lodged with the customs authorities at the time of importation:

No. 1. Articles temporarily imported for repair.
No. 2. Articles temporarily imported by travelers engaged in scientific research.
No. 3. Articles temporarily imported for purposes of trial.
No. 4. Articles temporarily imported as samples by merchants, manufacturers, and commercial travelers.
No. 5. Articles temporarily imported for theatrical or other similar performances.

Import Tariff.

(The asterisk preceding a number refers, for rate of tariff, to the identical number under the heading "Specific Duties.")

Class I.—Articles Subject to Duties.

Group 1.—Arms, Ammunitions, Clocks, Watches, Instruments, Apparatus, Tools, and Machineries.

	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
1. Arms and ammunition, such as cannons, muskets, pistols, side-arms, projectiles, cartridges, etc.	25
2. Balances, measuring scales, and tapes	10
3. Barometers	10
4. Binocular glasses:	
a. In barrels covered with leather or japanned	15
b. All other	20
5. Clocks, standing and hanging, and parts thereof	20
6. Compasses and chronometers, mariners', and parts thereof	10
7. Crucibles of all kinds	10
8. Cutlery, not otherwise provided for	20
9. Diving dresses, and parts thereof	10
10. Electric-light apparatus or instruments, and parts thereof	10
11. Fire-engines, and parts thereof	10
12. Implements and tools of farmers and mechanics, and parts thereof	5
13. Instruments, musical, and accessories	15
14. Instruments, philosophical, chemical, drawing, surveying, surgical, and all other scientifical, not otherwise provided for	10
15. Instruments or apparatus, photographic, and parts thereof	15
16. Locomotive engines, and parts thereof	10
17. Machinery or machines and engines of all kinds, and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for	10
18. Microscopes, and parts thereof	10
19. Phonographs, and parts thereof	25
20. Pumps, and parts thereof	10
21. Sewing-machines, and parts thereof	10

	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
22. Spectacles, and parts thereof	10
23. Sporting guns, and accessories	25
24. Steam-engines, boilers, and parts thereof.	10
25. Telephones, and parts thereof	10
26. Telescopes	10
27. Thermometers	10
28. Typewriters	10
29. Watches, watch cases, and accessories:	
a. Gold and platinum	30
b. Silver and other	25
30. Watch movements and fittings	15

Group 2.—Beverages and Comestibles.

31. Beverages, non-alcoholic, such as mineral water, water, lemonade, and soda water	10
32. Biscuits:	
a. Sea biscuits	10
b. Fancy biscuits	15
*33. Butter	15
*34. Cheese	15
*35. Coffee	20
36. Confectionery and sweetmeats	25
*37. Eggs, fresh	10
*38. Flour and meal of all kinds of grains and starches	10
39. Fruits, fresh or dried, and nuts not otherwise provided	15
*40. Ham and bacon	15
*41. Meat, fresh	10
*42. Milk, condensed or desiccated	15
43. Pepper, seed or ground	15
44. Salt, sea and rock:	
* *a.* Crude	10
* *b.* Refined	15
*45. Salt-fish	15
*46. Salt-meat	10
*47. Sekikasai (Gelidium corneum)	10
*48. Tea	25
49. Vegetables, green, dry, salted or in brine	10
50. All other comestibles	15

Group 3.—Clothing and Accessories.

51. Boots and shoes of all kinds	20
52. Braces or suspenders:	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
b. All other	20
53. Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, except studs and sleeve or cuff buttons or links	20
54. Comforters, neckerchiefs, or mufflers:	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
b. All other	20
55. Gloves of all kinds	20
56. Hats, caps, and bonnets:	
a. Set with gold, silver, or gems, etc	30
b. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
c. All other	20
57. Scarfs and neckties:	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
b. All other	20
58. Shawls:	
a. Of wool, embroidered, or of silk, wholly or in part	25
b. All other	20
59. Shirts	20
60. Socks and hose or stockings, knit:	
a. Of cotton, of wool, or of wool and cotton	20
b. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
c. All other	20
61. Studs and sleeve or cuff buttons or links:	
a. Of gold or platinum, set with gems or otherwise	30
b. All other	25
62. Trimmings of all kinds, such as braids, cords, ribbons, laces, fringes, gimps, tassels, knots, stars, metallic threads and braids, etc., not otherwise provided for:	
a. Of gold or silver, wholly or in part	30
b. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
c. All other	20
63. Undershirts and drawers, knit:	
* *a.* Of cotton, of wool, or of cotton and wool	20
b. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
c. All other	20
64. Waterproof coats:	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
b. All other	20
*65. All other clothing and accessories:	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
b. All other	20

Group 4.—Drugs, Chemicals, and Medicines.

*66. Acid, carbolic	10
*67. Acid, salicylic	10
*68. Acid, tartaric	10
*69. Alcohol	40
*70. Alum	10
71. Antifibrin	10
72. Antipyrin	10
73. Betel-nut	10
*74. Biakujutsu (Radix atractylis ovata or alba)	10
*75. Bismuth, subnitrate of	10
76. Bleaching powder (chloride of lime or calx chlorinata)	10
*77. Borax (soda, biborate of)	10
*78. Camphor, Borneo, and blumea or Ngai	10
*79. Cassia and cinnamon bark	10
*80. do do oil	10
*81. Cataria, leaf of	10
*82. Cinchona bark	10
*83. Cinchonin, muriate or sulphate of	10
*84. Cinnabar (hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum)	10
*85. Cloves	10
*86. Cocaine, hydrochlorate of	10
87. Cod-liver oil	10
88. Collodium, photographic, with iodizer	10
*89. Colombo	10
90. Cow bezoar	10
*91. Cutch and gambier	10
*92. Gentian	10
93. Ginseng	10
*94. Glycerin	10
*95. Gum arabic	10
*96. do benzoin	10
97. do dragon's blood	10
98. do myrrh	10
*99. do olibanum	10
*100. Hops	10
*101. Iodoform	10
*102. Ipecac	10
*103. Jalap	10
*104. Lead, acetate of (lead, sugar of)	10
*105. Licorice	10
*106. Mawo (Epedora vulgaris)	10
107. Manganese, black oxide of	10
*108. Morphine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of	10
109. Musk	15
110. do artificial	15
*111. Nard or spikenard	10
*112. Phosphorus, amorphous	10
113. Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate of	10
*114. Potash, bromide of	10
*115. do chlorate of	10
116. do iodide of	10
*117. Putchuk	10
118. Quinine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of	10
*119. Rosin	10
*120. Rhubarb, powdered or otherwise	10
*121. Saffron	10
*122. Saltpeter (potash, nitrate of)	10
*123. Santonine	10
*124. Sarsaparilla	10
*125. Semen cyna	10
*126. Shellac	10
*127. Soda-ash	10
*128. Soda, bicarbonate of	10
*129. do caustic	10
*130. do crystals or washing soda	10

		Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
*131.	Soda, salicylate of	10
*132.	Sojutsu (Radix atractylis lanceolaria)	10
*133.	Stick-lac	10
*134.	Vaseline	10
*135.	Wogon (Radix scutellaria lanceolaria)	10
*136.	All other drugs, chemicals, and medicines	10

Group 5.—Dyes, Colors, and Paints.

137.	Alizarine dyes	10
138.	Aniline dyes	10
*139.	Blue, prepared from minerals, dry or liquid	10
140.	Carmine	10
*141.	Cobalt, oxide of	10
142.	Cochineal	10
143.	Emerald green	10
*144.	Galls of all kinds	10
*145.	Gamboge	10
146.	Gold, silver, and platinum, liquid	15
*147.	Indigo, dry	10
148.	do liquid	10
149.	do extract and indigo carmine	10
*150.	Lead, all colors	10
151.	Logwood	10
*152.	do extract	10
*153.	Mangrove bark	10
*154.	Paint in oil	10
155.	Safflower	10
*156.	Sapan-wood	10
157.	Smalt	10
*158.	Turmeric	10
*159.	Ultramarine	10
160.	Varnish	10
*161.	do Chinese	10
*162.	Verdigris	10
*163.	Vermilion	10
*164.	Wansho or Gosu	10
*165.	White zinc	10
166.	All other dyes, colors, and paints	10

Group 6.—Glass and Glass Manufactures.

167.	Glass, window, ordinary:	
*	a. Uncolored and unstained	10
	b. All other	15
168.	Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered	20
169.	do beads, known as Venetian beads	20
170.	do broken or powdered	5
171.	do looking, in frame	25
172.	do all other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	20

Group 7.—Grains and Seeds.

*173.	Barley	5
*174.	Beans, pease, and all other kinds of pulse	5
175.	Indian corn	5
176.	Oats	5
*177.	Sesame	5
*178.	Wheat	5
*179.	All other grains and seeds not otherwise provided for	5

Group 8.—Horns, Ivory, Skins, Hairs, Shells, etc.

180.	Bones, animal	5
181.	Feathers and downs, of birds of all kinds	25
182.	Furs, dressed or otherwise	25
183.	Hair, animal, excluding wool, goat's hair, and camel's hair	5
*184.	Hair, human	20
*185.	Hides or skins, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo, raw, dried, salted, or pickled, and undressed	5
*186.	Hides or skins, deer, raw, dried, salted, or pickled, and undressed	5
*187.	Hides or skins, Sanba (Cervus elepus), raw, dried, salted, or pickled, and undressed	5
*188.	Hoofs, animal	5
*189.	Horns, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo	5
*190.	do deer	5
191.	do rhinoceros	10
*192.	Ivory or tusks, elephant	10
193.	do do do waste	10
194.	do do narwhal or unicorn	10
*195.	do or teeth, walrus or sea-horse	10
*196.	Leather, sole	15
197.	do all other	15
198.	Tortoise-shells	15
199.	do waste	15
200.	All other bones, horns, hides, or skins, raw, and shells	5
201.	All other tusks or teeth of animals	10

Group 9.—Metals, and Metal Manufactures.

202.	Antimony, ingot and slab	10
	Brass:	
*203.	Bar, rod, plate, and sheet	5
204.	Pipes and tubes	10
205.	Screws	10
*206.	Brass, old, only fit for remanufacturing	5
	Copper:	
207.	Ingot and slab	5
*208.	Bar, rod, plate, and sheet	10
*209.	Nails	10
210.	Pipes and tubes	10
*211.	Wire	10
212.	Copper coins and nickel coins	5
*213.	Copper, old, only fit for remanufacturing	5
*214.	German silver, plate, sheet, rod, and wire	10
	Iron and mild steel:	
*215.	Pig and ingot	5
216.	Kentledges	5
*217.	Bar, rod, hoop, and band	10
*218.	T, angle, and other similar manufactures	10
*219.	Rails and bolts, nuts, chairs, dog-spikes, and fish-plates thereof	10
*220.	Sheet and plate, corrugated or otherwise	10
*221.	Sheet, galvanized, corrugated or otherwise	10
*222.	Plate, diagonal, or checkered	10
223.	Pipes and tubes	10
*224.	Nails, galvanized or otherwise, not otherwise provided for	10
225.	Screws, bolts, and nuts, not otherwise provided for	10
*226.	Tin, plate or sheet, plain or crystallized	10
*227.	Wire, and small rod, not exceeding ¼ inch English in diameter, tinned or otherwise	10
*228.	Wire, telegraph, or galvanized	10
*229.	Wire rope, galvanized or otherwise	10
*230.	Wire rope, galvanized or otherwise, old	5
*231.	Old hoop, old wire, and all other old iron or mild steel, only fit for remanufacturing	5
	Lead:	
*232.	Pig, ingot and slab	5
*233.	Sheet	10
234.	Pipes and tubes	10
*235.	Mercury or quicksilver	5
*236.	Nickel	5
	Platinum:	
237.	Ingot	5
238.	Bar, rod, plate, sheet, and wire	10
239.	Solders of all kinds	5
	Steel, other than mild steel:	
240.	Ingot	5
241.	Bar, rod, plate, and sheet	10
242.	Pipes and tubes	10
*243.	Wire, and small rod, not exceeding ¼ inch English in diameter	10
*244.	Wire, paragon, for umbrella ribs	10
*245.	Wire rope, galvanized or otherwise	10
*246.	Old files, and all other old steel only fit for remanufacturing	5
	Tin:	
*247.	Block, ingot, and slab	5
248.	Sheet and plate	10
249.	White metal, Babbitt's	5

		Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
	Yellow metal and Muntz metal:	
*250.	Sheet and plate	10
*251.	Bar and rod	10
252.	Nails	10
253.	Pipes and tubes	10
254.	Yellow metal, and Muntz metal, old, only fit for remanufacturing	5
	Zinc:	
*255.	Block, ingot, and slab	5
*256.	Sheet	10
*257.	Sheet, old, and all other old zinc, only fit for remanufacturing	5
258.	Nails, screws, bolts, and nuts of metal, not otherwise provided for	10
259.	Anchors, and chain-cables, new and old	10
260.	Bag-frames	15
261.	Capsules for bottles	15
262.	Chains, iron, not otherwise provided	15
263.	Door-locks, knobs, bolts, hinges, etc.	15
*264.	Foils and powder of gold, silver, or other metal	15
265.	Gold and silverware not otherwise provided for	35
266.	Gold and silver plated ware not otherwise provided for	25
267.	Grates, fenders, stoves, and fittings thereof	20
268.	Safes and cash-boxes	20
269.	Umbrella ribs, and furnishings thereof	15
270.	All other metals not otherwise provided for	5
271.	All other manufactures of metal or metals not otherwise provided for	20

Group 10.—Oil and Wax.

*272.	Candles	15
273.	Gasolene	10
*274.	Oil, bean	10
*275.	do castor	10
*276.	do cocoanut	10
*277.	do groundnut or peanut	10
*278.	do kerosene or petroleum	10
*279.	do linseed	10
*280.	do olive	10
281.	do palm	10
282.	do paraffin	10
*283.	do or spirit of turpentine	10
284.	Wax, Chinese white, or insect	10
*285.	do paraffin	10
286.	All other oils and waxes	10

Group 11.—Paper and Stationery.

287.	Albums, photographic and postage-stamp	25
288.	Books, blank, and printed blank, and printed blank forms	15
289.	Ink, printing, copying, writing, and lithographic	15
290.	Paper, Chinese, of all kinds	15
291.	do hanging	15
*292.	do printing	15
293.	do all other	15
294.	Pencils:	
	a. In gold or platinum case	30
	b. All other	15
295.	Pen nibs:	
	a. Gold	30
	b. All other	15
296.	Sealing-wax	15
297.	Strawboard	15
298.	All other stationery	15

Group 12.—Sugar.

*299	Sugar	5
*300.	do refined	20
*301.	do rock candy	25
*302.	Molasses	10
303.	Sirup	10

Group 13.—Tissues, Yarns, Thread, and Raw Materials Thereof.

PART I.

		Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
*304.	Cotton yarns	10
305.	do threads	15
306.	Bookbinder's cloth	15
307.	Cotton damasks	15
*308.	do drills	15
*309.	do duck	15
*310.	do prints	15
*311.	do sateens, cotton brocades, cotton Italians, and figured shirtings	15
*312.	Cotton velvets and velveteens	15
313.	Ginghams	15
*314.	Shirtings, gray	15
*315.	do white or bleached	15
*316.	do twilled	15
*317.	do dyed	15
318.	Taffachelass	15
*319.	Tea-cloths	15
*320.	Turkey-red cambrics	15
*321.	Victoria lawns	15
322.	All other cotton tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the cotton, however, predominating in weight	15

PART II.

*323.	Woolen and worsted yarns of all kinds	10
*324.	Alpacas	15
325.	Balzarine	15
*326.	Buntings	15
327.	Camlets, lastings, and crape lastings	15
328.	Camlet cords	15
329.	China figures	15
*330.	Flannels, wholly of wool or of wool and cotton	15
*331.	Italian cloth	15
*332.	Long-ells	15
*333.	Mousseline de laine, wholly of wool or of wool and cotton	15
334.	Orleans and lusters	15
*335.	Serges	15
336.	Spanish stripes	15
*337.	Woolen and worsted cloths of all kinds	15
338.	do do damasks	15
339.	do felt	15
340.	All other woolen and worsted tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the wool, however, predominating in weight	15

PART III.

*341.	Silk, raw, thrown, Tama, or dupioni, skin, waste, and wild cocoon's silk	15
342.	Silk floss	15
343.	do spun for weaving purposes, and silk yarns mixed with other fibers	15
344.	Silk threads not otherwise provided for	20
345.	do crape, Chinese	20
346.	do pongee, Chinese (Kenchu)	20
*347.	do satins, Chinese	20
348.	do do figured, Chinese	20
349.	do faced cotton satins	20
350.	do tissues, and silk and cotton tissues, embroidered	25
351.	All other silk tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the silk, however, predominating in weight	20

PART IV.

*352.	Flax or linen yarns	10
353.	do do threads	15
*354.	do do canvas	15
355.	Linen, gray, bleached, dyed, or printed	15
356.	do damasks	15
357.	All other linen tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the flax, however, predominating in weight	15

PART V.

		Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
*358.	Blankets of all kinds, single or in piece..	15
*359.	Carpets and carpeting, Brussels.....	20
*360.	Carpets and carpeting, felt.....	20
*361.	do do jute or hemp.....	20
*362.	do do patent tapestry..	20
363.	All other carpets and carpeting.....	20
*364.	Chikufu.....	15
365.	Curtains:	
	a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
	b. All other.....	20
366.	Elastic boots webbing:	
	a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	20
	b. All other.....	15
367.	Elastic braids and cords.....	15
368.	Handkerchiefs:	
	a. Of cotton, of linen, or of linen and cotton, single or in piece.....	15
	b. Of silk or of lace.....	25
369.	Mosquito nets of all kinds.....	20
*370.	Oil or leather cloths, for furniture, etc..	15
*371.	Oilcloths and lineoleum cloths for floor..	15
372.	Table cloths or covers:	
	a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
	b. All other.....	20
373.	Towels of all kinds, single or in piece....	15
374.	Traveling rugs, single or in piece:	
	a. Of silk, in part.....	25
	b. All other.....	15
375.	Twines of cotton, flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, or China grass.....	10
376.	Yarns and threads of all kinds, not otherwise provided for.....	15
377.	All other tissues.....	15
378.	All other works of tissues:	
	a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
	b. All other.....	20

Group 14.—Tobacco.

*379.	Cigars and cigarettes.....	40
*380.	Cigarettes, rolled in paper.....	40
381.	Snuff.....	40
*382.	Tobacco, cut.....	40
383.	do leaf.....	35
384.	All other prepared tobacco.....	40

Group 15.—Wines, Liquors, and Spirits.

*385.	Beer, ale, porter, and stout.....	25
386.	Brandy.....	40
*387.	Champagne.....	35
388.	Chinese alcoholic liquors of all kinds....	40
389.	Gin.....	40
390.	Liqueurs of all kinds.....	40
*391.	Port.....	35
392.	Rum.....	40
393.	Saké, resembling the home brewage.....	40
*394.	Sherry.....	35
395.	Vermuth.....	35
396.	Whisky.....	40
*397.	Wines, red and white.....	35
398.	Spirits, or distilled liquors of all other kinds.....	40
*399.	Wines, or fermented liquors of all other kinds.....	35

Group 16.—Miscellaneous.

*400.	Aloeswood.....	10
401.	Amber:	
	a. Unworked.....	10
	b. Worked.....	20
	Animals:	
402.	Cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, and domestic fowl.....	5
403.	All other animals.....	10
404.	Asbestos, in sheet or board.....	10
405.	Bamboo, unworked.....	5
406.	Beltings of leather, caoutchouc, or canvas, and hose of caoutchouc or canvas for machinery.....	10
407.	Billiard tables and accessories.....	30
408.	Blasting gelatin, and other similar explosive compounds, including detonators and fuses.....	15
409.	Bricks and tiles for building purposes...	10
410.	Brushes and brooms of all kinds.....	20
411.	Canes, sticks, and whips.....	20
412.	Caoutchouc and gutta-percha:	
	a. Crude.....	5
	b. Sheet.....	10
	c. Manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....	20
413.	Carriages, bicycles, tricycles, and parts thereof.....	25
414.	Cars or carriages, railway passengers', and parts thereof.....	10
415.	Cars, wagons, railway freight, and parts thereof.....	10
416.	Cars, carriages, tramway, and parts thereof.....	10
417.	Cars or drays for conveyance of commodities.....	10
418.	Celluloid:	
	a. In sheet or rod.....	10
	b. Worked.....	20
*419.	Cement, Portland.....	5
420.	Chalk and whiting.....	5
421.	Charcoal, wood and animal.....	5
422.	Clay of all kinds.....	5
*423.	Coal and patent-fuel coal or coal briquettes.....	5
*424.	Coke.....	5
425.	Corals, worked or otherwise.....	30
*426.	Cordage and ropes of flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, or China grass, for rigging or otherwise.....	10
427.	Cork bark.....	5
428.	Corks.....	10
429.	Diamond, glazier's.....	5
*430.	Dynamite.....	10
431.	Emery sands.....	5
432.	do cloths and sand-paper.....	5
433.	do wheels, and grindstones of all kinds.....	5
434.	Felt, for ship's bottom, or for roofing....	10
435.	Fireworks of all kinds.....	30
*436.	Fishing-guts (Tegusu).....	5
437.	Flints.....	5
438.	Flowers and blossoms, artificial.....	25
439.	Frames for pictures, and molding.....	20
*440.	Fumori (Gleopeltis intricata).....	5
441.	Furniture, new and old, not otherwise provided for.....	20
442.	Games, all articles of, used in playing tennis, cricket, chess, etc., etc., not otherwise provided for.....	25
*443.	Glue, common.....	5
444.	Gun-cotton.....	15
*445.	Gunpowder of all kinds.....	15
*446.	Gypsum.....	5
447.	Hay.....	5
448.	Ivory, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....	20
449.	Jewelry.....	35
450.	do imitations of.....	30
451.	Labels, for bottles, tins, etc.....	15
452.	Lamps, lanterns, and parts thereof.....	20
453.	Lard, tallow, and grease.....	10
454.	Leather, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....	20
*455.	Malt.....	5
456.	Matches of all kinds.....	20
*457.	Matting, China, in rolls of 40 yards.....	20
*458.	do cocoa.....	20
459.	Mats and matting, all other.....	20
460.	Mica in sheets.....	10
*461.	Oakum.....	5
462.	Packing, for steam-engines.....	10
463.	Paintings, in oil or water-color, lithographs, chromolithographs, photographs, calligraphical albums, and all other paintings, pictures, and calligraphy, not otherwise provided for	25
*464.	Pitch, wood-tar, and coal-tar.....	5
*465.	Plaster of Paris.....	5
466.	Playing cards of all kinds.....	35
*467.	Plumbago or blacklead.....	5
468.	Pottery, including porcelain & earthenware, not otherwise provided for....	20
469.	Precious stones and pearls.....	35

		Ad Valorem Rates of Duty Per Cent.
[illegible]	Preservatives and powders, medicinal, of	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pulp for making paper	5
[illegible]	Putty	5
[illegible]	Rattans, split, or in natural	5
[illegible]	Sandals, textiles, and uppers	5
[illegible]	Sandalwood	10
[illegible]	Snuff	25
[illegible]	Smokers' articles, not specially [illegible] for use in smoking opium, not elsewhere	25
[illegible]	Soap:	
	a. Toilet	25
	b. All other	10
[illegible]	Soapstone, in lumps, or powdered	5
[illegible]	Soda ash, for making soap	10
[illegible]	Sponges	5
[illegible]	Stone and slate not otherwise provided for:	
	a. Rough, or unwrought, for building purposes, etc.	5
	b. Worked, for ornaments, work of sculpture, etc.	25
	c. Statues, sculptured or engraved, and other	35
[illegible]	Submarine telegraph cables and underground telegraph lines or cables	10
[illegible]	Timber, sawn, squared	5
[illegible]	Oak	5
[illegible]	Other timber, boards, and planks of all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
[illegible]	Tubes of dressing cases	35
[illegible]	Ottar, perfumed water, hair-oil, toilet-water, and all other essences and perfumery	25
[illegible]	Tortoise-shell, manufactures of	35
[illegible]	Toys of all kinds	35
[illegible]	Trades, professions, and occupations or courses	25
[illegible]	Cordials, perfumes, and similarly	
	a. Of S.S. whisky or in part	35
	b. All other	35
[illegible]	Trinkets, stones, and baubles, except those made of gold or silver	25
[illegible]	Tusks, ivory, of elephant and walrus	5
[illegible]	Waxes of sealing, for sealing wood	35
[illegible]	All articles, raw or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated	10
[illegible]	All articles manufactured, wholly or in part, not specially enumerated	25

Class [illegible]—Articles Exempted from Duties.

[illegible] Advertisements and sign-boards.
[illegible] Animal [illegible].
[illegible] Atlases, maps, and charts, and other scientific diagrams.
[illegible] Bank-notes, coupons, scrip, and all other negotiable papers.
[illegible] Books, printed, including cover-books, drawing-books, pamphlets, periodicals, journals, and newspapers.
[illegible] Bullion, gold and silver.
[illegible] Coins of all kinds.
[illegible] Coins, gold and silver.
[illegible] Cotton, [illegible]
[illegible] Of raw ginned.
[illegible] Of raw in the seed.
[illegible] Of waste.
[illegible] Of yarn, waste.
[illegible] Flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, and China grass, unspun or otherwise.
[illegible] Gunny.
[illegible] Gunny-bags, new and old.
[illegible] Of [illegible]
[illegible] Hays, packing.
[illegible] Hemp, and manufactures, and engineering yarns.
[illegible] Oil-cake, in bulk or powdered.
[illegible] Opium, for medicinal purposes, imported by the Imperial government.
[illegible] Plants, trees, shrubs, and roots, shoots, and bulbs thereof.
[illegible] Rice and paddy.
[illegible] Sardines, tinned, dried.
[illegible] Tea-firing baskets and sieves.
[illegible] Of paper.
[illegible] Tea-seed.
[illegible] Wool, goat's hair, and camel's hair, raw and [illegible].

Class [illegible]—Prohibited Articles.

[illegible] Adulterated drugs, chemicals, medicines, food, and beverages considered to be injurious by laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Empire.
[illegible] All articles for use in smoking opium.
[illegible] All articles which are considered dangerous to the public health for sanitary reasons or to the safety of animals or persons, under the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Empire.
[illegible] Articles in violation of patents, designs, trade-marks, or copyright laws of the Empire.
[illegible] False coins of any kind, and imitations of coins which might be considered to be false coins.
[illegible] Opium, other than imported by the Imperial government for medicinal purposes is excluded in all its preparations.
[illegible] Prints, photographs, paintings, engravings, statuary, or any other articles which, in view of [illegible] security or morals, might offer any danger.

Specific Duties.

Note.—[illegible] pounds avoirdupois.
[illegible] pounds troy [illegible] grains.
[illegible] United States gallons.
[illegible] United States [illegible] one-hundred part of a yard.
[illegible] are English measurements.
[illegible] are English avoirdupois weight.
[illegible] United States standard.
[illegible] French metric system.

		Ten. Sec.
[illegible] Butter	per cwt.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cheese	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Fish, [illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Eggs, fresh	per [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Fish	per [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Fish and [illegible]	per [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Meat, fresh	per [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]	per lb. or [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Salt, [illegible]		
[illegible] Coarse	per [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Refined	do	[illegible]

			Yen. Sen.
45.	Salt fish	per picul	.876
46.	do meat, beef, or pig, in barrel	do	1.292
47.	Sekikasai (Gelidium corneum)	do	.513
48.	Tea	per catty	.062
63.	Undershirts and drawers, knit:		
	a. Cotton	per dozen	1.410
	b. Wool	do	2.543
	c. Wool and cotton mixed	do	1.812
66.	Acid, carbolic, crystallized	per catty	.036
67.	do salicylate, crystallized or powdered	do	.157
68.	do tartaric	do	.073
69.	Alcohol	do	.086
70.	Alum	per picul	.198
74.	Biakujutsu (Radix atractylis ovata or alba)	do	.877
75.	Bismuth, subnitrate of	do	206
77.	Borax (soda, biborate of)	do	1.238
78.	Camphor, Borneo, and blumea or Ngai	per catty	.377
79.	Cassia and cinnamon bark	per picul	.723
80.	do do in oil	do	.202
81.	Cataria, leaf of	do	.539
82.	Cinchona bark	do	1.732
83.	Cinchonine, muriate or sulphate	per catty	.200
84.	Cinnabar (hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum)	do	.0:6
85.	Cloves	per picul	1.385
86.	Cocaine, hydrochlorate of	per catty	12.983
89.	Colombo	per picul	.517
91.	Cutch and gambier	do	.927
92.	Gentian	do	1.364
94.	Glycerin	per catty	.086
95.	Gum Arabic	per picul	1.307
96.	do benzoin	do	1.124
99.	do olibanum	do	.560
100.	Hops	per catty	.058
101.	Iodoform	do	.511
102.	Ipecac	per picul	36.620
103.	Jalap	do	4.581
104.	Lead, acetate of (lead, sugar of)	do	1.281
105.	Licorice	do	.933
106.	Mawo (Epedora vulgaris)	do	.353
108.	Morphine, hydrochlorate of, sulphate of	per catty	4.043
111.	Nard or spikenard	per picul	1.520
112.	Phosphorus, amorphous	per catty	.165
114.	Potash, bromide of	do	.093
115.	do chlorate of	per picul	2.321
117.	Putchuk	do	1.410
119.	Rosin	do	.298
120.	Rhubarb, powdered or otherwise	do	1.387
121.	Saffron	per catty	1.177
122.	Saltpeter (potash, nitrate of)	per picul	.980
123.	Santonine	per catty	.380
124.	Sarsaparilla	per picul	1.681
125.	Semen cyna	do	1.522
126.	Shellac	per catty	.055
127.	Soda ash	per picul	.351
128.	do bicarbonate of	do	.457
129.	do caustic	do	.454
130.	do crystals or washing soda	do	.227
131.	do salicylate of	per catty	.142
132.	Sojutsu (Radix atractylis lanceolaria)	per picul	.462
133.	Stick-lac	do	1.870
134.	Vaseline	do	1.642
135.	Wogon (Radix scutellaria lanceolaria)	do	.499
136.	Acid:		
	a. Boracic	do	2.038
	b. Phosphorus, stick	do	12.353
	c. Soda, nitrate of	do	.471
139.	Blue, prepared from minerals, dry and liquid	do	6.690
141.	Cobalt, oxide of	do	34.628
144.	Galls of all kinds	do	1.715
145.	Gamboge	do	6.802
147.	Indigo, dry	do	12.953
150.	Lead, all colors	do	1.070
152.	Logwood, extract	do	2.397
153.	Mangrove bark	do	.119
154.	Paint in oil	do	1.304
156.	Sapon-wood	do	.235
158.	Turmeric	do	.384
159.	Ultramarine	do	1.749
161.	Varnish, Chinese	do	3.272
162.	Verdigris	do	2.297
163.	Vermilion	per catty	.120
164.	Wansho or Gosu	per picul	5.423
165.	White zinc	do	1.230
167.	Glass, window, ordinary:		
	a. Uncolored and unstained	per 100 sq. feet	.400
173.	Barley	per picul	.101
174.	Beans	do	.129
177.	Sesame	do	.197
178.	Wheat	do	.153

	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
470. Precious stones and pearls, imitations of.	30
*471. Pulp for making paper	5
*472. Putty	5
*473. Rattans, split, or otherwise	5
474. Saddles, bridles, and harness	25
*475. Sandalwood	10
476. Shoe-blacking of all kinds	20
477. Smokers' articles (articles for use in smoking opium are excluded)	30
*478. Soap:	
a. Toilet	20
* b. All other	10
*479. Soapstone, in lump, or powdered	5
480. Sparterie, for making hats	10
481. Sponges	5
482. Stone and slate not otherwise provided for:	
a. Rough, or unworked, for building purposes, etc	5
b. Worked, for ornamental work or furniture, etc	20
c. Statues, sculptured or engraved, and other	25
483. Submarine telegraphic cables and underground telegraphic lines or cables	10
*484. Timber, santalum (shitan)	5
*485. do teak	5
486. do lumber, boards, and planks of all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
487. Toilet or dressing cases	25
488. do perfumed water, hair-oil, tooth-wash, and all other cosmetics and perfumery	30
489. Tortoise-shell, manufactures of	25
490. Toys of all kinds	25
491. Trunks, portmanteaus, and traveling or courier bags	20
492. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades:	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part	25
b. All other	25
493. Umbrella sticks, and handles, except those made of gold or silver	20
494. Vessels, steam or sailing, and boats	5
495. Wares of santalum or ebony wood	25
496. All articles, raw or unmanufactured, not herein enumerated	10
497. All articles manufactured, wholly or in part, not herein enumerated	20

CLASS II.—ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTIES.

498. Advertisements and sign-boards.
499. Animal bone ashes.
500. Atlases, maps, and charts, and other scientific diagrams.
501. Bank-notes, coupons, scrip, and all other negotiable papers.
502. Books, printed, including copy-books, drawing-books, pamphlets, periodicals, journals, and newspapers.
503. Bullion, gold, and silver.
504. Cocoons of all kinds.
505. Coins, gold, and silver.
506. Cotton, old.
507. do raw, ginned.
508. do raw, on the seed.
509. do waste.
510. do yarn, waste.
511. Flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, and China grass, hackled or otherwise.
512. Guano.
513. Gunny-bags, new and old.
514. do cloth.
515. Mats, packing.
516. Models, and architectural and engineering plans.
517. Oil-cake, in lump or powdered.
518. Opium for medicinal purposes, imported by the Imperial Government.
519. Plants, trees, shrubs, and roots, shoots, and bulbs thereof.
520. Rice and paddy.
521. Sardines (Iwashi), dried.
522. Tea-firing baskets and sieves.
523. do pans.
524. Tea-lead.
525. Wool, goat's hair, and camel's hair, new and old.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

526. Adulterated drugs, chemicals, medicines, food, and beverages considered to be injurious by laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Empire.
527. All articles for use in smoking opium.
528. All articles which are considered dangerous to the public health for sanitary reasons or to the safety of animals or plants, under the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Empire.
529. Articles in violation of patent, design, trade-mark, or copyright laws of the Empire.
530. False coins of any kind, and imitations of coins which might be considered to be false coins.
531. Opium (opium imported by the Imperial Government for medicinal purposes is excluded from this prohibition).
532. Prints, printed books, paintings, engravings, carvings, or any other articles which, in view of public security or morals, might offer any danger.

Specific Duties.

NOTE.—1 picul equals 133⅓ pounds avoirdupois.
1 catty equals 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois.
1 yen equals about 50 cents United States currency.
1 sen equals about 5 mills United States currency, or one-hundredth part of a yen.
Yard, foot, and inch used in this tariff are English measurements.
Pound and ton are according to English avoirdupois weight.
Gallon is according to United States standard.
Liter is according to French metric system.

		Yen. Sen.
33. Butter	per catty	.066
34. Cheese	do	.054
35. Coffee bean	do	.084
37. Eggs, fresh	per 1,000	1.115
38. Flour	per picul	.465
40. Hams and bacon	per catty	.065
41. Meat, fresh	per picul	1.849
42. Milk, condensed or desiccated	per lb. or 1⅞ cans	.371
44. Salt, sea and rock:		
a. Crude	per picul	.083
b. Refined	do	1.370

			Yen. Sen.
45.	Salt fish	per picul	.876
46.	do meat, beef, or pig, in barrel	do	1.292
47.	Sekikassai (Gelidium corneum)	do	.513
48.	Tea	per catty	.062
63.	Undershirts and drawers, knit:		
	a. Cotton	per dozen	1.410
	b. Wool	do	2.543
	c. Wool and cotton mixed	do	1.812
66.	Acid, carbolic, crystallized	per catty	.036
67.	do salicylate, crystallized or powdered	do	.157
68.	do tartaric	do	.073
69.	Alcohol	do	.036
70.	Alum	per picul	.198
74.	Biakujutsu (Radix atractylis ovata or alba)	do	.877
75.	Bismuth, subnitrate of	do	206
77.	Borax (soda, biborate of)	do	1.238
78.	Camphor, Borneo, and blumea or Ngai	per catty	.377
79.	Cassia and cinnamon bark	per picul	.723
80.	do do in oil	do	.202
81.	Cataria, leaf of	do	.539
82.	Cinchona bark	do	1.732
83.	Cinchonine, muriate or sulphate	per catty	.200
84.	Cinnabar (hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum)	do	.0·6
85.	Cloves	per picul	1.385
86.	Cocaine, hydrochlorate of	per catty	12.983
89.	Colombo	per picul	.517
91.	Cutch and gambier	do	.927
92.	Gentian	do	1.364
94.	Glycerin	per catty	.036
95.	Gum Arabic	per picul	1.307
96.	do benzoin	do	1.124
99.	do olibanum	do	.560
100.	Hops	per catty	.058
101.	Iodoform	do	.511
102.	Ipecac	per picul	36.620
103.	Jalap	do	4.581
104.	Lead, acetate of (lead, sugar of)	do	1.281
105.	Licorice	do	.933
106.	Mawo (Epedora vulgaris)	do	.353
108.	Morphine, hydrochlorate of, sulphate of	per catty	4.043
111.	Nard or spikenard	per picul	1.520
112.	Phosphorus, amorphous	per catty	.165
114.	Potash, bromide of	do	.093
115.	do chlorate of	per picul	2.321
117.	Putchuk	do	1.410
119.	Rosin	do	.298
120.	Rhubarb, powdered or otherwise	do	1.387
121.	Saffron	per catty	1.177
122.	Saltpeter (potash, nitrate of)	per picul	.980
123.	Santonine	per catty	.380
124.	Sarsaparilla	per picul	1.681
125.	Semen cyna	do	1.522
126.	Shellac	per catty	.055
127.	Soda ash	per picul	.351
128.	do bicarbonate of	do	.457
129.	do caustic	do	.454
130.	do crystals or washing soda	do	.227
131.	do salicylate of	per catty	.142
132.	Sojutsu (Radix atractylis lanceolaria)	per picul	.462
133.	Stick-lac	do	1.870
134.	Vaseline	do	1.642
135.	Wogon (Radix scutellaria lanceolaria)	do	.499
136.	Acid:		
	a. Boracic	do	2.038
	b. Phosphorus, stick	do	12.353
	c. Soda, nitrate of	do	.471
139.	Blue, prepared from minerals, dry and liquid	do	6.690
141.	Cobalt, oxide of	do	34.628
144.	Galls of all kinds	do	1.715
145.	Gamboge	do	6.802
147.	Indigo, dry	do	12.953
150.	Lead, all colors	do	1.070
152.	Logwood, extract	do	2.397
153.	Mangrove bark	do	.119
154.	Paint in oil	do	1.304
156.	Sapon-wood	do	.235
158.	Turmeric	do	.384
159.	Ultramarine	do	1.749
161.	Varnish, Chinese	do	3.272
162.	Verdigris	do	2.297
163.	Vermilion	per catty	.120
164.	Wansho or Gosu	per picul	5.423
165.	White zinc	do	1.230
167.	Glass, window, ordinary:		
	a. Uncolored and unstained	per 100 sq. feet	.400
173.	Barley	per picul	.101
174.	Beans	do	.129
177.	Sesame	do	.197
178.	Wheat	do	.153

			Yen. Sen.
179.	Cotton seeds	per picul	.044
184.	Hair, human	do	5.641
185.	Hides or skins, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo, undressed	do	.982
186.	Hides or skins, deer, undressed	do	1.588
187.	do do Sanba (Cervus elepus), undressed	do	.414
188.	Hoofs, animal	do	.661
189.	Horns, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo	do	.504
190.	do deer	do	.654
192.	Ivory or tusks, elephant	per catty	.298
195.	do or teeth, sea-horse	do	.102
196.	Leather, sole	per picul	7.441
203.	Brass:		
	a. Bar and rod	do	3.070
	b. Plate or sheet	do	3.086
206.	Brass, old, only fit for remanufacturing	do	.915
208.	Copper:		
	a. Bar and rod	do	3.464
	b. Plate and sheet	do	3.488
209.	Copper nails	do	3.956
211.	do wire	do	7.496
213.	do old, only fit for remanufacturing	do	.799
214.	German silver:		
	a. Plate or sheet rod	do	6.020
	b. Wire	do	6.257
	Iron and mild steel:		
215.	Pig and ingot	do	.083
217.	*a.* Rod and bar not exceeding ¼ inch (English) in diameter	do	.356
	b. Hoop and band	do	.427
218.	T, angle, and other similar manufactures	do	.313
219.	Rail	do	.297
220.	Sheet and plate, excepting corrugated	do	.394
221.	Sheet or plate, galvanized (corrugated and otherwise)	do	.853
222.	Plate, diagonal or checkered	do	.345
224.	Nails of all kinds, excepting galvanized	per catty	.575
226.	Tinned, plate or sheet, plain	do	.691
227.	Wire and small rod not exceeding ¼ inch (English) in diameter (not tinned)	do	.665
228.	Wire, telegraph (galvanized)	do	.591
229.	do rope, galvanized	do	1.367
230.	do do old, galvanized or otherwise	do	.109
231.	do old hoop	per picul	.103
	Lead:		
232.	Pig, ingot, and slab	do	.368
233.	Sheet	do	.753
235.	Mercury or quicksilver	do	5.689
236.	Nickel	do	3.529
	Steel other than mild steel:		
243.	Wire and small rod not exceeding ¼ inch (English) in diameter	do	1.819
244.	Wire, paragon, for umbrella use	do	2.145
245.	Wire rope, galvanized or otherwise	do	1.647
246.	Old wire rope only fit for remanufacturing	do	.117
	Tin:		
247.	Block, ingot, and slab	do	1.992
	Yellow metal and Muntz metal:		
250.	Sheet and plate	do	2.871
251.	Bar and rod	do	2.586
	Zinc:		
255.	Block, ingot, and slab	do	451
256.	Sheet or plate	do	1.303
257.	Old sheet	do	.297
264.	Foil and powder of metals	do	11.269
272.	Candles of all kinds	do	3.522
	Oil:		
274.	Bean	do	.747
275.	Castor, in can, barrel, or bottle	do	1.080
276.	Cocoanut	do	1.181
277.	Oil, ground-nut or peanut	do	1.122
278.	*a.* Kerosene or petroleum, in can	per gallon	.016
	b. Kerosene or petroleum, in tank	do	.010
279.	do linseed, in can or barrel	per picul	1.724
280.	do olive, in can or barrel	do	2.929
283.	Spirits of turpentine, in can or barrel	per gallon	.076
285.	Wax, paraffin	per picul	1.088
292.	Paper, printing	do	1.757
299.	Sugar, from 1 to 14, inclusive, Dutch standard in color	do	.204
300.	*a.* No. 15 to 20, inclusive, Dutch standard in color	do	1.523
	b. Above No. 20, Dutch standard in color	do	1.828
301.	Rock candy	do	2.213
302.	Molasses	do	.157
304.	Cotton yarns, plain or colored	do	6.066
308.	do drill, bleached or unbleached	per sq. yard	.029
309.	do duck	do	.080
310.	do prints	do	.020
311.	do sateens, brocades, Italians, and figured shirtings	do	.029
312.	do velvets or velveteens	do	.062
314.	Shirtings, gray	do	.010
315.	do white or bleached	do	.015
316.	do twilled	do	.017
317.	do dyed	do	.020
319.	T cloths (narrow widths)	do	.015

			Duty Yen. Sen.
320.	Turkey-red cambrics	per sq. yard	.018
321.	Victoria lawns	do	.009
323.	Yarns, woolen and worsted, of all kinds	per picul	12.308
324.	Alpacas	per sq. yard	.113
326.	Buntings	do	.058
330.	Flannels:		
	a. Woolen	do	.068
	b. Cotton and wool mixed	do	.062
331.	Italian cloth	do	.053
332.	Long-ells	do	.061
333.	Mousseline de laine:		
	a. Wool, plain or white	do	.033
	b. Wool, colored or printed	do	.035
335.	Serges:		
	a. Where the warp is worsted and the weft woolen	do	.097
337.	Cloth:		
	a. Wool	do	.141
	b. Wool and cotton mixed	do	.071
	Silk:		
341.	*a.* Raw	per picul	55.130
	b. Wild cocoons	do	23.846
347.	Satin, Chinese	per sq. yard	.270
352.	Yarns, flax or linen, plain and dyed	per picul	8.159
354.	Flax, canvas	per sq. yard	.071
358.	Blankets of all kinds, single or in piece	per picul	13.984
	Carpets and carpeting:		
359.	do Brussels	per sq. yard	.277
360.	do felt	do	.067
361.	do jute or hemp	do	.047
362.	do patent tapestry	do	.265
364.	Chikufu	do	.027
368.	Handkerchief cotton, in piece	do	.017
370.	Leather cloth for furniture	do	.043
371.	Oilcloths and linoleum for floors	do	.071
379.	Cigars and tobacco cigarettes	per catty	.772
380.	Cigarettes	per 1,000	1.153
382.	Tobacco, cut	per catty	.444
385.	Beer and porter:		
	a. Bottle not exceeding ½ liter	per dozen	.388
	b. Bottle not exceeding 1 liter	do	.515
387.	Champagne and other fermented wines in cases:		
	a. Case containing 24 bottles, each bottle not exceeding ½ liter	per case	5.425
	b. Case containing 12 bottles, each bottle not exceeding 1 liter	do	5.425
391. 394. 397. 399.	Wines of all kinds:		
	a. Containing less than 16 degrees of alcohol, in barrel	per 10 liters	.435
	b. Containing less than 16 degrees of alcohol, in case of 24 bottles, each ½ liter, per case		2.660
	c. Containing less than 16 degrees of alcohol, in case of 12 bottles, not over 1 liter each, per case		2.660
	d. Containing from 16 degrees to 24 degrees of alcohol, in barrel	per 10 liters	2.774
	e. Containing from 16 degrees to 24 degrees of alcohol, in case of 24 bottles, not over ½ liter each	per case	2.380
	f. Containing from 16 degrees to 24 degrees of alcohol, in case of 12 bottles, not over 1 liter each	per case	2.380
402.	Aloeswood	per picul	8.688
418.	Celluloid, in sheet or rod	per catty	.196
419.	Cement, Portland	per picul	.089
423.	Coal	per ton	.879
424.	Coke	do	.789
426.	Cordage and rope, flax, hemp, jute, for rigging or otherwise	per picul	1.954
430.	Dynamite	per catty	.100
436.	Fishing-guts (Tegusu)	per picul	16.976
440.	Funori (Gleopeltis intricata)	do	.258
443.	Glue, common	do	.972
445.	Gunpowder, all kinds except smokeless	do	2.617
446.	Gypsum	do	.055
455.	Malt	do	.544
457.	Matting, Chinese, in rolls of 40 yards	per roll	.610
458.	Matting, cocoa	per sq. yard	.058
461.	Oakum	per picul	.710
464.	*a.* Pitch	do	.187
	b. Tar	do	.322
465.	Plaster of Paris	do	.174
467.	Plumbago or black lead	do	.730
471.	Pulp for making paper	do	.297
472.	Putty	do	.234
473.	Rattans, split or otherwise	do	.393
475.	Sandalwood	do	1.434
478.	Soap for laundry purposes	do	1.085
479.	Soapstone, in lump or powdered	do	.089
484.	Timber, santalum (Shitan)	do	.175
485.	do teakwood	per 100 cu. ft.	7.628

Conventional Tariff with Great Britain.

			—Duty— Yen. Sen.
1.	Caoutchouc, manufactures of	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	
2.	Cement, Portland	per 100 catties	.065
3.	Cotton yarns, plain or dyed	do	4.180
	Cotton tissues:		
4.	do drills	per sq. yard	.016
5.	do duck	do	.053
6.	do handkerchiefs, in the piece	do	.011
7.	do prints	do	.012
8.	do sateens, plain, figured, or printed, brocades, Italians, and figured shirtings, per sq. yard		.017
9.	Cotton shirtings, dyed	per sq. yard	.013
10.	do do gray	do	.006
11.	do do twilled	do	.011
12.	do do white or bleached	do	.010
13.	do T-cloths	do	.009
14.	do Turkey-red cambrics	do	.012
15.	do velvets or velveteens	do	.041
16.	do Victoria lawns	do	.006
17.	do all other sorts of pure cotton tissues, and all tissues of cotton mixed with flax, hemp, or fiber, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	

NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and made-up articles are not included under the heading of "Cotton Tissues."

18.	Glass, window, ordinary:		
	a. Uncolored and unstained	per 100 sq. feet	.302
	b. Colored, stained, and ground	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	
19.	Hats, including also hats of felt	do	do
20.	Indigo, dry	per 100 catties	12.953
	Iron and mild steel:		
21.	do pig, and ingot	do	.063
22.	do bar and rod exceeding ¼ inch (English) in diameter	do	.261
23.	do nails, including, spikes, sprigs, tacks, and brads:		
	a. Plain	do	.573
	b. Galvanized	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	
24.	Iron pipes and tubes	do	do
25.	do plate and sheet	per 100 catties	.296
26.	do rails	do	.129
27.	do screws, bolts, and nuts, plain and galvanized	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	
28.	do sheet, galvanized, both plain and corrugated	per 100 catties	.740
29.	do Tinned plates:		
	a. Ordinary	do	.691
	b. Crystallized	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	
30.	do wire, and small rod not exceeding ¼ inch (English) in diameter	per 100 catties	.503
31.	do telegraph or galvanized	do	.256

NOTE.—By the term "mild steel" as used in this tariff is understood mild steel manufactured by the Siemens, Bessemer, Bassaic, or similar processes, and approximating in value to iron of the same class in this tariff.

32.	Lead, pig, ingot, and slab	per 100 catties	.316
33.	Leather:		
	a. Sole	do	5.690
	b. Other kinds	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	
34.	Linen yarns, plain or dyed	per 100 catties	6.527
	Linen tissues:		
35.	do canvas	per sq. yard	.047
36.	do all other sorts	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	

NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under this head of "Linen Tissues."

37.	Mercury or quicksilver	per 100 catties	5.048
38.	Milk, condensed or desiccated, and proportionately for tins of other weights, per dozen 1-lb. tins		.123
39.	Oil, paraffin	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	
40.	Paint in oil	per 100 catties	1.304
41.	Paper, printing	do	1.160
42.	Saltpeter (nitrate of potash)	do	.490
43.	Silk-faced cotton satins	per ad valorem 15 per cent.	

NOTE.—It is expressly understood that all other mixed tissues of cotton and silk, and of wool and silk, where the cotton or wool predominates in weight, are to be classed for duty under Nos. 17 and 61 of this tariff, respectively.

	Steel (other than mild steel):		
44.	do ingot	per ad valorem 5 per cent.	
45.	do bar, rod, plate, and sheet	do	7½ do
46.	do wire, and small rod not exceeding ¼ inch (English) in diameter	per 100 catties	1.819
47.	Sugar, refined:		
	a. Nos. 15 to 20, inclusive, Dutch standard in color	do	.748
	b. Above No. 20 Dutch standard in color	do	.827
	Tin:		
48.	do block, pig, and slab	do	1.992
49.	do plates	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	
50.	Wax, paraffin	per 100 catties	.544
51.	Woolen and worsted yarns, plain or dyed	do	9.169

		Duty Yen.	Duty Sen.
	Woolen and worsted tissues, pure, or mixed with other material:		
52.	do alpacas ... per sq. yard		.075
53.	do blanketing and whipped blankets in plain weave ... per 100 catties	7	.458
54.	do buntings ... per sq. yard		.031
55.	Woolen cloth:		
	a. Wholly of woolen or worsted yarn, or of woolen and worsted yarns, such as broad, narrow, and army cloth, cassimeres, tweeds, and worsted coatings ... per sq. yard		.098
	b. In part of woolen or worsted yarn, and in part of cotton yarn, such as pilot, president, and union cloth ... per sq. yard		.039
56.	Woolen flannels ... do		.044
57.	do Italian cloth ... do		.029
58.	do long-ells ... do		.036
59.	do mousseline de laine ... do		.021
60.	Woolen serges:		
	a. Where the warp is worsted and the weft woolen ... do		.056
	b. All other kinds ... per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
61.	Woolen, all other sorts, pure, or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff ... do do		
	NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under the heading of "Woolen and Worsted Tissues."		
62.	Yarns, all sorts, not specially provided for in this tariff ... per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
	Zinc:		
63.	do block, pig, and slab ... per 100 catties		.451
64.	do sheet ... do		.928

RULE FOR CALCULATING AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Import duties payable ad valorem under this tariff shall be calculated on the actual price of the articles at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

Conventional Tariff with France.

	Ad Valorem. Per Cent.
1. Aniline dyes	10
2. Turkey-red cambrics and dyed shirtings	10
3. Bar and rod iron	7½
4. Logwood extract	10
5. Silk satin and silk-faced cotton satins	10
6. Steel ingot and steel slab	5
7. Mousseline de laine, plain and white	8½
8. do do dyed and printed	10
9. Woolen and worsted cloths of all kinds	10
10. Woolen cloth, pure wool	10
11. Woolen yarns	8
12. Soap, ordinary	10
13. Candles, tallow and paraffin	10
14. Wines, including champagne	10
15. Printing machinery	5
16. Drawing instruments	10
17. Jewelry, imitation	10
18. Lorgnettes	10
19. Perfumery	10

Conventional Tariff with Germany.

	Ad Valorem. Per Cent.
1. Velvet and velveteen	10
2. Cotton woven fabrics, pure and mixed	10
3. Lead, ingot or sheet	5
4. Amorphous phosphorus	10
5. Subnitrate of bismuth	10
6. Bromide	10
7. Quinine	8
8. Chlorate of potash	10
9. Dynamite	10
10. Iodide of potash	10
11. Nitrate of potash	5
12. Salicylate of soda	10
13. Telegraph wire	5
14. Iron and steel wire, also iron and steel rod not exceeding ¼ inch (English) in diameter	10
15. Pig iron	5
16. Rail iron and steel	5
17. Iron bar, rod and plate or sheet	7½
18. Steel do do do	7½
19. Galvanized sheet, corrugated or plain	10
20. Leaf iron or leaf steel	10
21. Pipes and tubes	10
22. Railroad passenger cars, and parts thereof	5
23. Iron nails or wire nails	10
24. Screws, bolts, and nuts, iron or galvanized	10
25. Window glass, plain and unstained	8
26. do stained and polished	10
27. Aniline dyes	10
28. Alizarine dyes	10
29. Logwood extract	10
30. Paint in oil	10
31. Cotton yarns	8
32. Yarns made of linen, flax, jute, wool, and combed wool, for weaving purposes	8
33. Yarns of any kind for weaving purposes	8
34. do for all purposes	8

	Ad Valorem. Per Cent.
35. Yarns of all kinds not specified	10
36. Silk-faced cotton satins	10
37. Hops	5
38. Hats, felt	10
39. Rubber goods, manufactured	10
40. Linen fabrics	10
41. Sole leather	15
42. Other leather, all kinds	10
43. Locomotive engines, and parts thereof	5
44. Condensed or desiccated milk	5
45. Sterilized milk	5
46. Paper of all kinds	10
47. Paraffin oil	10
48. do wax	5
49. Portland cement	5
50. Clocks, and parts thereof, excepting watches	10
51. Blankets, woolen or mixed, provided wool predominates	10
52. Flannel, woolen or mixed, provided wool predominates	10
53. Mousseline de laine	10
54. Cloths, woolen or mixed, provided wool predominates	10
55. Italian cloths	10
56. All other fabrics	10
57. Zinc, block, ingot, and slab	5
58. do in sheet	7½
59. Refined sugar	10

Conventional Tariff with Austria-Hungary.

	Ad Valorem. Per Cent.
1. Kitchen utensils, vessels, and enameled ware made of iron and steel	10
2. Lamps, glass or metal, and all other accessories	10
3. Bent-wood furniture, all kinds	10
4. Jewelry, imitation	10
5. Buttons of all kinds	10
6. Glassware and all glass manufactured articles, excepting window glass	10
7. Insect powders	5
8. Horses	free

WAR CHRONOLOGY.

JANUARY.

24.—Battle-ship *Maine* ordered to Havana.

FEBRUARY.

8.—Letter of Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, published, containing insulting references to the President.
10.—Minister De Lome resigned.
14.—Luis Polo y Bernabe appointed Spanish Minister to the United States.
15.—*Maine* blown up in Havana harbor, and 266 lives lost.
17.—Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the *Maine* explosion.
21.—Board of Inquiry began its investigation in Havana.

MARCH.

9.—Congress passed a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense.
10.—Minister Polo arrived in Washington.
12.—Naval Board appointed to recommend vessels for purchase by the Government.
19.—Battle-ship *Oregon* left San Francisco to join North Atlantic Squadron.
21.—Naval Board of Inquiry reported that *Maine* had been destroyed by a submarine mine.

APRIL.

9.—Consul-General Lee and many other Americans left Havana.
11.—President sent to Congress a message advocating intervention in Cuba.
19.—Congress adopted a resolution demanding the expulsion of Spain from Cuba, as follows:

Resolutions of Congress Demanding the Expulsion of Spain from Cuba.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle-ship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

Resolved, (1) That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

(2) That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

(3) That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

(4) That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

20.—Resolution signed by the President.
20.—President's ultimatum cabled to Madrid.

Letter of Instruction to Minister Woodford, Containing the President's Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1898.

To WOODFORD, Minister, Madrid:

You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th instant approved to-day—in relation to the pacification of the Island of Cuba. In obedience to that act, the President directs you to immediately communicate to the Government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the Government of the United States that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people, under such free and independent government as they may establish.

If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23d day of April instant, there be not communicated to this Government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

SHERMAN.

20.—Spanish Minister demanded his passports.
21.—Passports handed to United States Minister Woodford at Madrid.
21.—President directed secretary of the Navy to blockade Havana and other Cuban ports.
23.—President issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.
25.—Congress adopted a resolution declaring that war had existed since and including April 21.
27.—First action of the war. The *New York*, *Puritan*, and *Cincinnati* bombarded and silenced the forts at Matanzas.
27.—Asiatic Squadron, under Commodore Dewey, sailed from Mirs Bay, China. It was composed of the *Olympia* (flag), *Baltimore*, *Raleigh*, *Petrel*, *Concord*, *Boston*, *and McCulloch*.
29.—Admiral Cervera's fleet sailed from the Cape de Verde Islands.

MAY.

1.—Commodore Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. The *Reina Cristina*, *Castilla*, *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, *Don Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Isla de Cuba*, *General Lezo*, *Marques del Duero*, *El Correo*, *Velasco*, and *Isla de Mindanao* (transport), were burned or sunk, and the tugs *Rápido* and *Hercules* and several small launches were captured. The Spanish loss, according to Admiral Montejo, was, including those at the arsenal, 381 killed and wounded. Our loss was none killed, and 9 slightly wounded. No damage was done to our ships.
11.—Engagement at Cardenas, Cuba. Spanish gunboats and masked shore batteries opened fire on the blockading vessels, *Machias*, *Wilmington*, *Winslow*, and *Hudson*. Ensign Worth Bagley and 4 sailors were killed; Lieutenant Bernadou and 20 others wounded.
12.—First land battle of the war occurred near Port Cabañas, Cuba. The transport steamer *Gussie*, carrying members of the First Infantry, with arms, ammunition, and food for the insurgents, made a temporary landing at this place after a brief skirmish with the Spanish troops.
12.—A portion of Admiral Sampson's squadron bombarded the defenses of San Juan, Porto Rico. Our loss, 2 killed, 7 wounded; our ships suffered no damage.
18.—The cruiser *Charleston* sailed from San Francisco to the Philippines.
19.—The Flying Squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed from Key West to blockade Cienfuegos.
19.—Cervera's Squadron found to be at Santiago, Cuba.
24.—The *Oregon* reached Jupiter Inlet, Florida.
25.—President issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers.
25.—First relief expedition (2,500 men) for Manila left San Francisco.

JUNE.

1.—Admiral Sampson arrived off Santiago.
3.—Lieutenant Hobson sank the collier *Merrimac* in Santiago harbor to close the harbor's entrance. These volunteers accompanied him: Osborn Deignan, George A. Phillips, Francis Kelly, George Charette, Daniel Montague, J. C. Murphy, Randolph Clausen. After sinking the *Merrimac* they surrendered to the enemy.
10.—United States marines landed on eastern shore of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,—the first permanent landing by our forces on Cuban soil.
11-14.—Almost constant fighting between the marines and Spanish forces. Our loss was 6 killed and 3 wounded.
13.—President signed the War Revenue Act.
13.—Circular issued inviting subscriptions for $200,000,000 3 per cent. bonds.
13.—Lieutenant Blue returned from a detour of 70 miles of observation of Santiago harbor.
15.—Second expedition in aid of Dewey (4,200 men) sailed from San Francisco.
21.—Cruiser *Charleston* compelled the surrender of Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands.
22.—General Shafter's army landed, with little resistance, at Baiquiri, Cuba.
24.—The battle of Guasimas, between the Spanish and the United States cavalry and "Rough Riders." Spanish repulsed, with heavy loss. Our loss, 16 killed, 52 wounded.
27.—Third Manila expedition, consisting of the transport ships *Indiana*, *Ohio*, *Morgan City*, and *City of Para*, sailed from San Francisco.
30.—First relief expedition arrived at Manila Bay.

JULY.

1, 2, 3.—Capture by General Shafter's forces of El Caney and San Juan, two heights forming the chief defenses of Santiago on the land side.
3.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, leaving Santiago harbor and attempting to pass our war-ships, destroyed by Sampson's fleet. The Spanish vessels destroyed were the *Infanta María Teresa*, *Vizcaya*, *Cristóbal Colon*, *Almirante Oquendo*, and the torpedo-destroyers *Pluton* and *Furor*. Casualties on our side, 1 man killed, 10 wounded. Our ships suffered no serious injury. Admiral Cervera, about 70 officers and 1,600 men were made prisoners, while about 350 Spaniards were killed and 160 wounded.
6.—At night the Spanish cruiser *Reina Mercedes* sunk while steaming out of Santiago harbor.
6.—Hobson and his companions exchanged.
7.—German man-of-war *Irene* prevented Philippine insurgents from taking Isla Grande, in Subig Bay. Dewey sent the *Raleigh* and *Concord* to their assistance, when the German boat withdrew and the island was taken, together with 1,300 prisoners.
8.—Congress adjourned.
9.—General Miles sailed for Santiago.
10, 11.—Santiago bombarded by our fleet.
12.—General Miles reached General Shafter's headquarters.
13, 14.—Generals Miles and Shafter met Spanish commander under a flag of truce to discuss surrender of Spanish forces.
17.—General Toral surrendered Santiago, with more than 23,000 men, and at noon the American flag was hoisted over the Governor's Palace. Our losses about Santiago were: 23 officers and 237 enlisted men killed, 99 officers and 1,332 enlisted men wounded.
17.—Second expedition from San Francisco arrived at Manila.
18.—Embarkation of troops for Porto Rico begun at Tampa.
25.—Military expedition under General Miles landed on southern coast of Porto Rico.
25.—General Merritt arrived off Manila.

26.—French Ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Cambon, on behalf of Spain, presented a message intended to open the door to negotiations for peace.
27.—United States Navy entered harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico.
28.—United States Army took possession of Ponce.
31.—Engagement between Spanish and American troops near Manila

AUGUST.

4.—General Shafter's troops ordered to Montauk Point, Long Island, from Santiago.
5.—Engagement between United States and Spanish forces at Guayama, Porto Rico.
8-12.—Frequent conflicts in Porto Rico. Our losses: 3 enlisted men killed; 4 officers and 36 enlisted men wounded.
9.—Spain formally accepted President's terms of peace.
12.—Protocol signed by Secretary Day and M. Cambon.
12.—Proclamation by President ordering suspension of hostilities.
13.—Manila attacked by United States Army and Navy, and captured. There were surrendered to us about 13,000 prisoners and 22,000 stand of arms. Losses of our army about Manila: 17 enlisted men killed; 10 officers and 96 enlisted men wounded.
20.—Naval parade in New York harbor, when the cruisers and battle-ships *New York*, *Iowa*, *Indiana*, *Brooklyn*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, and *Texas* passed in review.
25.—General Shafter left Santiago; last of his army embarked next day.
30.—General Merritt sailed from Manila for Paris to confer with Peace Commissioners.
31.—Orders issued looking to release of Spanish naval prisoners.

SEPTEMBER.

9.—American Peace Commissioners named. They were William R. Day, of Ohio; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; William P. Frye, of Maine; Whitelaw Reid, of New York, and George Gray, of Delaware.
12.—Admiral Cervera and other Spanish naval prisoners sailed for Spain.
15.—Spanish Peace Commissioners are named. They were Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Señor Abarzuza, Señor Villa-Urrutia, Spanish Minister to Belgium; Señor J. de Garnica, and General Cerero.
17.—United States Peace Commissioners sailed for Paris.
20.—Spanish troops began to evacuate Porto Rico.

OCTOBER.

1.—First session of the Peace Commission in Paris.
18.—United States took formal possession of Porto Rico.

DECEMBER.

10.—Treaty of Peace signed in Paris by all the United States and Spanish Commissioners.

JANUARY 4, 1899.—Treaty of Peace laid before the Senate by the President for ratification. The text of the treaty is as follows:

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States:

William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray, and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States;

And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain:

Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don José de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division.

Who, having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

ART. II.—Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the Island of Guam in the Marianas or Ladrones.

ART. III.—Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4:45) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) de

gree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ART. IV.—The United States will, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

ART. V.—The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the Island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibers, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock, and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the mean time, purchase such material from Spain if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached.

ART. VI.—Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally, the United States will release all prisoners made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain, and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them respectively under this article.

ART. VII.—The United States and Spain mutually relinquish claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for cost of war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

ART. VIII.—In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II, and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the Island of Guam, and in the Philippine archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways, and other immovable property which in conformity with law belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with the law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills, or other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

ART. IX.—Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory, they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

ART. X.—The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ART. XI.—The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ART. XII.—Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Second.—Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third.—Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish, shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ART. XIII.—The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba, and in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ART. XIV.—Spain shall have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories the sovereignty over which has either been relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ART. XV.—The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance duties, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either Government to the other.

ART. XVI.—It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

ART. XVII.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(Seal.)	WILLIAM R. DAY.
(Seal.)	CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.
(Seal.)	WILLIAM P. FRYE.
(Seal.)	GEORGE GRAY.
(Sea .)	WHITELAW REID.
(Seal.)	EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS.
(Seal.)	B. DE ABARZUZA.
(Seal.)	J. DE GARNICA.
(Seal.)	W. R. DE VILLA-URRUTIA.
(Seal.)	RAFAEL CERERO.

FEBRUARY 6, 1899.—Peace Treaty ratified by Senate, by a vote of 57 to 27.
FEBRUARY 10, 1899.—Treaty of Peace signed by the President at 2:35 P. M.

Casualties in the War with Spain.

CASUALTIES IN THE AMERICAN ARMIES.

Total casualties in killed and wounded during the war with Spain from May 1 to September 30:

	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Privates.
Cuba	23	237	99	1,332
Porto Rico	..	3	4	36
Manila	..	17	10	96
Died of wounds	4	61	..	..
Total	27	318	113	1,464

Number of deaths by disease and accidents from May 1 to September 30 was as follows:

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.	425	Camp Poland, Tenn.	23
Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla.	216	Camp Shipp, Ala.	12
Tampa, Fla.	56	Camp Meade, Pa.	64
Cuba	427	Camp Hamilton, Ky.	29
At sea, en route from Cuba to Montauk Point	87	Camp Wheeler, Ala.	35
Manila, Philippine Islands	63	At posts and minor camps	378
Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.	257	Officers	80
Porto Rico	137	Total	2,565
Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.	107		
Camps in San Francisco, Cal.	137	Grand total of deaths, all causes	2,910

The total force was 274,717 men, and the loss by death from all causes was 1.059 per cent.

THE CASUALTIES OF THE NAVY.

	Number of Casualties	Killed	Wounded	Died Subsequently as Result of Wounds	Discharged to Return to Duty	Invalided from Service	Continued Under Treatment
Action of Manila Bay	9	..	9	..	9	..	..
Action off Cienfuegos	12	1	11	1	9	..	1
Action off Cardenas	8	5	3	..	3	..	..
Action off San Juan, Porto Rico	8	1	7	..	6	1	..
Engagement at Guantanamo, Cuba	22	6	16	..	9	3	4
Engagement off Santiago (June 22)	10	1	9	..	7	1	1
Engagement off Santiago (July 3)	11	1	10	..	10	..	..
Miscellaneous:							
Eagle (July 12)	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Bancroft (August 2)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Amphitrite (August 6)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Yankee (August 11)	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	84	17	67	1	54	6	6

TRUSTS AND COMBINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(List Prepared for "The Commercial Year Book" by Byron W. Holt.)

ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO THE FOLLOWING

DEFINITION.

As popularly used, the word "TRUST" is now applied to any consolidation, combine, pool, or agreement of two or more naturally competing concerns, which establishes a partial or complete monopoly, in certain territory, with power to fix prices or rates in any industry. Viewed from the standpoint of the consumer, the informal agreement and the iron-clad combine look alike if the one has the same effect as the other upon prices.

Present Name of Trust.†	When First Formed.	If Reformed, When.	Where Incorporated.	Location Principal Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ Common Stock.	Present Capitalization.‡ Preferred Stock.	Dividends § Com.	Dividends § Pref.	Dividends § When Last Paid. Com.	Dividends § When Last Paid. Pref.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Amount.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Rate of Int. P. Ct.
Adams Express Co. ¶	1854	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	$12,000,000	.....	6+$100		1898	....	$12,000,000	4
American Automatic Weighing Machine Co. (3 Co's—all in U. S.)	1899	....	Eng.	N. Y. (?)	£135,000	£135,000	..	6	....	....	.....	..
American Axe & Tool Co. (16 plants)	1889	....	Ky.	N. Y. City.	$3,872,500	.....	6	..	1891	....	.....	..
American Beet Sugar Co	1899	....	.....	.....	15,000,000	$4,000,000	..	6	....	....	.....	..
American Bell Telephone Co. (owns Am. Tel. and other Tel. Co's)	1880	....	Mass.	Boston.	25,886,300	.....	15	..	1898	....	8,000,000	4
American Birch Co. (to control N. Y. market)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	4,000,000	6,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
American Brass Co	1899	....	Conn.	Waterbury	20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Bridge Builders' Ass'n (trust forming, 13 firms)	1887	1897(?)	Penn.	Phila.	‖30,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Caramel Co. (nearly all export trade of U. S.)	1898	....	Penn.	Phila.	1,000,000	500,000	..	8	....	....	.....	..
American Car & Foundry Co. (railroad cars)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	27,600,000	27,600,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
American Cereal Co. (much larger Co. forming)	1891	1899	Ohio.	Chicago.	3,400,000	.....	6	..	1898	....	.....	..
American Cotton Oil Co. (123 properties)	1883	1889	N. J.	N. Y. City.	20,237,100	10,198,600	3	6	1898	1898	3,068,000	8
American District Telegraph Co. ¶	....	1892	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	3,844,700	.....	2	..	1898	...	234,700	..
American Electric Heating Corporation	1893	....	.....	Boston.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	500,000	5
American Express Co. (not incorporated) ¶	1859	1868	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	18,000,000	.....	6	..	1898	....	.....	..
American Felt Co. (nearly all companies in U. S.)	1899	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,500,000	2,500,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Fisheries Co. (menhaden oil, 15-18 companies)	1898	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	8,000,000	2,000,000	..	7	....	1898	.....	..
American (Window) Glass Co. (majority in U. S.)	1890	1897	N. J.	Pittsburg.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Glucose Sugar Refining Co. (opposition Co.)	1898	....	N. J.	.....	3,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Glue Co	1891	....	.....	Boston.	1,400,000	700,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Hay Co	1898	....	Mich.	.....	‖5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Ice Co. (forming; to control ice output of Maine)	1899	....	Maine.	.....	60,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Indies Co. (gas, electric, etc., in new colonies)	1898	....	N. J.	.....	13,000,000	5,000,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Jute Bagging Manufacturing Co	1888	1894	.....	.....	2,800,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Lamp Chimney Co. (one-third total in U. S.)	1898	....	W. Va.	.....	500,000	250,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
American Last Co	1899	....	Ohio.	.....	2,000,000	1,500,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Linseed Oil Co. (82 plants, 85 p. ct. all in country)	1887	1898	N. J.	Chicago.	14,250,000	14,250,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
American Lithograph Co	1891	1892	N. J.	N. Y. City.	8,000,000	3,500,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Machine Co. (sewing)	1895	....	Ohio.	Cleveland.	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Malting Co. (30 companies—nearly all in U. S.)	1897	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	13,750,000	12,540,000	..	7	....	1898	.....	..
American Ordnance Co. (guns, projectiles, etc.)	1896	....	.....	Wash'ton.	2,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Pegamoid Co	1897	....	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Pipe & Foundry Co. (5 plants in South; bigger trust forming)	....	....	.....	.....	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..

Present Name of Trust.†	When First Formed.	If Re-formed, When.	Where Incorporated.	Location Principal Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ Common Stock.	Present Capitalization.‡ Preferred Stock.	Dividends.§ Com.	Dividends.§ Pref.	Dividends.§ When Last Paid. Com.	Dividends.§ When Last Paid. Pref.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Amount.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Rate of Int. P. Ct.
American Potteries Co. (forming, with nearly all in U. S.)	1899	...	N. J.	N. Y. City.	$17,000,000	$16,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
American Powder Co.	1890	1896	.....	Chicago.	1,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Preservers' Co.	1885	1889	W. Va.	Chicago.	2,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Radiator Co. (4 Co's—75 p. ct. U. S. product)	1892	1897	N. J.	Chicago.	5,000,000	3,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
American Saddle Co. (bicycle saddle consolidation)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	1,000,000	800,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
American Screw Co.	1860	1893	R. I.	Providence.	3,250,000	.....	..	..	1896 (?)	....	.....	..
American Sewer Pipe Co. (forming with 51 big Co's)	1899	....	N. J. (?)	Pittsburg.(?)	12,500,000	12,500,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Silk Mfg. Co. (silk thread)	1899	....	Conn..	N. London.	7,500,000	5,000,000	..	6	....	....	.....	..
American Skewer Co. (all manufacturers in U. S.)	1898	....	Ind. (?)	.....	300,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Soda Fountain Co.	1891	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,250,000	2,500,000	5¼	6 & 8	1896	1896	.....	..
American Spirits Mfg. Co. (whisky; 18 distilleries)	1887	1895	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	28,000,000	7,000,000	..	5	....	....	$2,105,000	..
American Steel & Wire Co. of N. J. (controls wire industry, etc., in United States)	1898	1899	N. J.	Chicago.	50,000,000	40,000,000	..	7	....	....	750,000	..
American Steel Casting Co.	1891	1894	N. J.	.....	4,200,000	.....	7	..	1898	....	.....	..
American Stove Board Co. (7 manufacturers)	1890	....	W. Va.	N. Y. City.	81,100	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Strawboard Co. (19 plants)	1889	1893	Ill.	Chicago.	6,000,000	.....	1	..	1898	....	735,995	6
American Sugar Refining Co.	1887	1891	N. J.	N. Y. City.	36,968,000	36,968,000	12	7	1898	1898	.....	..
American Telegraph & Telephone Co. (controls long-distance lines)	....	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	25,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Thread Co. (13 cotton thread companies)	1898	....	N. J.	.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	..	5	....	....	6,000,000	4
American Tin Plate Co. (281 mills—95 per cent. of all)	1898	....	N. J.	Chicago.	28,000,000	18,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
American Tobacco Co. (plug business sold in 1898)	1890	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	21,000,000	14,000,000	8	8	1898	1898	3,580,000	6
American Type Founders' Co. (23 companies in U. S)	1892	1896	N. J.	N. Y. City.	4,000,000	.....	1	..	1898	....	600,000	6
American Whip Co. (20 manufacturers)	1871	1893	Mass.	N. Y. City.	250,000	.....	22	..	1893	....	.....	..
American Woodworking Machinery Co. (14 firms)	1898	....	N. J.	.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
American Woolen Co. (men's woolens—mills in New England; forming)	1899	....	.....	N. Y. City.	30,000,000	20,000,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
American Wringer Co.	1891	....	R.I.	R. Island.	850,000	1,650,000	8	7	1898	1898	.....	..
Ammunition Manufacturers' Association (cartridges)	1883	....	.....	N. Y. City.	‖4,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	1891	1895	Mont.	.....	30,000,000	.....	10	..	1898	....	.....	..
Associate Wine Dealers (agreement with California Winemakers' Corporation)	1899	....	.....	San. Fran.	‖5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Association of Boat Oar Manufacturers of United States (agreement on prices)	1898	....	.....	.....	‖500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Association of Fire Underwriters for Arkansas (44 Co's)††	1883	....	Ark.	L. Rock (?).	39,694,226	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Atlantic Dynamite Co. (giant powder, etc.)	1892 (?)	1895 (?)	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	‖2,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Atlantic Passenger Steamship Pool (renewed in 1899)	....	1899	.....	.....	‖100,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Atlantic Snuff Co. (all but 2 companies)	1898	....	N. J.	Nashville.	2,000,000	8,000,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Atlas Tack Co.	1881	1897	Mass.	Boston.	700,000	.....	6	..	1895	....	1,400,000	5 & 6
Atwood-Morrison Co. (consol. 3 silk & cotton mach'y Co's).	1898	....	N. J.	.....	300,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Baltimore Electric Light Co. (3 elect. Co's of Baltimore)	1898	....	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	4,000,000	5
Barber Asphalt Paving Co. (pools with other Co's) ¶	1887	1896	.....	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Bay State Gas Co. (several gas Co's in and near Boston)	1899	....	Del.	.....	100,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	14,000,000	5 & 7
Bessemer Ore Association	....	1898	.....	Cleveland.	‖20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Bolt & Nut (several a-soc'ns—carriage, stove, tire, etc.)	1868	1896	.....	.....	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Booth, A. & Co. (fish and oysters; 43 concerns)	1898	....	Ill.	Chicago.	3,000,000	2,500,000	..	8	....	....	2,000,000	..
Borax Consl'd, Ltd. (absorbing Pacific Borax, etc., Co.)	1899	....	.....	.....	£600,000	£800,000	..	5½	....	....	£1,000,000	4½
Boston Fruit Co. (4 Co's, controlling output W. Indies).	1898	....	.....	Boston (?).	‖$10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Box-makers' Combine (of California Oregon).	1898	....	.....	San. Fran.	1,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Brass Foundry & Machine Co. (iron and brass castings)	1898	....	N. J.	Jer. City.	6,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit (most streets, ways el & B'klyn)	1896	...	.....	N. Y.	45,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	$7,000,000	5

Brooklyn Union Gas (7 companies)	1895	....	N. Y.	Brooklyn.	15,000,000	.....	6	..	1898	....	15,000,000	5
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.¶	1895	....	N. Y.	Brooklyn.	5,000,000	7,500,000	..	6	....	1898	17,500,000	5
Broom Manufacturers' Ass'n of U. S. (regulates prices)	1892	1898	.....	Chicago.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Broom Twine (selling combine)	1898	....	.....	.....	1500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. (billiard tables, etc.)	1882	....	Ohio.	N. Y. City.	1,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Buffalo City Gas Co. (4 Co's; consol. with People's Gas in 1898) ¶	1897	1898	N. Y.	Buffalo.	5,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	6,905,000	5 & 6
Buffalo Traction Co. (consolidation pending)	1890	1898	.....	Buffalo.	5,370,500	.....	1	..	1897	....	6,167,131	5, 6, 7
California Raisin Growers' Association (2,000 growers and 60 packing houses; controls 95 per cent. of crop)	1898		.....	.....	15,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Cal. Winemakers' Corp. (allied with Cal. Wine Ass'n) ¶	1894	....	Cal.	San. Fran.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Cambria Steel Co. (owns Cambria Iron Co.; plants in five counties in Pennsylvania)	1898	....	Pa.	Phila.	16,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	2,000,000	6
Cedar Shingles Manufacturers' Ass'n (Washington State; limits production)	1898	....	.....	.....	15,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Celluloid Co.	1890	1897	N. J.	Newark.	3,000,000	.....	5	..	1898	....	.....	..
Central Coal & Coke Co. (selling agency) ¶	1898	...	Ohio.	Columbus.	500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Central Coal & Coke Co. of Kansas City, Mo. ¶	1893	....	Mo.	Kans. City.	1,500,000	1,500,000	..	1¼	....	1898	560,000	6
Central Electric Railway of Kansas City, Mo. (all Co's)	1898	....	.....	Kans. City.	500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Central Lumber Co. of California ¶	1896	....	.....	.....	170,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Central New York Brewing Co.	1899	....	N. J.	.....	2,200,000	1,800,000	..	7	....	....	2,200,000	6
Central Union Telephone Co. (consol. of Bell Telephone in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, except certain cities)	1892 (?)	....	.....	.....	6,605,300	.....	5	..	1898 (?)	....	8,150,000	6
Central Union Gas Co. (17 gas and electric lighting companies in Ohio and Indiana)	1899	....	Va.	.....	5,000,000	9,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
Central Walnut Ass'n (California; fixes prices)	....	....	.....	.....	12,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Chain Manufacturers' Ass'n (trace, wagon, etc.)	1896	....	.....	.....	13,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Charleston (S. C.) Consolidated Railway, Gas & Electric Co. (forming with all in city)	1899	....	.....	.....	1,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	2,500,000	5
Chemical (Pharmaceutical Manufacturers') Combine	1890	....	.....	Phila.	150,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Chicago & Northwest Granaries Co. (agreements with other companies)	1896 (?)	....	.....	Chicago.	£120,000	£120,000	..	8	....	1897	£200,000 (?)	6
Chicago City Railway Co. (cable, electric, and horse lines)	....	....	.....	Chicago.	$14,000,000	.....	12	..	1898	....	$4,619,500	..
Chicago Consol. Traction Co. (8 suburban Co's)	1899	....	Ill.	Chicago	14,400,000	.....	..	..	....	....	6,500,000	..
Chicago Edison Co. (absorbed 4 companies)	....	1898	.....	Chicago.	4,975,900	.....	..	..	....	....	4,458,000	..
Chicago Junction Ry. & Union Stock Yards Co. (meat packing and cattle; consolidation 3 companies)	1890	1898	N. J.	Chicago.	6,500,000	6,500,000	8	6	1898	1898	12,975,000	5
Chicago Milk Co. (forming to supply ¾ of city's milk)	1899	....	.....	Chicago.	3,000,000	3,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. (Limited)	1890	....	.....	Chicago.	£200,000	£200,000	3	4	1895	1895	£550,000	6
Cincinnati Gas-Light & Coke	....	....	.....	.....	$9,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
City of Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. (Eng. & Am. Co's)	1891	....	.....	Chicago.	£625,000	£625,000	..	8	1893	1897	£3,166,000	6
Cleveland & Sandusky Brew. Co. (11 breweries)	1898	....	.....	.....	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	..	..	....	....	$6,000,000	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron (consol. with Col. Coal & Iron Co.)	1892	....	Colo.	Denver.	11,000,000	2,000,000	1¼	4	1893	1897	7,857,000	5 & 6
Columbia Electric Car Lighting & Brake Co.	1899	....	N. J.	.....	10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Columbia River Canneries Co. (fish packers; reform'g, '99)	1898	....	.....	Portland.	12,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Columbia Spring Co.	1894	....	Ohio.	Cleveland.	2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Columbus (O.) Gas-Light & Heat'g Co. (will own 2 big Co's)	1899	....	W. Va.	Columbus.	1,700,000	3,300,000	..	6	....	....	.....	..
Commercial Chemical Co., U. S. (paris-green manufacturers form selling agency)	1898	....	.....	N. Y. City.	12,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Commonwealth Electric Co. (12 Co's; pools with Edison)	1898	....	.....	Chicago.	3,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	2,500,000	5
Consolidated City Water Co. (3 Co's, Los Angeles, Cal.)	1898	....	.....	Los Ang's.	2,480,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Consolidated Gas of Baltimore City ¶	1888	....	Md.	Baltimore.	10,770,968	.....	4¼	..	1898	....	6,782,000	6 & 5
Consolidated Gas Co. of Newark, N. J. (all gas companies between Passaic and Elizabeth)	1898	....	N. J.	Newark.	6,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	8,625,000	5 & 6
Consolidated Gas of New York City (all but New Amsterdam Co.) ¶	1884	1898	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	39,078,000	.....	8	..	1898	....	2,158,000	5 & 6

Present Name of Trust.†	When First Formed.	If Re-formed, When.	Where Incorporated.	Location Principal Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ Common Stock.	Present Capitalization.‡ Preferred Stock.	Dividends.§ Com.	Dividends.§ Pref.	Dividends.§ Last Paid. Com.	Dividends.§ Last Paid. Pref.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Amount.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Rate of Int. P. Ct.
Consolidated Gas of Pittsburg (5 Co's in West. Pa.)	1898	....	.....	Pittsburg.	$4,000,000	$2,500,000	..	6	....	....	$5,000,000	5
Consolidated Ice (10 or 12 companies in New York and Maine) ¶	1895	....	Maine.	N. Y. City.	6,500,000	3,500,000	4	7½	1898	1898	1,255,000	..
Consolidated Packing Companies (Beef)	1892	....	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	....	..
Consolidated Smelting & Refining Co. (forming, with 11 big Co's in U. S. and Mexico)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	27,000,000	27,000,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Consolidated Street Railway Co.	....	....	.....	Gd. Rapids.	1,600,000	1,419,000	..	..	....	....	1,861,000	5 & 6
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey ¶	1898	....	.....	Newark.	15,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	14,545,000	2 to 4
Consumers' Ice Co. (all ice dealers of Indianapolis)	1898	....	.....	Indian'p's.	‖ 1,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Continental Cement Co.	1899	....	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
Continental Tobacco Co. (7 plug Co's and plug interests of American Co.)	1898	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	30,000,000	30,000,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Copper Sheets & Bolts. Mfrs.' Ass'n (fixes prices)	1898	....	.....	Pittsburg.	‖ 5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Denver City Tramway Co. (consol. street lines)	1899	....	.....	Denver.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	2,000,000	5
Denver Union Water Co. (complete plant) ¶	1894	....	Colo.	Denver.	5,000,000	2,500,000	..	5	....	....	7,000,000	5
Derby Hat Pool (4 big companies sell together)	1899	....	.....	.....	‖ 3,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co. ¶	1891	....	.....	Detroit.	2,650,000	.....	..	..	....	....	6,500,000	..
Detroit City Gas (all natural and art. gas Co's in city) ¶	1898	....	Mich.	Detroit.	4,560,000	.....	..	..	....	....	4,969,000	5
Diamond Match Co. (mills all over United States)	1889	....	Ill. & Eng.	Chicago.	11,000,000	.....	10	..	1898	....	.....	..
Dry Dock Trust (Philadelphia syndicate) ¶	1895	....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Dynamite Pool (3 big California companies)	1897	....	.....	San Fran.	‖ 2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Eastern Burial Case Association (big trust form'g in '99).	1890	1893	.....	.....	‖ 4,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
East Jersey Electric Co.	1899	....	N. J.	.....	1,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Edison Electric Ill. of Boston	....	....	.....	.....	3,744,000	.....	..	..	....	....	180,000	..
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of New York ¶	1885	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	9,200,000	.....	6	..	1898	....	6,500,000	5
Electric Boat Co.	1899	....	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	..	8	....	....	.....	..
Electric Co. of America (gas and electric Co's just outside of Philadelphia)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	25,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Electric Storage Battery Co. (absorbed other Co's in 1895).	1888	....	N. J.	Phila.	8,500,000	5,000,000	..	..	....	....	450,000	5
Electric Vehicle Co.	1897	....	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	1,000,000	..	8	....	....	.....	..
Electrotypers, New York City and vicinity ¶	1897	....	.....	N. Y. City.	‖ 5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Erie Telegraph & Telephone Co. (controls 4 'phone companies in 7 Western and Southern States)	1888	....	.....	Cleveland.	5,000,000	.....	4	..	1898	....	7,000,000	5 & 6
Factory Insurance Association (29 companies) ††	....	....	.....	Hartford.	34,655,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Federal Steel Co. (owns many mills and properties)	1898	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	46,484,000	52,767,600	..	1½	....	1899	28,334,000	5 & 6
Fire-Proofing (9 Ohio companies sell together)	1898	....	.....	.....	‖ 3,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Five States Milk Producers' Association (farmers to keep prices of milk up, as against the Trust)	1898	....	.....	.....	‖ 20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Fox River Birch & Tile Co. (consol. 15 birch yards in Wis.)	1899	....	Wis.	.....	200,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Francis Gowdy Distilling Co. (combination Eastern Gin Co's)	1899	....	Conn.	.....	100,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
General Chemical Co.	1899	....	N. Y.	.....	12,500,000	12,500,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
General Electric (pools with other companies)	1892	1898	N. Y.	Schn'tdy.	18,276,000	2,551,200	6	$19.05	1898	1899	5,710,000	5
General Electric Co. of Minneapolis (light, heat, power).	1899	....	N. J.	.....	2,100,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Glucose Sugar Refining Co. (nearly all in United States)	1897	....	N. J.	Chicago.	24,027,300	12,619,000	1½	7	1898	1898	.....	..
Granite Ware Trust (4 companies combining)	1899	....	.....	.....	‖ 20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Grape Growers' Pool (agree on prices in Northern Ohio).	1898	....	.....	.....	‖ 2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Havana Commercial Co. (Cuban tobacco, etc.)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	10,000,000	6,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
Havana Electric Railway (elect., gas, telephone, etc.)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	1898	....	.....	.....	2,312,755	.....	..	..	....	....	691,000	5
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. ¶	1892	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,000,000	3,000,000	..	8	....	1897	2,500,000	6

Herkimer Co. Light & Power Co. (Co's in 3 cities in Co.)...	1898	....	.....	Herkimer (?).	400,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin (reorganizing).....	1892	1899	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,650,000	1,650,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
Illinois State Board Fire Underwriters (72 companies) ††.	....	....	.....	.....	49,430,760	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Indiana League of Fire Underwriters (27 companies) ††..	....	....	.....	.....	10,028,568	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Indurated Fibre Industries Co.....	1890	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
International Air Power Co. (plants in Mass. and R. I.)..	1899	....	N. J.	.....	6,400,000	600,000	..	3	....	....	.....	..
International Cement Co. (forming).....	1899	....	N. J.	.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
International Heater Co. (4 companies).....	1898	....	N. Y.	.....	900,000	900,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
International Paper Co. (25 news and printing paper manufacturers east of Chicago).....	1898	....	.....	.....	16,040,400	20,530,700	1	4½	1898	1898	8,408,000	6
International Silver Co. (24 companies—75 per cent. silver plate companies).....	1898	....	N. J.	.....	11,000,000	5,000,000	..	7	....	....	3,900,000	6
International Steam Pump Co. (5 biggest Co's in U. S.)..	1899	....	N. J.	.....	12,500,000	15,000,000	..	6	....	....	.....	..
Kansas City (Mo.) Gas Co.....	1897	....	Mo.	Kans. City.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	3,750,000	..
Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co. (57 "bourbon" plants).....	1899	....	N. J.	.....	18,500,000	10,500,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. (all electric companies in Brooklyn except one).....	1898	....	.....	Brooklyn.	1,968,000	.....	..	..	....	....	11,176,000	6, 5, 4
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chicago (28 Co's, all in Chicago).	1898	....	.....	Chicago.	4,000,000	3,000,000	..	3	....	1898	2,000,000	5
Kodak Limited Co. (consol. English, French, German, and American companies).....	1898	....	.....	.....	£1,000,000	£600,000	..	6	....	....	None.	..
Laclede Gas Light Co.¶ (controls all in St. Louis since '89)	1857	....	Mo.	St. Louis.	$7,500,000	$2,500,000	3	8	1898	1898	10,500,000	5
Lake Carriers' Ass'n (3 lines; pool prices).....	1898	....	.....	.....	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Lake Dredgers' Ass'n (123 owners of dredges on Gt. Lakes)	1897	....	Ill.	.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines¶.....	1893	....	.....	N. Y. City.	28,450,000	.....	..	..	....	....	Canceled 1898.	
Lanyon Zinc Co.....	1899	....	N. J.	.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	..	8	....	....	.....	..
Lexington (Ky.) R. R. (4 Co's).....	1899	....	.....	.....	800,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Linen Thread Co. (selling agency for 3 manufacturers)...	1898	....	N. J.	Paterson (?).	‖4,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Lumber Carriers' Ass'n (vessels on Great Lakes).....	1898	....	.....	Detroit.	‖6,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Manhattan Spirit Co. (wood alcohol).....	1893	....	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Manufacturers' Paper Co. of Chicago (selling agency for many mills).....	1898	....	.....	.....	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Ass'n (fixes prices).....	1898 (?)	....	.....	.....	‖2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Marsden Co. of Philadelphia (cellulose trust).....	1897	....	.....	.....	30,600,000	1,500,000	..	6	....	....	.....	..
Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Co.....	1897	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	1,450,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Maryland Brew. Co. (17 brewery companies of Baltimore)	1898	....	.....	Baltimore.	3,250,000	3,250,000	..	6	....	....	7,500,000	6
Mass Consolidated Co. (5 copper properties in Mich. belt).	1898	....	.....	.....	2,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.¶.....	1886	....	.....	Kans. City.	5,586,800	.....	2	..	1897(?)	....	8,500,000	4 to 6
Metropolitan Street Railway (most in New York City)...	1898	....	.....	N. Y. City.	40,000,000	.....	..	..	1898	....	42,061,000	5 to 7
Metropolitan Tobacco Co. (selling combine).....	1899	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	500,000	500,000	..	10	....	....	.....	..
Michigan Salt Ass'n.....	1876	1896	.....	.....	‖4,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Milk Combine of Scranton, Pa. (entire supply).....	1898	....	.....	Scranton.	‖1,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries Co. (English and American Co's).....	1894 (?)	....	.....	.....	£775,000	£775,000	..	5½	....	1898	£3,500,000	5
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. (all in city).....	1898	....	.....	Milw'kee.	$5,494,500	.....	..	..	....	....	$55,000	..
Minneapolis General Electric (plants in city).....	1893	1899	N. J.	Minneap.	1,500,000	$600,000	..	6	....	....	915,000	6
Minnesota & Dakota Fire Underwriters (53 companies) ¶.	1885	....	.....	Minneap.	45,119,740	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Mississippi River Steamboat Pool (3 companies pool).....	1898	....	.....	.....	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Missouri Edison Electric Co.¶.....	1897	....	Mo.	St. Louis.	‖4,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	4,000,000	..
National Abrasive Mfg. Co. (controls corundum and other abrasive materials).....	1898	....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
National Association of Axle Mfrs.....	1895	....	.....	Pittsburg.	‖5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
National Biscuit Co. (90 per cent. large bakeries in U. S.).	1898	....	N. J.	Chicago.	29,000,000	23,000,000	..	5¼	....	1898	1,701,000	6
National Carbon Co. (all Co's in U. S. and ¾ in world)....	1899	....	N. J.	Cleveland.	5,500,000	4,500,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
National Casket Co.....	1891	....	.....	N. Y. City.	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
National Electric Car-Lighting Co.....	....	....	.....	.....	2,000,000	500,000 (?)	..	..	....	....	.....	..

Present Name of Trust.†	When First Formed.	If Re-formed, When.	Where Incorporated.	Location Principal Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ Common Stock.	Present Capitalization.‡ Preferred Stock.	Dividends.§ Com.	Dividends.§ Pref.	Dividends.§ When Last Paid Com.	Dividends.§ When Last Paid Pref.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Amount.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Rate of Int. P. Ct.
National Enameling & Stamping Co. (consol. 4 principal companies in U. S.)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	$20,000,000	$10,000,000	..	7	....	....	None.	..
National Harrow Co. (spring-tooth harrows)	1890	1893	N. Y.	.....	‖2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
National Lead Co. (26 white-lead, etc., plants)	....	1891	N. J.	N. Y. City.	14,905,400	14,904,000	1	7	1899	1898	$12,603	..
National Mirror Mfrs.' Ass'n (40 Co's; fix prices, etc.)	1898	....	.....	.....	‖5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
National Rice Milling Co.	1892	....	N. J.	N. Orl'ns.	1,867,000	1,320,000	..	..	....	....	None.	..
National Salt Co. of N. J. (forming to control salt interests in the East)	1889	1895	.....	N. Y. City.	‖5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
National Saw Co. (controlled by Diston)	1890	1893	Ky.	N. Y. City.	‖2,000,000	600,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
National Shear Co.	1898	....	N. J.	Newark.	1,500,000	1,500,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. (20 plants; price agreement with other companies in 1898)	1890	1898	Ky.	N. Y. City.	3,233,000	4,066,200	1	2	1891	1898	4,237,000	6
National Steel Co. (expects to control 20 plants)	1890	....	N. J.	.....	32,000,000	27,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
National Tin-Plate & Stamped Ware Co. (opposition to National Enameling Co.)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
National Tube Co. (forming with 17 Co's)	1899	....	N. J.	Pittsburg.	30,000,000	30,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
National Wall-Paper Co. (28 companies in 1892, absorbing 2 or more in 1899; forming)	1879	1899	.....	N. Y. City.	27,931,500	7,500,000	..	2	....	1897	.....	..
New Amsterdam Gas Co. (consol. 3 Co's in N. Y. City)	1897	....	.....	N. Y. City.	12,000,000	9,000,000	..	5	....	....	20,005,200	5 & 6
New England Gas & Coke Co. of Boston (all in Boston except Bay State)¶	1897	....	Mass.	Boston.	14,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	14,000,000	5
New England Dairy Co. (milk Co's)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	600,000	250,000	..	8	....	....	.....	..
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1886(?)	....	.....	Boston.	11,966,400	.....	6	..	1898	....	3,282,000	5 & 6
New England Insurance Exchange (84 fire ins. Co's)††	1883	....	.....	Boston.	58,537,167	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
New Orleans Water Works Co.¶	1878	....	.....	N. Orl'ns.	2,000,000	.....	5	..	1897(?)	....	645,000	5
New York & New Jersey Telephone	1890(?)	....	.....	Brooklyn (?)	4,662,400	.....	7	..	1898	....	1,495,500	5
New York Arch. Terra-Cotta Co. (allied with other Co's)	1896	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	‖2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
New York Gas, Elect. Light, Heat & Power Co. of New York City	1898	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	36,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	36,000,000	4 & 5
New York Suburban Gas Co. (5 Co's in Westchester Co.)	1899	....	N. Y.	.....	1,500 000	.....	..	..	....	....	1,200,000	..
Nicholson File Co. (5 plants—70 per cent. product)	1898	....	.....	Prv'dence.	‖2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
North American (owns street railways & electric Co's)	1890	....	N. J.	New York.	39,733,600	.....	..	..	....	....	None.	..
North Carolina Pine-Timber Ass'n (fixes prices)	....	....	.....	.....	‖20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
North Jersey Street Railway Co. (consolidated trolleys and 2 ferries)	1898	....	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	15,000,000	2-4
North River Light, Heat & Power Co.	1899	....	N. J.	Hoboken.	300,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
North Shore Traction Co. (controls railways around Boston)	1892	....	N. J.	Boston.	4,000,000	2,000,000	..	6	....	1897	.....	..
Oilcloth Pool (table, enameled, etc.)	1887	....	.....	.....	‖1,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Oil Well Supply Co.	....	....	Pa.	Pittsburg.	1,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Omaha Street Railway Co.¶	1889	....	.....	Omaha.	5,000,000	.....	4	..	1896	....	2,250,000	5
Otis (Passenger) Elevator Co. (13 Co's—85 per ct. product)	1898	....	N. J.	.....	6,000,000	4,000,000	..	6	....	....	None.	..
Pacific American Fisheries Co.	1899	....	N. J.	Chicago.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Pacific States Telephone Co. (4 telegraph and telephone systems of Pacific coast)	1896	....	.....	.....	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Paducah (Ky.) Railway & Electric Light Co. (all railway and electric light plants of Paducah)	1898	....	.....	.....	200,000	.....	..	..	....	....	400,000	..
Paterson & Passaic Gas & Electric Co. (consol. of 4 Co's)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	2,845,000	5
Penn. Central Brewing Co. (12 breweries in Wyoming Val.)	1897	....	Pa.	.....	2,800,000	2,800,000	..	8	....	....	2,800,000	6
Penn. Mfg., Light & Power (all electric Co's of Phila.)¶	1898	....	N. J.	Phila.	15,000,000	.....	50c.	..	1898	....	15,000,000	5
People's Gas-Light & Coke Co. of Buffalo (consolidat'n)	1896	1899	.....	Buffalo.	4,975,000	3,025,000	..	5	....	....	7,268,000	5

People's Gas-Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (took in new Chicago companies in 1898) ¶	1897	....	Ill.	Chicago.	23,750,000	.....	6	..	1898	....	34,746,000	5 to 7
People's Light & Power Co. (14 Co's in N. J.)	....	1899	.....	Newark.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Petersburg (Va.) R'y & Electric (consol. all Co's)	1899	....	.....	Petersb'g.	500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	500,000	..
Photographic Paper (24 companies, mfrs. of sensitized paper)	1898	....	.....	.....	‖2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co. (Limited)	....	....	Minn.	Minne'plis.	£500,000	£500,000	..	8	....	1898	£875,000	6
Pittsburg Brewing Co.	1899	....	.....	.....	$6,500,000	$6,500,000	..	..	....	....	$6,500,000	6
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	1891	1895	.....	Pittsburg.	9,850,000	150,000	4	12	1898	1898	.....	..
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	1894(?)	....	.....	N. Y. City.	15,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Pressed Steel Car Co. (consolidates Fox & Schoen Co's and has a monopoly)	1899	....	N. J.	Pittsb'g(?).	12,500,000	12,500,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
Print Cloth Pool (30 mills; restrict production and fix prices)	1898	....	.....	.....	‖50,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Pueblo Traction & Electric Co. (owns 3 electric light companies of city)	1895	1899	Cal.	Pueblo.	500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	550,000	5
Reading Co. (Anthracite Coal Trust)	1892	1896	.....	.....	‖150,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Refrigerator Trust (36 firms, 80 per cent. of trade)	1898	....	.....	.....	‖8,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
River Coal Operators' Co. (Pittsburg to New Orleans)	1898	....	.....	.....	‖11,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Royal Baking Powder Co. (consolidation all Co's)	1899	....	N. J.	New York.	10,000,000	10,000,000	..	6	....	....	.....	..
Rubber Goods Mfrs. Co. (consol. mechanical goods Co's)	1899	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	25,000,000	25,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
Saginaw Valley Traction Co. (consol. 4 Co's)	1898	....	.....	Saginaw.	700,000	400,000	..	..	....	....	850,000	5
San Francisco Breweries, Limited (agreement with other breweries)	....	....	.....	S. Fran.(?)	‖20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Santy-Kalsomine Co. (Plaster Trust)	....	....	Mich.	G. Rapids.	‖3,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Sash & Door Combine (26 companies; fix prices)	....	....	.....	Chicago (?)	‖15,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Shelby Tube Co. (weldless tubes)	1897	....	.....	Shelby, O.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Shot & Lead Manufacturers' Ass'n (fixes prices)	1890	1893	.....	.....	‖2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Shovel-Makers of U. S. & Canada (internat'l agreement)	....	....	.....	.....	‖6,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Southeastern Tariff Ass'n (67 fire insurance Co's) ††	1892	....	.....	N.Orl'ns(?)	41,424,318	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Sperry Flour Co. (California)	1892	....	Cal.	.....	10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Spirits Distributing Co. (selling agency for American Sp. & St. Dist. Co's)	1896	....	N. J.	.....	3,675,000	3,676,000	..	7	on part.	1898	.....	..
Springfield Coal Ass'n (10 companies)	....	....	Ill.	Sp'gfield.	‖4,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. (whisky)	1898	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	16,000,000	8,000,000	..	7	....	....	None.	..
Standard Oil (controls petroleum refineries, etc., in U. S.)	1872	1882	.....	N. Y. City.	97,250,000	.....	30	..	1898	....	.....	..
Standard Rope & Twine Co. (sells through Union Selling Co.)	1896	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	12,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	10,412,000	5 & 6
Standard Sardine Co.	1899	....	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Standard Telephone Co. (bought Cent. Mo. Co. in 1898)	....	....	Mo.(?)	Kans. City.	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Steel Beams Ass'n (fixes prices)	1888	1897	.....	Pittsburg.	‖20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Steel Rail Manufacturers' Ass'n (all big Co's agree)	1891	1898	.....	.....	50,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Steel Steamers (forming with all mfrs. on Great Lakes)	1899	....	.....	.....	‖15,000,000	15,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
Steel Tired Car Wheel Co. (6 or 7 car wheel companies)	1898	....	.....	Trenton.	2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Swift & Co. (beef)	1885	....	Ill.	Chicago.	20,000,000	.....	6	..	1898	....	2,500,000	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co. (all in Syracuse)	1896(?)	....	.....	Syracuse.	2,750,000	1,250,000	..	6	....	....	2,500,000	..
Temple Iron Co. (consol. 7 anthracite coal Co's in Pa.)	1899	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. (plants in Tennessee and Alabama)	1887	....	.....	Birm'ham.	20,000,000	1,000,000	1	8	1887	1893	11,339,000	6 & 7
Theatrical Trust (50 big ones work together)	1898	1898	.....	.....	‖30,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Tidewater Oil Co. (consolidation of 4 companies)	1888	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Torrington Needle Co.	1898	....	.....	.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	..	7	....	....	1,000,000	5
Trenton Gas & Electric Co. (4 Co's)	1898	....	.....	Trenton.	‖2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Tubular Dispatch Co. (consolidated 2 companies)	1898	...	.....	.....	2,100,000	.....	..	..	....	....	800,000	..
Twin City Rapid Transit (all street railways in Minneapolis and St. Paul) ¶	1891	..	N. J.	Minn'plis.	15,000,000	2,462,200	..	7	....	1898	509,000	6

Present Name of Trust.†	When First Formed.	If Re-formed, When.	Where Incorporated.	Location Principal Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ Common Stock.	Present Capitalization.‡ Preferred Stock.	Dividends.§ Com.	Dividends.§ Pref.	Dividends.§ When Last Paid. Com.	Dividends.§ When Last Paid. Pref.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Amount.	Bonded Indebtedness.§ Rate of Int. P. Ct.
Umbrella Hardware Co	1899	....	N. J.	.....	$2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Underwriters' Ass'n of State New York (72 companies)	1853	...	.....	Syracuse.	56,428,711	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Union Bag & Paper Co	1899	....	N. J.	.....	16,000,000	$11,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
Union Carbide Co. (acetylene consol.)	1898	....	Va.	.....	6,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Union Light & Power Co. (4 companies of Salt Lake and Ogden, Utah)	1898	....	Utah.	.....	4,250,000	300,000	..	8	....	....	$5,250,000	7
Union Switch & Signal Co. (consol. with Nat. S. & S. Co.).	....	1898	.....	.....	997,950	397,600	..	6	....	1897	679,000	5
Union Tobacco Co. (absorbed Durham Co.)	1898	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	12,000,000	7,350,000	..	6	....	....	32,850	..
Union Traction Co. (all trolleys in Philadelphia) ¶	1895	....	Pa.	Phila.	30,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Union Typewriter (5 leading companies)	1893	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	10,000,000	8,015,000	..	7 & 8	1898	1898	.....	..
United Breweries Co. (13 breweries, Chicago)	1898	....	N. J.	Chicago.	5,463,000	.....	..	..	....	....	3,413,000	6
United Electric Co. of New Jersey (to unite all Co's in North. N. J.)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	20,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	20,000,000	4
United Gas Improvement Co	1882	1885	Pa.	Phila.	15,000,000	.....	8	..	1898	....	10,000,000	6
United Ice Cream Co. (4 companies in Chicago)	1898	....	Ill.	Chicago.	300,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
United Lighting & Heating Co. (8 companies; oil lighting interests of United States)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
United Paper Co. (tissue)	1892	....	N. J.	Paterson.	1,500,000	1,500,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore (all in city).	1899	....	Md.	Baltimore.	24,000,000	14,000,000	..	4	....	....	18,000,000	4
United Shoe Machinery Co	1899	....	N. J.	.....	8,625,000	8,625,000	..	6	....	....	.....	..
United Traction Co. (controls all electric roads in Reading, Pa.)	1899	....	.....	Reading.	1,400,000	.....	..	..	....	....	937,900	5 & 6
United Traction & Elec. Co. (all roads in and near Prov.) ¶	....	....	N. J.	Provid'ce.	8,000,000	.....	3	..	1898	....	8,247,000	5
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry (13 companies—practically all in South and West)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	..	7	....	....	.....	..
U. S. Dyewood & Extract Co. (to unite all in U. S.)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	4,000,000	6,000,000	..	6	....	....	.....	..
U. S. Eaves Trough & Conductor Pipe Ass'n	1897	....	.....	Pittsburg.	‖2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
U. S. Envelope Co. (10 Co's; 90 per cent. product U. S.)	1898	....	Maine.	.....	750,000	3,750,000	..	2	....	1898	1,500,000	6
U. S. Express (not incorporated)	1854	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	10,000,000	.....	3	..	1898	....	.....	..
U. S. Furniture Co. (school; enlarging and reforming in 1899)	1892	....	.....	Chicago.	‖10,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
U. S. Glass Co. (flint glass)	1891	....	Pa.	Pittsburg.	3,458,100	690,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
U. S. Leather Co	1893	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	62,854,600	62,254,600	..	4¾	....	1898	5,280,000	6
U. S. Oil Co	....	....	.....	Boston (?)	1,250,000	.....	4	..	1898	....	120,000	..
U. S. Playing Card Co. (allied with 3 other companies)	....	....	.....	Cincinnati.	3,600,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
U. S. Rubber (controls boot and shoe output of U. S.)	1892	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	23,666,000	22,525,500	2	8	1897	1898	None.	..
U. S. Varnish Co. (organizing with all in U. S.)	1899	....	N. J.	.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Vermont Marble Co.¶	1880	....	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	3,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	680,000	..
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. (27 fertilizer factories)	1895	1898	.....	.....	4,363,900	5,085,000	4	8	1898	1898	.....	..
Virginia Electric Co. of Norfolk (consol. all Co's in city).	1898	....	Va.	Norfolk.	450,000	.....	..	..	....	....	450,000	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. (many properties in Va.).	1899	....	.....	.....	7,500,000	.....	..	..	....	....	7,500,000	5
Welsbach Commercial Co. (owns Welsbach Light; 3 Co's)	1895	....	.....	Phila. (?)	3,500,000	3,500,000	..	7	....	1898	.....	..
Wells-Fargo Express	1872	....	Colo.	.....	8,000,000	.....	6	..	1898	....	.....	..
Western Elevator Ass'n (40 leading in Buffalo)	1857(?)	1897	.....	Buffalo.	‖15,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Western Factory Insurance Ass'n (23 companies) ††	....	1894	.....	Chicago. (?)	23,862,500	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Western Live Stock & Land Co	1898	1898	Colo.	N. Y. City.	408,000	.....	2	8	1897	1898	.....	..
Western Strawboard Co. (plants not in Am. Co.)	1899	....	.....	.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Western Union Fire Ins. Ass'n (59 Co's in Western and Southern States) ††	1890(?)	....	.....	Chicago.	47,902,368	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Western Union Telegraph (consol. other Co's in 1881, 1887, and 1894)	1851	1856	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	97,370,000	.....	5	..	1898	....	15,356,282	5, 6, 7

Westinghouse Air-Brake Co. (bought American and Boyden companies in 1898)	1889(?)	....	Pa.	.....	10,950,000	.....	20	..	1898	....	.....	..
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. (pools with Gen. Electric and owns U. S. Elec. Lo. Co. and Walker Co's)	1872	1891	Pa.	Pittsburg.	8,987,950	.....	..	7	....	1898	3,500,000	5
Wholesale Druggists' National Ass'n (25 firms)‡‡	1874	....	.....	Phila.	‖25,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Wholesale Grocers of New England ‡‡	1875	....	.....	Boston.	‖75,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Window Shade Mfrs.' Ass'n (nearly all in country)	1896	....	.....	.....	‖2,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Wire Cloth Mfrs. Ass'n of America (12 firms agree on prices)	1899	....	.....	.....	‖5,000,500	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Writing Paper Trust (forming with 35 mills in Conn. Val.)	1899	....	.....	.....	‖40,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Yarn (cotton hosiery) Mfrs. (fix prices)	1899	....	.....	Phila.	‖3,000,000	.....	..	..	....	....	.....	..
Yellow Pine Co.¶	1891	....	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,500,000	.....	8	..	1892	....	.....	..
Totals					$4,247,918,981	$870,575,200					$714,388,661	

† A few of the trusts included in this list are not, at this particular time (March, 1899), in full force. In most such cases new agreements are pending, and it is unlikely that, having realized the benefits of combination, capital in these industries will long continue to compete with itself. Some trusts, like the Michigan Salt Association, are renewed every five years, or at other regular or irregular periods. The Paris-Green Combine is likely to make its appearance during, or previous to, the potato-bug season.

‡ When a trust is incorporated the amount of capital reported as issued is usually taken, though it is often far above or below the actual capital employed. When not incorporated, the capital employed in the allied concerns is estimated.

§ Dividends are given only when known. Unincorporated trusts pay no dividends, though they often make profits to the constituent companies. Sometimes the rate of dividend on preferred stock is averaged for two or more kinds of such stock. In the bonded indebtedness columns several kinds of bonds are often grouped together.

‖ Estimated.

¶ Only typical trusts are taken in these industries. Such trusts are duplicated in many other cities or sections of the country.

** Only the more important of these insurance trusts are given. Besides the greater combines, covering practically the whole country, there are smaller ones in most States and cities. These smaller ones are often very strong. These companies act together in fixing rates, etc. They are nominally inactive in Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, and in some other States, because of "anti-compact" laws. Because some of the insurance companies included in the above list are repeated, the combined capital of these trusts is less than appears from this table. Omitting these repetitions, the total capital in these insurance trusts is about $74,583,430.

†† This association maintains prices of proprietary medicines by refusing to handle goods sold to wholesalers who cut prices. Similar local associations cover all sections of the United States, and regulate prices of most leading articles. Jobbers and retailers have similar combines in States, counties, and cities.

‡‡ Wholesale grocers' associations exist in all parts of the country. By means of rebates, etc., they assist the manufacturers of sugar, starch, baking powder, and of hundreds of other leading articles in maintaining uniform prices.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

The "REPLIES AND DECISIONS" regularly appearing in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN have long been considered high authority upon questions relating to finance, business, law, and commercial usage. The publishers have often been requested to publish them in a more permanent and accessible form than is afforded by the columns of a daily newspaper, and the appearance of the more important of them in this place is in partial compliance with these requests. The "REPLIES AND DECISIONS" here printed are a small part of those which appeared in the columns of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN between October 1, 1897, and November 1, 1898. From this compilation we have omitted all questions of a mere temporary or personal interest; also all which depend for their solution upon the statutes of a single State, and those statistical questions which are indirectly answered by compilations in other parts of this volume.

The "REPLIES AND DECISIONS" here inserted are not exhaustive of any branch of commercial law, but principally relate to questions of general interest and of frequent occurrence. As other questions of like import arise and are determined, they will find their appropriate place in subsequent issues of THE COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK; and its annual volumes will thus, in the course of a few years, furnish practically a complete treatise upon all the more important branches of commercial law and trade usage.

Agency.

CONTRACT OF AGENT.

A is a manufacturer, B a broker, and C a dealer. A has been selling goods direct to B; A has also been selling goods through B. A makes B an offer on some stock, which B accepts, but does not advise A that there is any other party interested. A, upon receipt of B's orders, refuses to make the shipment for causes immaterial; B then brings in C as the buyer of this particular lot of goods. Has C any claim upon A direct?

REPLY.—If B, acting as agent of C, buys goods from A, then C may at any time make his connection with the contract known and enforce it as if it had been made by him in person. This is true even though C's interest in the contract was not known when the agreement was made. The only exceptions to the rule are the following: (1) When the contract was under seal, and in the name of the agent; (2) when the contract involved some consideration personal to the agent, so that another could not fulfill his part of the agreement; or (3) where the other party to the contract, with a knowledge of the real principal, elected to deal exclusively with the agent.

WHEN COMMISSIONS ARE EARNED.

A question has arisen as to when a broker's commission is due, whether it is due immediately when the transaction is closed, or after the payment of the account to the principal. Also, whether in case the account is lost the broker should suffer the loss of the commission.

REPLY.—Unless there is a provision in the agreement to the contrary, a broker's commission is earned and due as soon as the work he has undertaken to do is done. He is not an insurer of the account, and he is to be paid whether the buyer pays for the goods or not. In short, an agent who is paid by commissions stands in precisely the same relation to his principal in regard to these matters as an agent who is paid a fixed salary.

LIABILITIES OF MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

Some time ago I read of a decision where the court held that a mercantile agency was liable for damages to a subscriber who had incurred a loss by extending credit to a customer on their rating and report, the said rating and report being erroneous. Can you throw any light on the matter by recalling any instance similar to the above or stating the liability of the agencies?

REPLY.—If a mercantile agency simply undertook to furnish commercial ratings, without any contract specially limiting its liability, it would be liable for the negligence or willful misconduct of itself or its agents. But these agencies usually limit their liabilities in various ways by contract. Sometimes this clause of the agreement provides that "the company shall not be liable for any loss or injury caused by the neglect or other act of any officer or agent of the company in procuring, collecting, and communicating said information." Sometimes the contract provides, in substance, that the sub-agents, who actually collect the information, shall be held to be agents of the subscribers, and not of the company itself, and that "the actual verity or correctness of the said information is in no manner guaranteed." Under such provisions both the United States courts and those of this State hold that the company is bound simply to use reasonable care in selecting its sub-agents, and that, having done so, it is not liable "even for a loss occasioned to a subscriber by the willful and fraudulent act of a sub-agent in furnishing false information." In short, the company is not liable unless it is itself

so grossly negligent in collecting or communicating information that its conduct amounts virtually to a fraud. See 141 N. Y., 605, and 58 F. R., 174. Some of the inferior courts have rendered decisions such as our correspondent describes, but they have been reversed in the higher courts. One decision of this kind, afterwards reversed, may be found in 51 F. R., 160.

Agent's Duty to Insure.

X consigns, to be sold on commission, a car of prunes from California to his own order, and draws upon Johnson for an advance of $700, payment subject to examination of the prunes by Johnson, after arrival. At whose risk is the insurance until the draft is paid?

Reply.—An agent is bound to insure goods of his principal in his possession in either of the following cases: When he has been instructed to insure them, when it is customary for agents to insure goods of that kind without special instructions, or when the duty to insure is imposed upon the agent by his former course of dealing with the same principal. The time from which he is to insure them is the time at which they come into his possession and control so that he is answerable to his principal for the care and disposition of the goods. In the case put by our correspondent the agent should insure the goods, if he is bound to insure them at all, as soon as he has examined them and found that he is bound to accept them under his contract. The goods are, actually or constructively, in possession of the owner, at his risk, and subject to his control, until the agent takes charge of them.

Duties of a Broker.

A cotton broker buys for a cotton dealer a lot of cotton in the South on "landed terms," viz., cost and freight. The dealer pays the draft and accepts the bill of lading. While in transit the cotton is exposed to the weather, and upon arrival is found to be quite wet. The broker furnished to the dealer a "clean" bill of lading, which has stamped upon its face a certificate of insurance. Is he liable to the dealer for the loss by wet, or is the dealer to look to the transportation companies and the insurance company?

Reply.—A broker buying and shipping cotton as agent of another person is bound only to use reasonable care to secure the safe transportation and delivery of the cotton. In insuring it he is to select a responsible company and take out a policy covering the dangers to which the merchandise is most exposed. His contract with the carrier must be such as will bind the latter to carry the cotton in as safe a manner as is usual with that class of goods. If damage arises through a neglect of any of these precautions the agent is liable; but if he has used reasonable care in selecting the insurer and carrier, and in making contracts with them beneficial to his principal, then he is not liable.

Signature by an Agent.

If a man does business in his wife's name, should he not sign the checks in her name and himself as attorney, or has he a legal right to sign her name alone? For instance, he signs J. H—— (his wife's name is Jane H——).

Reply.—Any agent who has authority to sign his principal's name may bind his principal by simply signing the name of the latter, without adding anything to the signature to show that it was not made by the principal himself. But as a matter of convenience in preserving testimony the face of the paper ought to show that the signature was made by an agent acting under authority. If any dispute should arise under the contract, the principal himself, or his representatives, if he was dead, would probably have no difficulty in proving that the signature was not in the handwriting of the principal; then, if the paper did not show who the person was who actually made the signature, valuable rights under the contract might be lost. For this reason the other party to the contract ought to insist that the name of the agent and the fact of his agency shall appear upon it.

Rights of an Agent Who Has Made Advances.

A commission merchant solicits consignments of goods for sale, and agrees to advance liberal sums on consignments, which he does upon receipt and examination of the goods. At the time the goods are sold if the condition of the market is such that the consignee does not sell the goods for enough to amount to his advances, commissions, etc., is the consignor liable to the consignee for the deficiency?

Reply.—In such a case as our correspondent puts, the consignor is liable to the consignee for the deficiency. An agent, by making advances upon goods, does not cease to be an agent, nor make himself in any way responsible for losses from an unfavorable market. He has a lien upon the goods to secure his advances, disbursements, commissions, etc., but he has a personal claim against the owner of the goods for any deficiency. If an agent guarantees the sale of goods at a certain minimum price, he is bound by that guarantee; if it is in any way attributable to the fault or negligence of the agent that the goods are sold at a low price, the agent himself is liable for the loss; but if the agent has not guaranteed the price, and has not been guilty of negligence, the whole risk is to be borne by the owner. See 9 N. Y., 477, and 28 N. Y., 67.

Commissions on Goods Withdrawn.

Six weeks ago we advanced full value on a lot of goods, on which the usual commission is 5 per cent., and the owner put a limit on them of fully 20 per cent. more than their value, so that it has been impossible to sell them. He now instructs us to deliver them to another commission house, because a lot of goods which we bought of him are not up to the sample and we decline to take them. Are we entitled to our 5 per cent. commission on the limit he put upon the goods we advanced upon, or thereabouts?

Reply.—If a commission merchant has advanced full value upon goods consigned to him, and they have been taken out of his hands before he has had a reasonable opportunity to sell them, he should receive full commissions to the extent of his advances. If his advances have been less than the value of the goods he should still receive full commissions upon his advances, and, in addition, half commissions on the remaining value. This is an equitable rule, and it is one long since recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of this city in all lines of trade where there is not (as there is in the dry-goods trade, for example) another rule established by usage. Our correspondents are not entitled to commissions based upon the price fixed by the owner of the goods, because they admit that they could not have earned those commissions even if the goods had not been taken out of their control.

Assignments.

What Passes by an Assignment.

1. A makes a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to B. After the assignment he disposes of a number of promissory notes and security for the claims assigned to the assignee. Later C bids in the claims at public auction, and is unable to recover possession of the notes, etc., so as to prosecute suit for their recovery. What remedy has C against A or the person having possession?

2. A in making the assignment inadvertently leaves out of the list of claims due to him a valid claim unsatisfied. C bids in all the unpaid claims from the assignee, as per list. Has C any remedy to have that claim assigned to him?

Reply.—1. When any chose in action is assigned the whole interest of the assignor in the thing assigned passes to the assignee, and any security in possession of the assignor passes also. See 6 Duer, 182, and 40 N. Y., 181. In the case our correspondent puts, the promissory notes and securities passed by the original assignment to the assignee for creditors, and from him to the purchaser C. If any of the notes or securities are now in other hands it is the duty of the assignee to reclaim them, and if he does not do so of his own motion he may be compelled to sue for their recovery and deliver them to C.

2. If C buys certain claims, as specified upon a list, he is not entitled to any claim not upon the list. The fact that the seller intended to include it is of no consequence. It is sufficient that that particular claim was not included and was not sold.

Truckmen as Preferred Creditors.

Please inform me if a cartman is a preferred creditor for cartage work and freight money.

Reply. Truckmen and cartmen are by statute expressly declared to be preferred creditors under assignments made in this State. The statute is chapter 266 of the Laws of 1897, the material part of which is as follows: "In all assignments made in pursuance of this Act, the wages or salaries actually owing to the employés of the assignor or assignors at the time of the execution of the assignment shall be preferred before any other debt; and should the assets of the assignor or assignors not be sufficient to pay in full all the claims preferred, pursuant to this section, they shall be applied to the payment of the same pro rata to the amount of each such claim. All sums due to truckmen or cartmen for the payment of freight and for the carriage of goods, wares, and merchandise shall be deemed and treated as wages for the purposes of this Act." The law was further amended by chapter 624 of the statutes of the same year, but the provision declaring truckmen and cartmen to be preferred creditors was not amended or repealed.

Position of Assenting Creditors When Assignment is Set Aside.

A becoming deeply in debt makes over unto trustees all his personal property and a business in this State, for the benefit of all the creditors who consent to come under its terms. Each creditor that accepted under the terms of this trust released the debtor when he had signed the trust composition deed. At the instance of a judgment creditor of A the trust deed was declared unlawful, and a decision of the Supreme Court set it aside; the judgment creditor issued execution and sold out all the assets of the trust business. The assenting creditors realized nothing. Does the release executed under those conditions still exist in favor of the debtor? The release was given solely upon the understanding that the trust deed would run for three years; does not the action of the Supreme Court declaring it illegal place all parties back to status quo? Please cite New York decisions upon the point.

Reply.—If A makes over his property to trustees for the benefit of consenting creditors, and the trust deed is afterwards set aside as illegal, we are of opinion that a release executed by the consenting creditors is no longer binding upon them; the consideration of the release has entirely failed. We do not know of any case in which this precise question has come before the courts of this State, but in other jurisdictions where it has arisen the decisions have been as we have indicated. Thus, in Minnesota, in a case in which the respondents claimed that releases remained valid though the assignment had been set aside as void, the Supreme Court refused to take this view of the case, saying: "The position of the respondents, if correct, would lead to the anomalous result that if an assignment for the benefit of all creditors, attempted to be made under the Insolvency Law, should for any cause be declared void, after the large majority of creditors had assented to and accepted its provisions in good faith, but under some mistake of law or fact, believing it to be valid, such creditors would be forever after prevented from instituting any proceedings under the statute to secure an equal distribution of the debtor's property among all his creditors, but would be compelled to sit with their hands tied, and submissively look on, while the minority of the creditors should appropriate the entire assets of the common debtor." See 37 Minn., 243.

Set-off in Case of Assignment.

A and B are merchants in this city. A buys from B merchandise, say, $5,000 on thirty days' open account. B buys from A, say, $3,000 on same terms. In case A fails, can B offset the $3,000 he owes A against the $5,000 A owes B?

Reply.—In such a case as our correspondent puts, B can offset the $3,000 he owes A against an equal amount of A's debt to him, provided A's debt to B was due at the time of the assignment, but not otherwise. It is not necessary that B's debt to A should also be due, because B may waive his right to defer payment until the due date of his debt; he may elect to proceed as if his debt to A was due immediately, and so become entitled to offset one debt against the other. But if A's debt to B was not due at the time of the assignment there can be no set-off. In that case the assignment transfers all of A's property (there being no matured, enforceable claim against it in the hands of B) to the possession of the assignee, to be used equally for the benefit of all A's creditors. If B was allowed a set-off he would be to all intents and purposes a preferred creditor, and this the courts will not allow. But the moment A's debt to B matures, B's right to claim a set-off becomes perfect, and this right cannot be defeated by a subsequent assignment.

Banks and Banking.

Right to Draw Against a Deposited Check.

A is a depositor in B bank in this State, and deposits a check for $3,000 on a Texas bank. B bank enters the same on his pass-book, and A immediately draws against this deposit to the amount of $2,500. B bank refuses to pay the check, and A claims he has a right to draw against any deposit credited on his pass-book, and says the law upholds him. Who is right?

Reply.—When a check is indorsed in blank, or by any absolute and unrestrictive indorsement, and deposited by the payee upon a general account in a bank in which such payee keeps an account, and is with the payee's knowledge and without dissent on his part credited in his pass-book as so much cash, then the title to the check vests in the bank, and the depositor is immediately entitled to draw against it. The transaction amounts, in effect, to a sale of the check, and if it is not paid the only recourse of the bank against the depositor lies in his obligation as indorser. If the depositor wishes to retain title to his check he may do so by indorsing it "for collection." If the bank does not wish to become liable until the proceeds of the check are actually in its hands, it may accomplish this end by the simple device of crediting it as a check and not as cash. But if they enter into any arrangement by which the check becomes the property of the bank, and the bank credits the depositor with an equivalent amount of cash, the courts will not relieve either of them of any inconvenience which may arise out of the transaction. See 90 N. Y., 530, and 99 N. Y., 133.

Bank's Duty to Payee of Check.

On November 10th, 1897, C B bought merchandise of us for which he paid cash, *i. e.*, by check. He continued buying up to November 29th, all of his checks being honored. On November 30th and December 1st the checks of the latter date, which he gave in payment of goods bought, were returned by our bank, marked "N. G." by C B's bank. We received, on December 1st, a C B check from another party which was paid, though ours of the same date was not. Has C B's bank the right to discriminate which of the checks of December 1st should be paid, though instructed by C B which to pay; or is the bank compelled to honor the checks as presented, admitting sufficient funds there?

Reply.—The bank in which C B keeps a deposit owes no duty, according to the New York decisions, to any holder of an ordinary uncertified check bearing C B's signature. If it certifies one of his checks it makes itself liable to pay the amount to the holder. If the bank fails to pay one of C B's uncertified checks, having received no orders from C B to that effect, this is a default of which C B may justly complain, but it gives to the holder of the check no cause of action against the bank; he must seek his redress from C B direct. In a recent case (124 N. Y., 324) the New York Court of Appeals stated the principle thus: "An ordinary uncertified check upon a general bank account is neither a legal nor an equitable assignment of any part of the sum standing to the credit of the depositor, and confers no right upon the payee which he can enforce against the bank."

Liability of Collecting Bank.

Mr. John Smith, of Oshkosh, sends us a check, and attached to the check is a notice that it will not be paid through A & B, but only through the Bank of Oshkosh. We deposited this check in due course in our bank, with the notice attached, and our bank sent it to their Chicago correspondent. The Chicago correspondent sent it to A & B the Bank of Oshkosh refused payment, and A & B had the check protested. It is assumed that our bank forwarded to their correspondent in Chicago the attached notice along with the check. Who pays the protest fees? Our bank declares that they cannot be dictated to as to whom their correspondent shall be, and our claim is that the acceptance of the notice that the check would not be paid through A & B makes the notice a part of the check, and that when they accept the check they must agree to its provisions.

Reply.—We are of opinion that the bank can be compelled to pay these protest fees. The check and the notice attached to it are to be construed as one document in ascertaining the rights of any person or corporation having knowledge of the notice. So construed the check becomes an order on the drawee bank, not for payment generally, but for payment through any agency except that of A & B. The collecting bank made presentment for payment in a way to invite refusal, and the owner of the paper should not be burdened with the resulting expense. The question is not whether a bank will be dictated to, but whether, having accepted paper for collection, it will attempt to collect it according to its tenor.

Duty of a Bank as to Notes Payable There.

Please give your opinion regarding the enclosed note. What we wish to know is whether the First National Bank should have notified Mr. F. that they had the note for collection, or did they do right in paying the note, charging same to his account (he having an account there) and saying nothing about it? Mr. F. did not know that it had been paid until he had received his vouchers from the bank.

Reply.—The note which our correspondent encloses was made payable at the First National Bank of a town in this State, and was signed by Mr. F. If it was presented to the bank upon its due date, and Mr. F. had money enough there upon deposit to a general account to pay the note, then, under the decisions of the courts of this State, it was the duty of the bank to pay it, as it would have been its duty to pay the depositor's check. A depositor's signature to a note payable at the First National Bank is a sufficient order upon that bank to pay the amount. See 46 N. Y., 88, and 80 N. Y., 106. It was no part of the bank's duty to notify Mr. F. before paying the note, any more than it would have been its duty to notify him if one of his checks had been presented for payment.

Failure of Bank—Offset of Deposit Against Depositor's Note.

Suppose a business man carries a balance in his bank of $2,000 and the latter has discounted his note for $5,000. If the bank suspends must the business man pay to the receiver $5,000 on the maturity of his note, or may he apply his balance and pay the difference only? If the latter course is legal, would the fact of the insolvent bank

having turned the note over to some other institution as security for indebtedness make that course impossible for the maker of the note to pursue?

REPLY.—If a bank fails, holding the note of a depositor, the depositor need not pay his note and take his chances among other creditors for a dividend upon his deposit. He may apply his deposit, as far as it will go, towards the payment of his note, and only the balance against him, if any, need be paid in cash. But if his note is negotiable, and is not held by the bank at the time of the failure, but has previously been transferred, then the maker cannot offset his note by his claim against the insolvent bank. If the note has been sold outright the holder can collect the whole of it. If it has been transferred as collateral the holder can collect enough upon it to pay the debt secured by it, and the maker can use his deposit as an offset against the remainder.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANK—ASSESSMENT AGAINST STOCKHOLDERS.

A stockholder in a bank puts up as collateral on his note the stock of the bank. The stock is sold at auction, but has never been presented for transfer on the stock books of the bank. In case of an assessment on the shareholders of an insolvent bank, should the assessment be made against the party in whose name it originally stood on the books, or should the assessment be made on the one who purchased the stock at the auction sale?

REPLY.—In such a case as our correspondent puts, the assessment should be made against the actual owner of the stock and not against the person who merely appears upon the books as owner. In many cases the stock books of the bank are taken as being conclusive as to ownership of stock, and one who appears upon these books as owner will not be allowed to dispute the fact. But that is not the rule in any case in which the original owner has done all he could reasonably be required to do in order to have the transfer made. In the case under consideration the owner of the stock has authorized the officers of the bank to sell his stock and transfer the title upon their books, in a certain contingency. The contingency has arisen and the stock has been sold, the bank itself being a party to the transaction The owner of the stock has no access to the books, and cannot make the transfer himself. All he can do is to see that the bank has notice of the change of ownership and authority to make the transfer upon its books,—and this much he has done. We may note, in this connection, that a national bank is expressly forbidden by law to "make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock."

Bankruptcy.

DISCHARGES UNDER THE BANKRUPT ACT.

In 1892 A gave B notes falling due in one, two, three, and four years; those notes are some time past due. A has become insolvent. Can he take advantage of the law, thereby preventing B from ever collecting the notes should A become able to pay them?

REPLY.—If a merchant takes advantage of the new Bankrupt Act he may be released from liability for debts such as our correspondent describes which were incurred before the enactment of the statute.

WHEN THE BANKRUPTCY LAW BECAME EFFECTIVE.

Please let us know whether or not the new Bankrupt Law is in operation, and the day it became effective.

REPLY.—The Bankruptcy Bill was approved and became a law on July 1 of this year. The Act itself answers our correspondent's questions as follows: "This Act shall go into full force and effect upon its passage: Provided, however, that no petition for voluntary bankruptcy shall be filed within one month of the passage thereof, and no petition for involuntary bankruptcy shall be filed within four months of the passage thereof."

WHO MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE BANKRUPT ACT.

In 1894 A, B, C, and D, doing business in Boston as a firm, accepted paper of a concern incorporated in Iowa and doing business in Iowa and Nebraska. The Iowa corporation failed, causing the failure of the Boston firm. The Boston firm made an assignment and settlement under Massachusetts laws, all creditors joining except four Western banks. They seized the property of the Western corporation, but did not succeed in satisfying their claim in full. They still hold the balance of the acceptances, and in one instance have succeeded in getting judgment against an individual member of the firm who was traveling in the West. Can the living individuals formerly composing the firm (one of them is dead) obtain relief through the National Bankruptcy Act, either as a firm or as individuals? There are no assets, they having been distributed by the assignee.

REPLY.—The provision of the Bankrupt Act as to the persons who may become bankrupts under it is broad enough to include such a case as our correspondent puts. It is this: "Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act as a voluntary bankrupt." A partnership cannot take advantage of the Act except during the continuation of the partnership business, or after its dissolution and before final settlement; but a partner may become a bankrupt either before or after the dissolution of the firm.

ATTACHMENTS UNDER THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Is it feasible to release or cancel recent attachments by the Sheriff against the property of an insolvent corporation, by the unsecured creditors forcing such corporation into bankruptcy, under the new National Bankruptcy Law?

REPLY.—As to attachments levied upon the property of an insolvent the Bankrupt Act provides in section 67f that "all levies, judgments, attachments, or other liens, obtained through legal proceedings against a person who is in-

solvent, at any time within four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against him, shall be deemed null and void in case he is adjudged a bankrupt, and the property affected by the levy, judgment, attachment, or other lien shall be deemed wholly discharged and released from the same, and shall pass to the trustee as a part of the estate of the bankrupt, unless the Court shall, on due notice, order that the right under such levy, judgment, attachment, or other lien shall be preserved for the benefit of the estate; and thereupon the same may pass to and shall be preserved by the trustee for the benefit of the estate as aforesaid."

Confession of Judgment Under the Bankruptcy Act.

On July 30th a party confessed judgment to several of his creditors, the sheriff taking nominal possession under execution. What remedy have his unsecured creditors under the new Bankrupt Law to prevent the preferred creditors from getting possession of his assets?

Reply.—Unpreferred creditors, in such a case as our correspondent puts, may have the debtor declared a bankrupt, and his property devoted equitably to the payment of all of his debts. Section 67 of the Bankruptcy Law provides that "all levies, judgments, attachments, and other liens, obtained through legal proceedings against a person who is insolvent, at any time within four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against him, shall be deemed null and void in case he is adjudged a bankrupt, and the property affected by the levy, judgment, attachment, or other lien shall be deemed wholly discharged and released from the same, and shall pass to the trustee as a part of the estate of the bankrupt," etc.; it is provided in the same section that in certain cases, including that described by our correspondent, "a lien created by or obtained in or pursuant to any suit or proceeding at law or in equity, including an attachment upon mesne process or a judgment by confession, which was begun against a person within four months before the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by or against such person shall be dissolved by the adjudication of such person to be a bankrupt."

Proof of Claims Under the Bankrupt Law.

We hold a judgment against a man in St. Louis, and have to-day received notice from a referee in bankruptcy that the above-mentioned debtor was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, and that there would be a meeting of creditors to prove their debts, to choose one trustee, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully transacted. This meeting will be held in St. Louis on the 29th, and we should like to know whether we must be represented at the meeting to prove our claim, or if the judgment is sufficient proof for us to get our share, if there ever should be any dividend.

Reply.—The judgment creditor of one who has become a voluntary bankrupt under the new law need not appear at the meetings of creditors, either in person or by proxy, in order to preserve his rights. He must prove his claim, however, as is required of other creditors, by "a statement under oath, in writing, signed by the creditor, setting forth the claim, the consideration therefor, and whether any, and if so what, securities are held therefor, and whether any, and if so what, payments have been made thereon, and that the sum claimed is justly owing from the bankrupt to the creditor." This oath may be administered by any officer authorized to administer oaths in proceedings before the courts of the United States or under the laws of the State where the oath is taken. After providing for proof of claims in this manner, the statute further provides that "claims which have been duly proved shall be allowed upon receipt by or upon presentation to the court, unless objection to their allowance shall be made by parties in interest, or their consideration be continued for cause by the court upon its own motion."

Bankruptcy Act and Prior Judgments.

1. Please inform an old subscriber if, under the National Bankruptcy Law, a debtor can now obtain a release from judgments taken out against him under the State laws before the passage of that law.

2. We have a small claim against a concern that failed in 1894, and we took out judgments against the partners in 1896. They have never paid a cent to the general creditors, but transferred all their assets to secure some confidential debts. One of the partners is now in business, using his wife's name. One of them also admitted to a representative of our house that the statement they made to the mercantile agency in January, 1894, was not a true showing of their condition. We now see their application for a discharge in bankruptcy under the new law. We would like to know if a case of this kind has any rights or privileges under the present National Bankruptcy Law.

Reply.—1. The lien of a valid judgment obtained against a debtor more than four months before the beginning of bankruptcy proceedings is protected under the Bankrupt Act, and is good against the trustee in bankruptcy. The lien of our correspondent's judgment and of any levy issued under it will be preserved in spite of the bankruptcy. Property of the bankrupt affected by such lien or levy can be sold only subject to the claim of the lien-holder. But the bankrupt's discharge, if he succeeds in obtaining it, will relieve him of the debt under which the judgment was issued, as well as of others. The only advantage a judgment creditor has over creditors whose demands have not been reduced to judgments is, that the former has, or may easily secure, a lien upon such property as the insolvent may be possessed of at the time of his bankruptcy.

2. Payments of money or transfers of property made by an insolvent with the open purpose of delaying or hindering part of his creditors, but made before the passage of the Bankrupt Act, are not a bar to his discharge in bankruptcy. The statute is not retroactive. A fraudulent assignment, made before the Bankruptcy Act went into effect, must be attacked, if at all, under laws in existence when the assignment was made.

Bills, Notes, and Checks.

Due Date of Negotiable Paper.

Kindly advise me if a note made for 61 days after date is due November 19. Is it customary to count the day the note is made when the face says 61 days after date?

Reply.—We cannot tell whether a note payable 61 days after date is due on November 19 or November 20 unless we know what date it bears, and our correspondent has neglected to furnish that information. It is certain, however, that in counting the 61 days the day of the date is to be omitted. If this were not the rule, then a note dated June 1 and payable "one day after date" would be due on June 1.

Liabilities Upon an Accommodation Note.

It is customary for banks (when a man or a firm has notes outstanding to the limit allowed by law) to require some one outside to make a note payable to the firm if it desires a further loan. This is merely for the accommodation of the firm If the firm fails, is the maker of the note responsible if he can show that it was merely an accommodation note?

Reply.—If A makes an accommodation note, a note for which he receives no value, payable to B, B cannot compel him to pay it. As between them the note is not supported by any consideration and is unenforceable. But if B transfers the paper for a valuable consideration to another person, or to a bank, that holder can collect it of the maker. Lack of consideration as between the maker and the first holder is no defense when the paper is presented to the maker by one who has taken it for value. In such a case as our correspondent puts, the bank can compel the accommodation maker to pay the note.

Note Payable at Any Bank in a Given City.

Can you tell me the origin or intention of an absurd custom which I think obtains only in Boston, of drawing notes payable at "any bank in Boston?" I have during many years' experience come in contact with a great deal of paper drawn in this manner, and have always wondered that Boston could tolerate such an absurdity.

Reply.—The practice of drawing notes payable at any bank in a given city is not peculiar to Boston. It prevails to some extent in various other parts of the country, and especially in many parts of New England. It is a custom against which the holder of the note has no just ground of complaint, as it operates entirely in his favor. A very good account of the probable origin and motive of the practice is to be found in the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Maine in the case of Page vs. Webster (15 Me., 249) in the year 1839. In this case the note was made payable "at either of the banks of Portland," and the Court said: "This form of note has been introduced into this part of the country within a few years; and it may aid in determining the rights and duties of the parties to inquire at whose instance the note must have been so formed. It is not easy to perceive what benefit the maker would derive from a note in that form, unless it were made by a banker or banking house, in which case there might be hope of advantage from an increased circulation. While the maker ordinarily could derive no advantage from such a form, he might justly apprehend some inconvenience in looking up the note to pay it. * * * It is not, therefore, probable that it was so formed for his interest or accommodation. To the payee it might be of advantage. He might be desirous of making use of the note in the market, or at a banking house to obtain the money before it became due. It would be convenient to have it payable at a bank to save the risk and trouble of a presentment to the maker. And if made payable at a particular bank it would not be so readily received at other banks, because it would subject them to the risk and trouble of being watchful for the day of payment, and of sending it to the bank where payable for presentment. It would be natural for business men to endeavor to obviate this difficulty so as to enable them the most readily to obtain cash for the note at any bank, not being limited to one, where funds were to be loaned. A note payable at any bank in a place would therefore be desirable to the payee, and it is but reasonable to conclude that such a form was introduced for his convenience and interest."

Note with Name of Payee Omitted.

A friend of ours took a note reading as follows: "For value received I promise to pay to ——— one hundred dollars with interest till paid." Please inform us if said note is valid, and if payment may be demanded thereon upon presentation, or if payment is optional with the maker.

Reply.—A note such as our correspondent describes, containing a blank where the name of the payee should appear, is of practically the same effect in law as a note made payable to bearer. It passes from hand to hand by delivery, and any bona fide holder for value may fill in the blank with his own name and demand payment of the note; if it is not paid he may sue upon it. Any one who executes a note and issues it with the name of the payee left blank will be presumed to have authorized the holder to fill up the blank as he chooses. It is so at common law, and by the "Negotiable Instruments Law" of this State it is provided that "where the instrument is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession has a prima facie authority to complete it by filling up the blanks therein."

Note Payable at Bank—Effect of Maker's Death.

A man gives his note, payable at a national bank, and dies two weeks before it becomes due. The note is presented at the bank for collection on the day upon which it becomes due, and, although there is enough money standing to the credit of the deceased to pay the note, the bank refuses to pay it. Kindly tell me if this is right.

Reply.—A note payable at the bank of the maker stands substantially upon the same footing as a check in this respect, that the authority of the bank to pay it is revoked by the death of the maker, if the bank has knowledge of the death. Except where there is a statute authorizing a bank to pay the paper of a depositor for a limited time after his death (and there is no such statute in this State), the bank is justified in refusing to pay any paper presented or maturing after it has notice of the depositor's death.

Liabilities Upon a Joint and Several Note.

A and B make a joint and several judgment note for which C lets A have a sum of money, the amount of the note. When the note is presented for payment at maturity B claims to have received no consideration. Can C, not knowing whether B had any or all of the money, compel B to pay the amount of the note, B owning property and A none?

Reply.—If A and B execute a joint and several judgment note, for which C pays money to them, or to either of them, then each of them is equally liable for the whole sum so secured. The consideration for the note was the money paid by C. It was for A and B to divide the money between them as they chose, or to make any disposition of it upon which they could agree. If, as the result of an arrangement made between themselves, all the money went to A, that furnishes no ground upon which B can escape his contract liability. In the case our correspondent puts, C can compel either A or B to pay the whole amount of the note.

Note Payable in Foreign Currency.

A note is accepted and agreed upon as payable in foreign value. When this note becomes due the bankers holding same request payment in American money. Can I insist on paying it in foreign money, and can I insist on having the rate of exchange in force the very day this note falls due, and which rate can be taken as a basis, the rate as quoted in *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, or the one asked by the banker? Moreover, if the agreement to pay in foreign value—say, for example, Italian—is plainly written on said note in red ink and has been duly accepted by the creditor, could I insist also on paying it in foreign bank notes? If I should refuse to pay it otherwise, and let it go to "protest," who would be responsible?

Reply.—A note is payable according to its terms, and not according to any agreement not embodied in the note itself. If it is provided in writing on the face of the note that payment shall be made in foreign money, the maker of the note may acquit his obligation by so paying, and he cannot be compelled, against his will, to pay in United States currency, or in any form of money other than that stipulated in the note. An agreement to pay in Italian money may be fulfilled by payment in any money which is a legal tender in Italy. The question of exchange does not arise in such a case as our correspondent puts. If a person in New York has undertaken to pay a certain amount in some other place, he must either make actual payment in that place, or he must pay such an amount in New York as will produce the stipulated amount in the place of payment. But a person in New York who has undertaken to pay a definite amount in foreign money in New York has simply to pay that amount, without regard to the rates of exchange. If he wishes to make payment in money of the United States, he is to pay in accordance with the par of exchange,—that is, he is to pay the amount which is the exact equivalent in value (regard being had to the fineness and weight of metal contained in the respective coins) of the amount named in the note; in this case also the prevailing commercial rate of exchange is to be disregarded. Payment in foreign bank notes is not sufficient in any case, unless such bank notes are a legal tender at their place of issue. If the debtor offers to pay in any form of legal tender, the creditor is not justified in refusing such payment and making protest.

Notarial Fees—Inland Bills.

We inclose copies from the Florida statutes relating to protest. Both sections say that protest is not required, except in case of foreign bills, yet section 118 says "any negotiable instrument may be protested for non-payment," etc. A nearby banker friend of ours holds that, under the discretion given, if an inland bill was protested the maker could be legally held for the fee. We think not. Please decide.

Reply.—The weight of authority and the sounder reasoning appear to us to be in favor of the theory that protest fees are collectible in any case in which protest is authorized by statute. Otherwise there would seem to be no particular force in the statute. The holder of a bill may employ a notary to demand payment and to note the fact that payment is refused (if it is a fact), whether there is any statute on the subject or not. The New York and Massachusetts decisions are to the effect that statutory authority to protest inland bills is authority to collect the notarial fees for such protest. See 10 Wend., 117, and 165 Mass., 555. The Supreme Court of the State from which our correspondent writes has held that "in the case of paper not requiring protest the notary's charges are, of course, not to be paid by the drawer." See 20 Fla., 843. But the question was not properly before the court in that case, and it does not appear that there was at that time any statute in Florida which even authorized the protest of inland bills.

Liability Upon an Unsigned Bill of Exchange.

An instrument was sent by Doe & Roe to Messrs. B. & Co. in settlement of an account, in the form as inclosed. The bank refused on account of signature of drawers; it was therefore returned protested, signed by the drawers, returned to the bank again for payment, but refused because of the failure of Doe & Roe. Was not the bank liable for refusing this for signature if the account was good when first presented? What is there about the subject matter to require a signature if it were written upon an ordinary sheet of paper?

Reply.—The instrument upon which our correspondent proposes to base his claim against the bank was in this form:

"$1,000. Sand Hills, Mass., ———, 1898.
Thirty days after date pay to the order of B. & Co.
One thousand Dollars.
Value received, and charge to account of
——— ———.

To Doe & Roe,
Sand Hills, Mass."

The instrument, it will be observed, is unsigned. Across the face of it is stamped "Accepted, payable at the ——— National Bank, Sand Hills, Mass.," signed Doe & Roe. On the back of the paper is the indorsement of B. & Co. B. & Co. sent the paper in this form to the ——— National Bank, of Sand Hills, Mass. The bank refused to pay it on account of its lack of signature, and returned it to B. & Co. The latter then signed it and sent it back to the bank, which again refused it, this time because Doe & Roe had failed meanwhile. We suppose most banks would pay such paper notwithstanding its want of signature, but we do not believe that any bank could be compelled to pay it, or could be held liable for any damages resulting to the holder from a failure to pay it. Daniel, who is a standard authority upon negotiable instruments, has this to say about an instrument in this form: "The name of the drawer is absolutely needful upon the face of the

bill. * * * Indeed, it is paradoxical to speak of a bill without a drawer; for the very term imports a negotiable order drawn by some one. And even when such an instrument bears the name of one upon it who signs as acceptor, it is still nothing more than an inchoate paper, which cannot be sued upon unless a drawer's name is authoritatively inserted in it. And it has been well said that it is 'an abuse of terms to say that one was the acceptor of a bill which had never been drawn; or, in other words, that he had accepted an "order" or "request" that had never been made upon him.'" This opinion is well sustained by the authorities. One of several decisions to the same effect may be found in 1 Metc., 199, where the facts were as follows: The instrument sued on was in the form of a bill, but no name was signed as drawer. It was dated Shelbyville, and addressed "To W. G. Rogers, Shelbyville"; accepted by Rogers and indorsed "John Tevis." Young, to whom the paper passed by the indorsement of Tevis, brought suit against Tevis as indorser and Rogers as acceptor, but it was held that the instrument was incomplete, and the action could not be maintained upon it. Probably no court would hold a bank liable for refusing to pay a bill upon which it could not bring suit in the form in which the bill existed at the time of payment. But even if this bill had been properly signed and regular in all respects, B. & Co. would not be in a position, under the Massachusetts rulings, to recover of the bank for its failure to pay it. The Massachusetts courts hold, as do the courts of the United States, of New York, and of most of the other States, that a bank is under no obligation whatever to the holder of paper drawn upon it unless or until it has accepted the paper, or in some other way, by its own act, made itself liable. If it fails to pay paper which it ought to pay, it must answer to its depositor for any harm that comes to him from the failure to pay, but it has no contract with the holder of the paper, and owes him no duty. See 107 Mass., 45.

Liabilities Upon a Raised Check.

If a check is written with ordinary precaution and raised before presentation at the bank, and the bank pays the raised instead of the original amount, is the bank or the party issuing the check the loser?

Reply.—If a bank pays a check which has been raised after issue, and no negligence on the part of the depositor has furnished opportunity for the fraud, the loss, as between the bank and the depositor, must fall upon the former. The undertaking of a bank is that it will pay out the depositor's money in strict accordance with his directions, and not otherwise. Payment upon a raised check is not payment in accordance with the depositor's directions, and it cannot be charged against him unless his directions have been so negligently written that the opportunity for the fraud was furnished by himself. Of course, a bank which has paid a raised check has a valid claim against the person to whom the amount has been paid; but if it cannot recover of him, the bank itself must bear the loss.

Loss of a Check Signed in Blank.

A loses a signed check. B finds it, fills it out, deposits it, and then leaves the country. Who loses the money—the bank or A?

Reply.—A bank is bound to know the signature of its depositor, but it is not bound to know the handwriting in the body of a check, and it is not a ground of suspicion that the check has evidently been filled out by a person other than the depositor. If A signs a check in blank and loses it, and a finder fills it out and collects it, the loss cannot be thrown upon the bank unless it had notice of the loss, or unless there was something in the transaction which ought to have aroused the suspicions of a cautious banking officer.

Presentation of Check.

A gave B his check on a bank here for $190; on presentation of said check it was refused payment; about 12 o'clock noon B asks that same be protested and is refused, the cashier saying the money might be there before the closing hour, 3 P. M., and he would lay himself liable to damages if he protested before the closing hour. The teller of the bank claims that on presentation to the bank, no matter at what hour of the day before closing, if payment is refused a notary can demand payment, and if not paid the notary can legally protest the check. Who is right?

Reply.—A check is payable instantly upon demand, and the undertaking of the drawer is that the check will be paid whenever it may be presented to the bank during banking hours. If it is not so paid, the holder may protest it immediately without waiting for the bank's closing hour. In one or two States the courts have found and upheld a well-established usage that notes payable at a bank must be presented there at the very close of the banking day before they can properly be protested. But the custom has never been extended to include checks, a check being simply a convenient means of transferring cash.

Carriers.

Delivery by Carriers.

We would point out a practice specially brought home to us by a common carrier, of sending the goods to warehouse, which goods can only be reclaimed by paying cartage, handling, storage, and stamp, a matter of about $1.25 per package. They claim they issued a notice, requesting the withdrawal from their dock within five days, which notice we claim never to have received. This has happened more than once, and we would ask you what right they had to send our goods to store (when the way bills are plainly marked with our address), thus causing us unnecessary delay and expense, upon the assertion that they have sent out a postal card notifying us.

Reply.—It is well settled in this State that a common carrier cannot escape his liability as such nor burden the consignee with any additional charges arising out of the care of the goods, until he has sent the latter notice of their arrival and given him a reasonable time in which to remove them. The Supreme Court has held, however, that a notice sent by mail and properly addressed is sufficient, even though it does not reach the consignee. The carrier is held not to be liable for the failure of the postal authorities to make proper delivery of the notice. See 6 N. Y. Supp., 36. In the case our correspondent puts, therefore, the carrier is liable for the extra

charges unless it can show that notice was put into the mails, properly addressed; but if it can show this, it is not liable.

Carrier—Delivery Without Notice.

A shipment of goods was delivered to a railway company here, upon which we were required to prepay freight to destinati n, the merchandise being consigned to a customer whose shipping point is a prepay station on the initial line. Said transportation company issued us their regular bill of lading, on which was written by them the amount of freight we paid in advance. Now the consignee reports having received this shipment O. K., with the exception of one package (which was on our receipted bill of lading). The railroad claim they made "usual delivery," but, as is their custom at prepay stations (where they have no agent, only a shed, which is not locked), no receipt was required of the consignee. Moreover, this railroad instructs its freight conductor to set off all prepaid freight at these wayside stations, whether the consignee is on hand to receive it or not. Has not the consignee a valid claim against the transportation company for all loss on account of short delivery, even though the missing articles may have been stolen from the railroad company's shed? As agent for shipper and consignee, has the carrier the right to deliver goods without taking a proper receipt; else is it not liable for all shortage? In order to relieve itself of liability for shortage (when goods are delivered, as above, without taking any receipt), would not the carrier have to make this one of the stipulated conditions on the bill of lading, or otherwise notify shipper and consignee?

Reply.—Along the lines of many railroads there are small places with some demand for freight facilities, but not enough to justify the road in maintaining an agent or a depot or warehouse there. The road must refuse to deliver freight at such places, or it must deliver it only at the risk of the consignee from the time the merchandise leaves the cars. When goods are consigned to such "way" or "fly" stations they are simply put out upon the platform, or on the ground, or in any other convenient place, and the consignee is expected to be there ready to take charge of them. A delivery of this kind is a good delivery, and will relieve the road of further liability if the consignee has notice, either actual or constructive, that it is the usage of the carrier to make only such deliveries at that place. Actual notice may be given, either by a stipulation upon the bill of lading, or by any other means sufficient to bring the fact to the knowledge of the consignee. If there has been no such actual notice, the custom may have been in existence so long and may be so notorious that the consignee will be presumed to have known of it. If the consignee has no such knowledge, actual or constructive, delivery without notice and without further protection will not bind him; but if he has notice of the custom such delivery will bind him. A carrier is entitled to a receipt upon the delivery of goods. But he is not bound to demand it, and in such a case as our correspondent puts, it would often be impracticable for the carrier to secure a receipt. But a receipt is not the only method of proving a delivery of goods. The carrier may rely upon any other evidence, as the testimony of the trainmen, for example; and if the consignee is not present when delivery is made, it will generally be impossible for him to rebut this evidence. The carrier need not stipulate for such a delivery as we have described, nor notify the shipper or consignee that such a delivery is contemplated, if there is a custom to that effect of which the consignee has knowledge.

Conclusiveness of a Carrier's Receipt.

We received, per transatlantic steamer, a shipment of Sisal hemp, which, upon landing, showed all the bales to be damaged (not sea-damaged) on the outside. Our buyers called arbitration, and we were compelled to make an allowance on the entire invoice, for which amount we claimed on the steamship company, whose clean bill of lading we held. They refused responsibility, stating that the goods had been damaged before shipment. Our shippers decline the claim on the ground that their responsibility ceased when they handed us a clean bill of lading. What and where is our remedy?

Reply.—When a steamship company or other common carrier issues a bill of lading, acknowledging the receipt of merchandise in good condition, this acknowledgment amounts to very strong *prima facie* evidence against the carrier. Such a receipt is not absolutely conclusive against the carrier, but the clearest and most satisfactory evidence is necessary to overcome it. When a carrier disputes the truth of his own printed receipt he must be able to show, by the clearest possible truth, that the statement in the receipt was untrue when it was made, and he must also be able to show that he was in some way misled into issuing the receipt. If the statement in the receipt is true, he is bound by it; if it is untrue, but was made wilfully or negligently, he is still bound by it. If the goods were not in good condition when they were delivered to the carrier, the shipper is liable, notwithstanding any statement of condition in the bill of lading.

Liability for Express Charges.

A ships a parcel of goods to B; these goods are rather bulky, but of very little value. B refuses to receive them and to pay the expressage. Can A abandon these goods to the express company, as he is not willing to take them back, or can he be compelled to pay the expressage? In other words, can an express company compel a shipper of goods which have been abandoned to pay the expressage?

Reply.—When goods are shipped by express, and the consignee refuses to accept them, the express company can collect its charges of the shipper. The contract for carriage was made between the shipper and the carrier, and the person bound to the carrier under it is the shipper. If there is any contract under which the consignee is bound to pay express charges it is a contract between him and the shipper, and the carrier has nothing to do with it. In the case our correspondent puts, the express company can collect of A, and A can collect of B if there is any agreement between them under which B is bound to pay the charges.

Contracts.

Liability for Breach of Contract.

A freight broker, A, makes a contract with a shipper to forward a parcel of export freight, guaranteeing loading within a certain month. He next closes a contract with a shipowner, B, to carry the freight in accordance with the original agreement made with shippers, *i. e.*, B guaranteeing loading within the month named. Before the expiration of the time agreed upon A is advised by B that he cannot make the loading within the month named; whereupon A, in order to carry out his contract with shippers, re-engages the freight at the lowest rate possible (but which is higher than the rate agreed upon with B) with another shipowner, who can make the required loading, and bills B for the difference so paid. This B declines to pay, claiming A had no right to re-engage the freight without his consent, although admitting in the notice he would be unable to carry out the contract. Is A's claim against B a valid one?

Reply.—If A has a contract with B, and B announces, before the time for fulfilling the contract arrives, that he cannot or will not carry out his part of it, A may proceed immediately to make arrangements with some other person, and he may hold B for any loss he may have suffered from B's default. B's consent is not at all necessary to enable A to enter into the new contract. A's loss, for which B is responsible, is the difference between the amount which was to have been paid to B under the contract and the amount which A found it necessary to pay to another. The amount which A actually did pay to another will be taken as such necessary amount unless B can show that it was unreasonably large, and that the service might easily have been secured for less.

Conditions in a Contract of Sale.

Please inform me if the following expression on an order for goods to be exported will protect the exporter in a lawsuit for claims to recover for inferior goods shipped or goods different from the order, etc., after examination of the goods at the port of destination: "Claims *re* inferior quality of goods, etc., etc., to be adjusted by United States consul at port of destination."

Reply.—Any condition under which goods are sold, in order to be binding upon the purchaser, must be brought to his attention before the contract is made. After the contract is made no new conditions can be imported into it except by the mutual consent of both buyer and seller. Such a condition as our correspondent quotes, if the sale was made subject to it, would prevent the buyer from bringing a suit based upon the inferior quality of the goods until the matter had been brought to the attention of the consul for adjustment. If he refused to adjust the dispute, or if his decision was clearly biased and unfair, a suit would then lie. If the goods were not simply of inferior quality, but were different in kind from those ordered, the buyer could bring suit without first having recourse to the consul. The words "Claims *re* inferior quality of goods, etc., etc.," are not sufficient to cover claims arising out of the fact that the goods delivered differed in kind from those bought.

Loss of a Written Contract.

A has been engaged in a general mercantile business in a country town. C & D purchase his real estate and buildings thereon but preparatory to that action an article of agreement, setting forth the terms of the sale, is drawn up between A and C & D through a lawyer whom A employed for that purpose, the latter to make the agreement in duplicate. After the purchase, C & D rent the property to A under the provisions and terms of the agreement. A makes an assignment, naming the above-mentioned attorney as his trustee. C & D were never able to get their copy of the agreement from the lawyer, and A claims that he never had the original; the lawyer claiming that he cannot find it in his office, and that he must have given the document to A. It looks as if the agreement was destroyed by one or the other—A or the lawyer. Can C & D sue the lawyer for damages caused by non-delivery of the contract and obtain redress; and if the contract is not produced, can they compel A to live up to the terms of the agreement, which can be proved by living witnesses?

Reply.—If an attorney employed by one of the parties to a contract promises to furnish a copy of the written contract to the other party, and then fails to do so, the latter has no cause of action against him. It is a mere gratuitous promise, with no consideration to support it. For this reason C & D, in the case our correspondent puts, have no redress against the attorney unless he received his compensation in whole or in part from them. The contents of a written contract which has been lost or destroyed may be proved by parol evidence, and the contract may be enforced as well after the loss as before. In the case under consideration, C & D will call upon A and his attorney to produce the contract. If that is not done, C & D will proceed to prove the contents of the document, and, having given this proof, they will be in as good a position as if the written contract had not been lost.

Rescission of a Contract.

If two persons sign a contract for the exchange of real estate, and then the first party goes to the party of second part, and he, in the presence of a witness, agrees to cancel and destroy his contract, asking for the return of the key of the house, which by an act of courtesy had been given to the party of the first part, and which is returned, and then after consulting with his lawyer the party of the second part says the contract must stand as agreed upon, can the party of the first part be compelled to carry out the contract, or does the consent of the party of the second part to cancel such contract annul such transaction?

Reply.—If A and B enter into a written contract binding each to give the other a deed to certain real estate, the contract may be rescinded, at any time before the deeds are actually exchanged, simply by a mutual agreement to that effect. The agreement described by our correspondent, if it can be proved, is sufficient to put an end to the contract for the exchange of land, and neither party to that contract is now in position to enforce it as against the other.

Usage—What is Sufficient to Alter the Terms of a Contract.

Please inform me if on a contract of 3 pounds

standard Maryland tomatoes, cans weighing 2¼ pounds are a good delivery.

REPLY.—If a seller of tomatoes agrees to deliver cans weighing 3 pounds each, cans of lighter weight will not constitute a good delivery under that contract, unless the seller can show either a general custom of the trade or a special usage established by his previous dealings with this particular buyer as the result of which some specific weight less than 3 pounds is to be considered a good delivery under such contracts. Standard Maryland tomatoes usually weigh less than 3 pounds to the can, but they are seldom as light as 2¼ pounds, and the buyer cannot be compelled to take cans of this weight. If the seller wishes him to accept anything less than 3 pounds to the can, it is not sufficient for him to show merely that deliveries are usually light. Three pounds is a definite and ascertainable weight. Any one who has undertaken to deliver 3 pounds must do so unless he can show a custom as the result of which some other equally definite and ascertainable weight (2½ pounds, for example) has come to be regarded in the trade as satisfying the requirements of a contract calling for 3 pounds. That it is customary for the seller to tender and for the buyer to accept light-weight goods, varying more or less widely from 3 pounds, is nothing to the purpose. The definite weight named in the contract must control until some other weight equally definite can be substituted for it by proof of custom.

EFFECTS OF MISNOMER IN A CONTRACT.

If, through an error, an underwriter's name appears upon a policy of fire insurance as, for instance, Jno. F. S —— instead of Jno. G. S —— (his proper name), is he equally responsible upon any loss resulting on that policy?

REPLY.—A man who actually enters into a valid contract, under his own name or another, is bound by that contract. The name is a convenient means of identifying the person who has entered into the agreement, but any one interested in enforcing the contract is entitled to show, by any evidence in his possession, who the real parties were, and having shown this he is entitled to hold them. Besides, the common law recognizes only two names for each individual, a surname and a Christian name, and the middle name or initial is generally of no importance, even for purposes of pleading. If a person whose name is Jno. G. S—— entered into the agreement described by our correspondent, that person is bound by it, though his name appears therein as Jno. F. S——.

Corporations.

STATE REGULATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Many of the States have laws enforcing sundry regulations upon so-called foreign corporations before they are allowed to do business in the State. We are a corporation under the laws of New York State and send our travelers out to make sales in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, for instance. Does this action of ours constitute "doing business in the State" within the meaning of the laws of said States or not?

REPLY.—An individual, firm, or corporation owning goods in one State may send its agents into another State to sell them (the goods to be shipped direct to the purchaser), and the laws of the latter State cannot prevent the transaction or subject it to any burden or expense. The laws such as our correspondent describes, relating to foreign corporations "doing business" in a State, are effective only as against corporations which exercise some material part of their corporate powers wholly within the State; they cannot be allowed to interfere with inter-State commerce. In passing upon a law of this kind enacted by the Legislature of Colorado, the Supreme Court of the United States said: "The statute cannot be construed to impose upon a foreign corporation limitations of its right to make contracts in the State for carrying on commerce between the States, for that would make the Act an invasion of the exclusive right of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States." (113 U. S., 727.) It is upon this ground that the same court has so frequently declared unconstitutional the so-called "drummer tax" laws of various States.

DUTIES OF A CASHIER.

Please state the responsibility of the cashier of a corporation. Is he held in the eyes of the law accountable to the stockholders when he makes cash transactions by the order of the president of the company, when his conscience tells him he is doing wrong?

REPLY.—So far as the cashier of a corporation has any option in the matter, he should make no payments except such as he is legally bound to make. If he devotes the money of the corporation to the payment of any claims not valid and enforceable against it, he is liable for the misappropriation. Even if the charter or by-laws of the corporation make it his duty to pay out money at the direction of the president, he should refuse to do so if he knows that the president is acting illegally and attempting to misappropriate the corporate funds. As custodian of the money he is liable for a use of it which he knew to be wrongful and which it was within his power to prevent.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

Please explain all that is meant by the word "limited" in a corporation's name.

REPLY.—When the word "limited" is used in the name of a corporation, the meaning is that the liability of the stockholders is not a general liability, like that of partners, but is a limited liability. What the limitations are is to be learned only by consulting the laws of the State or country in which the company has been organized. Under the laws of this State, what are known as business corporations are either "full liability companies" or "limited liability companies." Every stockholder in a full liability company is individually liable for all of its debts, as a partner is for the debts of his firm. The stockholders in limited liability companies are liable only as stockholders in other corporations are. Under

the law formerly in force in this State (Ch. 611 L. 1875, and its amendments) every business corporation was presumed to be a full liability company unless it was organized as a limited liability company, used the word "limited" as the last word of its title, had it prominently painted or affixed on the outside of its various offices and places of business, and used it in all of its notices, advertisements, and other official publications, and upon all of its "bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, orders for money, bills of lading, invoices, receipts, letters, and other writings used in the transaction of the business of the corporation." Business corporations are now formed under Ch. 691 L. 1892. They are limited liability companies without making any statement to that effect in their certificate of incorporation, and without using the word "limited" as part of the corporate title. A full liability company can now be formed only by stating affirmatively that it is to be a full liability corporation.

Right to Dividends on Pledged Stock.

John Doe gave his note to Richard Roe, with a stock certificate duly assigned to Richard Roe as collateral. The maker has died within the past year. During the lifetime of the maker dividends were paid on the stock and used by him. In case of dividends accumulating on the stock since his death, or which were not drawn at the time of his death, can Richard Roe, holder of the note and collateral, insist legally upon these accumulated dividends being applied in payment of the note, provided the collateral should not realize a sufficient sum to pay the obligation for which the same was pledged? In other words, can the representatives of the deceased be restrained from drawing dividends before the estate has paid in full the note?

Reply.—When corporate stock is pledged, the pledgee has a valid claim to all dividends declared during the continuance of the pledge, whether he is registered as owner on the corporate books or not. Of course, if the transfer has not been registered the corporation is justified in paying the dividends to the pledgor, but in that case he holds them as trustee of his creditor to whom the stock is pledged. In the case put by our correspondent, the representatives of the deceased may be prevented from drawing dividends declared hereafter, and they may be required to account for all dividends drawn by the pledgor during the existence of the pledge, not as simple contract debtors, but as trustees.

Voting on Pledged Stock.

My partner and I having done business heretofore as a copartnership with $20,000, one-half of which has been contributed by each of us, having entered into a written contract to incorporate with $25,000; each of us is to take $12,500 in shares, but my partner is to loan me the $2,500 I am short, on my promissory note, due three years after date, and to receive from me $2,500 in shares of the corporation as a collateral security for said note. The question now arises: Who has the right to vote on these shares held by him as collateral security, he or I? Does the legal title and right to vote remain in me or in him? Does he have thereby a controlling interest, and can he oust me as a trustee or manager, if he sees fit to do so, or not?

Reply.—When our correspondent transfers his stock to his partner as collateral he would do well to insist upon a written agreement allowing him to continue to vote upon the shares. In the absence of such agreement the owner of shares which are deposited as collateral may vote upon them as long as they stand in his name on the books of the company; but if the pledgee has them transferred to his name he may vote upon them. The pledgor cannot prevent this unless he can show to the satisfaction of a court of equity that the pledgee is about to use the voting power thus secured so as to do irreparable damage to the interests of the company or to those of the pledgor himself.

Sale of Corporate Bonds to Officers.

Can the bonds issued by a corporation be legally sold direct to an officer of the company either at par or below par?

Reply.—The courts generally hold that "a director cannot purchase the bonds of his corporation below par except on peril of avoidance by the courts upon application of the corporation." See 84 N. Y., 190. If bonds are issued at par to directors or officers of the corporation, the courts will uphold the transaction unless it appears to be inimical to the interests of the stockholders or corporate creditors. Upon this subject the Supreme Court of the United States has said: "Undoubtedly his relation as director and officer, or as a stockholder of the company, does not preclude him from entering into contracts with it, making loans to it, and taking its bonds as collateral security; but courts of equity regard such personal transactions of a party in either of these positions, not perhaps with distrust, but with a large measure of watchful care; and unless satisfied by the proof that the transaction was entered into in good faith, with a view to the benefit of the company as well as of its creditors, and not solely with a view to his own benefit, they will refuse to lend their aid to its enforcement." See 133 U. S., 30.

Transfer of Corporate Stock.

I buy the stock of a corporation and present to the transfer agent my duly assigned certificate and bill of sale, both properly stamped. He declines to make the transfer unless I leave with him my bill of sale, he holding that he must file it with the canceled certificate. I hold that the bill of sale is mine, and that having shown it properly stamped I have the right to retain it as my voucher, and that he has no right to it and the price information it contains. Please print your views. Can I retain my bill of sale and force a transfer of the stock, and how?

Reply.—Any reasonable by-laws of a corporation with reference to a transfer of its shares may be enforced, and a by-law providing that a transfer should not be made upon the books unless the bill of sale were left with the corporate officers might be upheld by the courts. But in the absence of such a by-law, to which all stockholders are presumed to have assented, the corporation is not entitled to demand possession of the bill of sale as a condition of a transfer upon its books. The only right of the corporation is to demand proof of the fact that the transfer it is asked to record was actually made and that the person who asks for a transfer upon the books is entitled to do so; this is the only legitimate interest the corporation has in the matter. If a transfer is refused when it ought to be made, the transferee may secure his rights by a bill in equity or by an action at law for damages.

Power of Corporate Directors.

Kindly inform us whether any two of three directors of an association incorporated in this

State can, without the knowledge and consent of the third director, carry on the business and sell or mortgage any of the property of the association.

REPLY.—A majority of the directors of a corporation has power to manage its affairs. But the action of the majority, in order to be valid, must be taken at a meeting duly assembled,—that is, at a meeting held at the time named by the by-laws, or at a time of which the other directors have due notice. The directors alone, however, cannot, under the laws of this State, sell or mortgage property which the corporation does not keep for sale, or which is necessary for the transaction of its business. No such sale or mortgage is valid unless it is made with the consent of the stockholders owning two-thirds of the capital stock.

STOCKHOLDER'S REMEDY FOR OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.

I purchased 100 shares of stock at $10 par, $1,000, in a corporation manufacturing a patented article. As a bonus they gave me a note for $1,000 to their order and endorsed by them, the face of the note reading: "Payable out of the first proceeds as soon as the company can do so." Since receiving the note and stock (which was about 15 months ago) the company, I learn, has made no progress, evidently, done no business of any account, and has no working capital to go ahead with. It has a factory building and patents and does not owe much, if anything. I would be glad to know, under such circumstances, what could be done towards getting something out of this situation by a holder of stock and note, as above.

REPLY.—If a corporation has issued a note "payable out of the first proceeds as soon as the company can do so," nothing is to be made of the note until it can be shown that the company has earnings out of which it might properly make payment. Directors of a corporation are allowed considerable liberty in transacting its business so long as they are not guilty of any gross negligence or willful misconduct. If their management is unsatisfactory, the most obvious remedy is to choose a new board. But if the interests of a corporation are suffering from the negligence or misconduct of its directors or officers, and the corporation itself will not interfere, any stockholder may compel an accounting by the delinquent officers and have them summarily dismissed, upon a showing of the facts before a court of equity.

Insurance.

RIGHT TO RECLAIM PART OF THE PREMIUM.

Insurance was effected for $5,000 on merchandise for one year. Three months later a fire occurred, involving the total destruction of the property, but causing an insurance loss of $2,500 only, as one-half of the property had been sold and removed. It is contended by some that the assured is entitled to nine months' return premium on $2,500, whilst others insist that the fire terminated the contract, and that on payment of loss the policy should be surrendered. Of the two positions kindly decide which is correct.

REPLY.—When an owner of goods has insured them under a valid policy, and the risk has attached, he cannot demand a return of his premium, or any part of it, except in accordance with some provision to that effect in the policy; and all such provisions are construed with great strictness by the courts. In such a case as our correspondent puts, the insured cannot reclaim any part of his premium unless he can point to a clause in his policy which clearly and unequivocally gives him this right.

INSURANCE OF NEW YORK PROPERTY IN A PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Can a Pennsylvania mutual insurance corporation sustain an action in the courts of New York State against members of the company who refuse to pay the assessments levied, and which they distinctly agreed to pay?

REPLY.—If a New York corporation, through its Pennsylvania agent, makes a contract in Pennsylvania with an insurance company incorporated under the laws of that State for the insurance of the property of the corporation, that is a Pennsylvania contract; that the property insured is situated in this State is a matter of no importance. If the contract so made is valid under the laws of Pennsylvania it may be enforced through the courts of New York. The Legislature of this State does not undertake to say what contracts shall or shall not be made in Pennsylvania, even though one of the contracting parties is a citizen of this State. If a corporation is authorized to do business in Pennsylvania it may make a contract in that State the subject matter of which is property situated in any other State, and the courts of New York will enforce it. What the statutes of New York forbid a foreign insurance company to do, without the certificate of the Superintendent of Insurance, is to "transact the business of insurance within this State"; such a company is not forbidden to insure property situated in this State. Even if the New York courts were unwilling to enforce such a contract as our correspondent describes, that would be little to the advantage of the New York corporation, because the Pennsylvania company could enforce its rights through the United States courts.

INSURANCE BY A TRUSTEE IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

Have trustees of churches a legal right to insure church property in mutual companies in this State? Have executors, administrators, trustees, or guardians a legal right to insure property belonging to an estate in mutuals? Have there been any court decisions on these points in this State?

REPLY.—The various classes of trustees named by our correspondent are not expressly authorized

by the Statutes of this State to insure the trust property in their custody with mutual insurance companies; and in the absence of such express authority it is not altogether safe for them to take out such insurance. A liability may arise under the policy which the beneficiaries of the trust fund do not choose to assume, and in such case there is little doubt of their right to repudiate the contract and leave the trustee himself to bear its burdens. There is a very clear distinction between insurer and insured, and an agent who has received full authority to protect his principal in the latter capacity is not thereby authorized to bind his principal as an insurer of the property of others. We believe there is no case in the reports of this State determining the right of a trustee to take out a policy in a mutual company. But in the case of an ordinary agent (and the principle is precisely the same) the Court of Appeals has declared that an agent with full authority to bind his principal by a contract of insurance cannot, in effecting such insurance, subject his principal "to the hazards of that most unsafe of partnerships - a mutual insurance company." See 26 N. Y., 117.

Insurance Under a Fictitious Name.

We have a customer who wishes us to ship goods under a fictitious name, and have bills of lading made accordingly. Should these goods be lost by fire or lost at sea, would we have any claim on the insurance company in which we insure the goods in transit? While we are really the shippers and owners of the goods until delivered, still the shipper's name, which appears on the bill of lading, is fictitious. This scheme is no doubt to prevent the consignee from ascertaining from whom the goods were purchased.

Reply.—In order to avoid any contest with the insurance company, in such a case as our correspondent puts, it might be advisable for the insurer to inform the company, through its agent, that the insurance is taken in a fictitious name. Even if this is not done, however, the insurance can be collected in case of loss, the fictitious name having been used for no fraudulent purpose. It is not a case in which B attempts to take advantage of a contract made for the benefit of A. It is a case in which B claims under a contract made by himself, though under another name. The identity of the parties is the important point, and not the particular name under which they have seen fit to bind themselves.

Meaning of "Cash Value."

Please inform me as to the exact meaning of the term "cash value," as referred to in the standard fire policy of this State. What is the common every-day meaning of "cash value," and what is an insurance company liable for, in event of fire damage?

Reply.—The term "cash value," as used in insurance policies, has been defined by the courts to mean "the sum of money the insured goods would have brought for cash at the market price at the time when and place where they were destroyed." The insurer is not liable for profits or commissions, as such, but only as they may chance to form part of the cash value as thus defined. But under the New York standard form the insurer is not necessarily liable for the cash value. The policy provides that the company "shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value." Thus the cash value forms the extreme limit of the company's liability in any case But the liability may be less than this, because the same paragraph provides that the amount to be paid by the company "shall in no event exceed what it would then cost the assured to repair or replace the same (the property damaged or destroyed) with material of like kind and quality." The company also reserves the right to replace the property with other "of like kind and quality."

Payment to a Broker.

Can you refer us to any decision under the New York standard policy bearing upon the validity of a policy where the premium has been paid to the broker and he has failed to pay it over to the company?

Reply.—The courts of this State hold that when a policy of insurance is issued and delivered, without payment of the premium, the building or merchandise covered by the policy is insured on credit until the premium is paid or the policy canceled. See 62 N. Y., 598, and 66 N. Y., 222. The courts hold also that the broker is agent of the insured, and that payment to him is not payment to the company unless the money actually reaches the company. The policy-holder may be compelled to pay his premium to the company, notwithstanding that he has previously paid it to the broker, if the broker has not paid it over to the company. For a comparatively recent decision, quoting earlier decisions to the same effect, see 122 N. Y., 439.

Statement of Mortgagee's Interest.

It is a condition of the standard fire insurance policy that should personal property be or become encumbered by a chattel mortgage, the policy must be so indorsed, otherwise it shall become null and void. We insure a drug store and there is a chattel mortgage on the fixtures; an indorsement reads, "Loss, if any, payable to John Doe, as interest may appear." Is this sufficient to properly cover both the owner and the mortgagee, or should the indorsement read, "Loss, etc., payable to John Doe, mortgagee, as interest may appear"? In case of loss could the company be held liable should the word "mortgagee" be omitted?

Reply.—If the amount of a policy is to be payable, in any possible contingency, to John Doe, mortgagee, it is a wise precaution to set forth the fact that he is a mortgagee, so that there may be no question in the matter. But if a company accepts a risk and issues its policy payable simply to John Doe, "as interest may appear," the policy, the New York courts have held, would be valid and binding. It shows upon its face that John Doe has some interest in the property, and if the company wishes to know what that interest is, it must do so before accepting the premium. By taking the premium under a contract to pay the loss, if any, to John Doe, according as he may be able to make his interest appear after loss, the company estops itself from objecting that it had no knowledge of the nature of that interest before the loss. See 24 N. Y., 302, and 16 Hun, 118. In the latter case the Court said: "By the words 'as interest may appear' the company insured Van Tuyl & Co. (the mortgagees) for any insurable interest which they might have in the insured property, and waived the conditions requiring a specific statement of such interest in the policy."

Insurance for Mortgagee's Benefit—Effect of Sale by Mortgagor.

A has a piece of property worth $7,000 and gives B a mortgage for $3,000, and the insurance policy

of $1,000 is made payable to B in case of loss by fire. Now, if A sells this property and no notice is given to B of the change, does it in any way affect the insurance being made payable to B in case of loss by fire?

REPLY.—If real estate is insured as the property of A, with a proviso that the loss is to be paid to mortgagee B as his interest may appear, and nothing more, B has no claim against the company if the property is transferred by A before the loss occurs. See 17 N. Y., 391. In this case the Court said: "The undertaking to pay the plaintiff (the mortgagee) was an undertaking collateral to and dependent upon the principal undertaking to insure the mortgagor. The effect of it was that the defendants agreed that whenever any money should become due to the mortgagor upon the contract of insurance, they would, instead of paying it to the mortgagor himself, pay it to the plaintiff. The mortgagor must sustain a loss for which the insurers were liable before the party appointed to receive the money would have a right to claim it. It is damage sustained by the party insured, and not by the party appointed to receive payment, that is recoverable from the insurers. The insurance being upon the interest of the mortgagor, and he having parted with that interest before the fire, no loss was sustained by him, and, of course, none was recoverable by his assignee or appointee. The right of such a party being wholly derivative cannot exceed the right of the party under whom he claims." The mortgagee, accordingly, was not allowed to recover. Such a result may be prevented by having a proviso inserted in the policy to the effect that no alienation by the mortgagor shall affect the mortgagee's right to recover.

Interest and Usury.

WHEN A NOTE DRAWS INTEREST.

If I owe $1,000 on July 1st, and instead of paying it I give a note at six months for the amount, can the holder legally demand interest on the amount at maturity, if no mention of interest is made in the note?

REPLY.—A note does not draw interest before maturity unless a stipulation to this effect is contained in the note. In the case our correspondent puts, the obligation of the debtor has been embodied in a note, and his debt is only such as the note sets forth. If the note is paid when it falls due, no interest can be demanded; if it is not paid at that time, interest will run from maturity at the legal rate.

USURY IN THE SALE OF NOTES.

I buy a note, made payable to the person I buy it of, and I do not pay full face of the note. The note nears its due date. The person that I bought of and who has indorsed the note brings another note of a different maker, together with part cash, and takes up or exchanges for the original or first note, allowing me the same percentage or discount on the second note. The second note becomes due and is protested. Can the makers or indorsers set up usury against the collection of the note?

REPLY.—If a note is not usurious in its inception it may be bought and sold, like merchandise, at its market value, and such transactions are not usurious, however great the discount at which the note is sold. This is the rule established by the courts of this State, though there are other jurisdictions in which it does not prevail. In the case our correspondent puts, the maker and indorsers are liable, and they are not in a position to set up the defense of usury.

INTERPRETATION OF A CONTRACT FOR INTEREST.

A gives B a note for $100 at two months for an overdue account, made out on a printed form, reading "with interest at —— per cent. per annum." B accepted the note, and, after inserting the figure 6 in the blank space, sent it to a bank and collected the face of the note and two months' interest. A claims the note was not interest-bearing in the form in which he issued it, and that B had no authority to enter the figure 6 in the note. B holds that, as the account was past due, the note was apparently intended to bear interest, and that authority to fill in the rate of interest was given by implication. Which argument prevails in a case of this sort?

REPLY.—If B holds a note in this State stipulating for interest "at —— per cent. per annum," he is justified in inserting the figure 6 in the blank space. This is not a material alteration, and it does not invalidate the note. The note called for interest before the figure was inserted, and if the space had been left blank the courts would have interpreted the contract as an agreement to pay interest at the legal rate, or six per cent. A note payable with interest "at —— per cent.," or simply "with interest," is a note payable with interest at the legal rate. If the maker is not willing to pay interest he should see that his note contains no interest clause at all. For decisions, see 3 Cow., 284; 20 Johns, 102, and 77 N. Y., 573.

THE REMEDY FOR USURY.

A borrows from a "loan association," B, $100, payable in twelve weekly installments of $12 each; in all, $144. After having paid $108 back in nine weeks, A finds it impossible to continue the payments, and although A has signed papers to B, giving B a lien on all of his assets, such as salary, etc., can B recover what remains outstanding on the salary of A? Is this not a case of usury? What can B do?

REPLY.—Such a contract as our correspondent describes is clearly usurious. A cannot be compelled to pay any more under the contract than he has paid. Of the amount he has already paid he is entitled to recover by suit so much as is in excess of the principal borrowed and interest upon it for twelve weeks at the rate of 6 per cent. per year. The papers A gave to B purporting to constitute a lien upon his property for the usurious loan were void from the beginning, and B can enforce no right founded upon them.

THE LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

Please let us know whether it is according to

law to charge the legal rate of interest on consignments received from a distant State in another State where the rate of interest differs. For instance, is it lawful to charge 7 per cent. interest on consignments received from California, against advances, if the contract is made out in that way, or can the consignor claim usury?

REPLY.—When the legal rate of interest at the place where a contract is made differs from the rate at the place of payment, the parties may contract for interest at either rate, and the contract will be upheld. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is allowed in California, and if a contract is made there it is not illegal to demand 7 per cent. under it, though payment is to be made here.

COMPUTATION OF INTEREST.

How many days' discount would it be lawful to charge in Pennsylvania upon a note dated November 4, 1897, payable three months after date? Would the same number of days be legal in New York or New Jersey?

REPLY.—Commercial paper is no longer entitled to grace in Pennsylvania, but is due at the time named upon its face. A note dated November 4, 1897, payable three months after date, is due under Pennsylvania law on February 4, 1898, and it is lawful to charge 92 days' discount upon it. The same is true of paper payable in New York or New Jersey.

USURY—WHAT CONSTITUTES.

May a capitalist either discount or advance money upon open accounts of a dealer against his customers at 6 per cent. per annum and a commission where the dealer guarantees payment of the accounts, and where there is only the nominal trouble of collecting as the apparent consideration for such commission, without affording either the debtor or the dealer as guarantor a chance to plead usury?

REPLY.—There is no usury except where there is a loan or a forbearance of money due. If a capitalist buys the open accounts of a dealer, and the latter guarantees payment of the accounts, there is no usury, however great the discount may be. But if money is loaned to a merchant, and his open accounts are taken as collateral security, the compensation for the loan must not exceed 6 per cent. If the lender is put to any unusual trouble and expense, or if he performs any additional service for the borrower, such as that involved in collecting the accounts, for example, he may charge a fair and reasonable compensation for that. But there must be a real service; if the extra charge is a mere device to obtain more than legal interest it will be held to be usurious. In short, if usury is alleged, the court will look carefully into the whole transaction to see, first, whether it is a loan upon collateral or a sale of accounts; and, secondly, whether the amount demanded above the lawful rate of interest is demanded in good faith as a reasonable charge for some service or outlay in addition to the loan. Upon the court's conclusion as to these two points will depend its decision as to whether the contract is usurious or not. The persons indebted upon the open accounts, in the case our correspondent puts, are not in a position to assail the contract between their creditor and another person upon the ground of usury. This objection must be raised, if at all, by one who is a party to the contract alleged to be usurious, or by one claiming under him.

Landlord and Tenant.

RENEWAL OF THE LEASE.

A landlord rented a store to a tenant in New Jersey for a period of three years, at a certain rental, with the privilege of renewal. The lease expired last August, when the landlord refused to give another lease except at an advance of rent. The tenant refused to pay an advanced rent, and claims that the agreement justifies him in holding possession for another period of three years at the same rental, while the landlord demands immediate possession. Can the landlord dispossess under the circumstances?

REPLY.—When a tenant takes a building under a lease giving him a privilege of renewal he is bound simply to observe the conditions laid down in the lease itself in exercising his option to renew. If the lease requires him to give notice of his intention to renew, he must give notice accordingly. But if no notice is required he may exercise his option merely by continuing in possession after the expiration of his term. Such continuance, without any explanation, amounts in itself to a renewal of the lease. In the case our correspondent puts, the landlord is bound to treat the tenant as one holding a valid lease for the new term, if the tenant has given such notice of his intention to renew as the lease requires him to give. If for any reason the tenant wishes a written lease for the new term, he can go into court and compel the landlord to execute such a lease, if he will not do it without compulsion.

EFFECT OF HOLDING OVER.

I hired a house in this city for one year from September 1st, with my option to renew same for two years longer upon same terms and conditions in yearly renewals. A lease was drawn and signed for the first year only, but I have resided there four years last September. I desire to give up the house May 1st, 1898. Can I be legally held for rent to September 1st, 1898?

REPLY.—When a tenant has taken premises for a month or a year under an express contract, and then holds over without any special agreement, the courts hold that his new tenancy is under an implied contract for the same term (month or year, as the case may be) as that covered by the express contract. Our correspondent, accordingly, can be held for the rent under his lease up to September 1, 1898. The only express agreement ever made between him and his landlord was for the term of one year. The new term is to be presumed to be for a year also, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary.

HOLDING OVER BY A TENANT.

One renting a farm for the year 1896 sowed oats

and harvested them, then turned the soil, and in August or September sowed wheat. The wheat ripened and was harvested in 1897, and the tenant, when asked to pay rents, said "No," and refused to pay anything on the second crop. The terms of the rent were cash, the time one year, the locality New York. He argues that he sowed when the premises were his, and that, having sown, he had a right to gather and take away. The lease was verbal and was simply for a year. Will the law sustain his position?

REPLY.—When a tenant is in possession of real estate for an indefinite time, as during the life of another person or under a tenancy at the will of the landlord, he is entitled to gather the crops he has sown, though the harvest time may not come until his tenancy has expired. This rule is a necessary protection to those holding by uncertain tenures. But where there is a fixed date for the expiration of the term, as in the case our correspondent puts, this rule is not in force. If a tenant whose lease expires at the end of 1896 plants crops which will not ripen until 1897, he may be put out of possession at the end of 1896, and the crops, when they mature in 1897, will go to the owner of the soil. The landlord, in the case under consideration, had a choice of two remedies. At the beginning of 1897 he might have evicted the tenant as a trespasser and taken the land and the crops into his own possession; or he might have accepted the tenant for another year upon the terms of the original lease. He appears to have chosen the latter alternative. He has not asked the tenant to surrender possession, so far as we are informed, and he has demanded rent. This being the case, the tenant is accepted for another year and the crops belong to him; but he can be compelled to pay rent for the whole of the year 1897.

EFFECT OF A LESSEE'S DEATH.

Please advise me if the death of a lessee breaks a lease where the firm is composed of but one member, or if the estate can be held responsible for the unexpired time.

REPLY.—Upon the death of a lessee his personal representatives are liable, as such, upon all the covenants contained in the lease, including the covenant to pay rent. A lease is a contract which may be executed as well by the administrator or executor of the deceased as by the deceased himself, and the administrator or executor is liable upon it to the extent of the funds of the estate in his hands.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Can a landlord of a flat dispossess any tenant with the usual three days' notice, or can he only demand his rooms on the 1st of May of any year?

REPLY.—The contracts under which flats are let differ from one another as widely as other contracts between landlord and tenant, and each must be interpreted according to its terms. If a tenant hires a flat, or other premises, from month to month, no notice at all is necessary in order to terminate his tenancy at the end of any month. His hiring is only for a month, and at the close of the month the contract is at an end unless a new contract, express or implied, is entered into for the following month.

SALE OF LEASED PREMISES—TO WHOM RENT SHOULD BE PAID.

A bought of B a dwelling which at the time was under lease to C, rent payable on the first of the month in advance. B introduces A as the new landlord on the 3d of the month. The payment of rent has been delayed subject to repairs necessary in the house, and at the time of introduction of the new landlord it has not been paid for the current month. To whom has C to pay the rent?

REPLY.—When a rented building has been sold, and the tenant has been notified to pay rent to the purchaser, he should pay to him such rent as becomes due after the notification. Rent which has fallen due previously is to be paid to the original landlord, though actual payment is not made until after the tenant has notice of the sale.

LIFE TENANT'S POWER TO CONVEY.

I have an estate in which I hold only a life interest. I have no children, and two sisters are my immediate relations. Now, can I give a lease of the property for a term of years and can the lessee hold possession of the property until the expiration of his lease though I should die in the meantime? If I can make a lease, is there any limit to the time for it to run?

REPLY.—No one can convey a larger interest in real estate than he owns himself. Any one who has a life interest may grant the use of the estate to another for the term of the grantor's life, but no longer. If he makes a lease for a term of years the lease will be good if the grantor lives throughout the term; but if he dies during the term the lease comes to an end at the same moment, because a grantee cannot take more than his grantor has power to give. It is expressly provided by statute in this State that a "conveyance made by a tenant for life or years, of a greater estate than he possesses, or can lawfully convey, does not work a forfeiture of his estate, but passes to the grantee all the title, estate, or interest which such tenant can lawfully convey." Whether the life tenant's surviving relatives are near or remote has no bearing upon the matter.

LIABILITY FOR REPAIRS.

Under a lease of a dwelling containing no reference to repairs except the usual closing clause providing that the tenant shall leave the property in as good condition as when he entered it, reasonable use and wear and tear and damage by the elements excepted, can the landlord be compelled to make repairs?

REPLY.—A landlord is under no obligation to make repairs of any nature upon premises leased to another unless the obligation is imposed upon him by some stipulation to be found in the lease itself. Where the lease is silent upon the subject of repairs, or where, as in the present case, it binds the lessee "to leave the property in as good condition as when he entered it, reasonable use and wear and tear and damage by the elements excepted," the lessee cannot compel the lessor to make any repairs, but the lessor can compel the lessee to make such as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the covenant.

A TENANT'S COVENANT TO REPAIR.

A leases the first floor of his building to B. The lease provides that the tenant is to keep the premises in a good state of repair at his own cost and expense Boys playing ball in front of the building threw the ball through a window, breaking the glass. The tenant claims that A is liable for this damage. Is this so?

REPLY.—If a tenant covenants to keep the building in repair he cannot refuse to make repairs upon the ground that their necessity was caused by some person other than himself. It is not

merely the damage he does himself which he is bound to make good; this it would be his duty to do even if he had not entered into a covenant or was not a tenant; but under his covenant he is to return the premises in as good condition as they were in when he took them, damages from any and all causes having been repaired. If boys have broken the windows the tenant must put them in, and look to the boys or their parents for reimbursement.

Construction of a Covenant to Repair.

Please give your opinion upon the enclosed copy of a lease which I made upon certain premises in the State of New York. The factory building described in the lease has recently been destroyed by fire. Under the terms of the lease, I would like to know whether the lessee is obliged to rebuild or not.

Reply.—The lease under which our correspondent's question arises binds the lessee to maintain the premises in good repair and "to restore said premises at the expiration of this lease in good running order, wear and tear of elements alone excepted." At common law the tenant under this lease would have been bound to restore the buildings destroyed by fire during his tenancy. But this rule is changed by a statute of this State, which provides that "where any building, which is leased or occupied, is destroyed or so injured by the elements or any other cause as to be untenantable and unfit for occupancy, and no express agreement to the contrary has been made in writing, the lessee or occupant may, if the destruction or injury occurred without his fault or neglect, quit and surrender possession of the leasehold premises, and of the land so leased or occupied; and he is not liable to pay to the lessor or owner rent for the time subsequent to the surrender." The covenant to repair in the lease under consideration is the ordinary covenant, and that, under the decision of our courts, is not sufficient to deprive the lessee of the benefit of the statute. In a case reported in 87 N. Y., 98, the Court of Appeals speaks as follows: "The benefit of the statute is not lost by a general covenant of the lessee to repair. Such a covenant, in the absence of anything in the lease explaining or extending it, would not, we think, prevent the lessee from availing himself of the statute. We think the words 'unless otherwise expressly provided by written agreement or covenant,' while they do not require an agreement, *in totidem verbis*, that the rent shall continue notwithstanding the destruction of the premises, or their becoming untenantable, are nevertheless not satisfied unless it appears from the lease or other writing that the parties had in mind the contingency mentioned in the statute, and inserted provisions or covenants inconsistent with the right of surrender thereunder."

Mortgages.

Lessee of Mortgaged Premises.

A house is rented with rent payable at the end of the month. There are two mortgages on the place, the second of which matured on April 1 last, but has not yet been foreclosed. Am I safe in paying the rent to the owner, taking the receipt in such form as will hold me free from liability? If so, what would be proper legal form? The property is located in Pennsylvania.

Reply.—A lessee of property subject to a mortgage may safely pay rent to the mortgagor until he has notice from the mortgagee demanding that it be paid to him. No special form of receipt is necessary; any receipt showing payment of rent to the mortgagor is sufficient.

Authority to Collect a Mortgage Debt.

Some time since we purchased real estate on which there was a bond and mortgage; the interest on the mortgage is collected by the attorneys of the mortgagee, who sign the receipts for same, and on being requested to show their authority for collecting same are insulted, and refuse to give any information as to the matter. If we refuse to pay interest to them under these circumstances, would they be able to make trouble for us?

Reply.—Whenever a debtor makes payment upon a mortgage debt, either of principal or interest, he may always properly demand the production of the note or bond secured by the mortgage. Otherwise he may learn, after making the payment, that the note or bond had previously been transferred, in which case the actual holder will be able to collect again notwithstanding the payment thus incautiously made to a former holder. Any man who demands money of another should be ready and willing to show his right to receive it. In the case our correspondent puts, if the attorney is requested to show the bond as an evidence of his right to collect the money, he must either show the bond or go into court and sue for the amount. If he adopts the latter plan it will be a sufficient answer to his suit to say that the debtor was at all times willing to pay the money to any one who could show a right to receive it. The attorney will be compelled to exhibit the bond in court, as he had been asked to do before; he cannot recover any more money than he could have had without the suit, and he will be compelled to pay the costs of the proceeding.

Mortgagee's Claim for Deficiency.

A sold a piece of real estate to B, and took a mortgage and bond, and B has not paid the interest. A has commenced proceedings in foreclosure and sale. Now, if B disposes of his other real estate before the sale of the property on which the mortgage is taken, can A follow the other property to make up any deficiency in case the sale of the mortgaged property does not satisfy the claim?

Reply.—If B owes money to A, and A holds a mortgage on part of B's real estate as security for payment, A's lien does not extend beyond the property specifically covered by the mortgage. The land may be sold under foreclosure if the debt is not paid, and for any deficiency the mortgagee has the same claim against the mortgagor that any unsecured creditor would have.

Having secured a judgment for the deficiency, he has the same right as any other creditor to satisfy the judgment out of any property belonging to the mortgagor. In the meanwhile, however, the mortgagor has the same right to sell his unencumbered property, in good faith, as he would have if there was no mortgage on any part of his real estate. If the sale is not made in good faith and for a valuable consideration, but is a mere device to hinder or delay his creditors, then any of his creditors, including the mortgagee, may have the sale set aside as fraudulent and the property made subject to his claim as creditor.

Mortgage of a Building—What it Includes.

In 1888, A buys two lots of ground in New Jersey. After building a house on same he finds it is four feet on his neighbor's lot. To protect himself he purchases this lot in 1891. He gives B a mortgage in 1892 on the house and lots, as described in his first purchase of the two lots, saying nothing regarding the house being four feet over the line. B buys in the property under foreclosure of the mortgage. A, retaining the lot he last purchases, seeks to have B move the house back the four feet. Knowing the description given in the mortgage was false, can he do so?

Reply.—If A executes a mortgage upon certain lots therein described, and also upon a building, the mortgage of the building covers the land upon which the building stands, whether that land is included within that specifically described or not. A building is so connected with the land covered by it that a mortgage of the building includes the land also unless an intention that it shall not do so is clearly expressed. In the case our correspondent puts, B was mortgagee of the land covered by the house, and afterwards was purchaser of it, and he now owns the house and the ground under it, in addition to the land specifically described in his mortgage.

Chattel Mortgage on After-Acquired Property.

I have secured judgment against a barber for advanced premiums on his plate-glass insurance covering eight mirrors, on which he gave a chattel mortgage prior to the issuance of the policy. Subsequently a breakage occurred, and the broken mirror was replaced by the company. Can I levy on this one mirror, which the company put in, as personal property of the assured, or would the law hold that it was covered by said chattel mortgage?

Reply.—If a mortgage is given covering certain specified chattels, and containing a proviso that it shall cover any other chattels purchased to replace those damaged or destroyed, that proviso is valid and enforceable as between the mortgagor and mortgagee. But it is of no validity as against a judgment creditor of the mortgagor. In the case our correspondent puts, the new mirror may be levied upon, whether the chattel mortgage purports to cover it or not. See 142 N. Y., 570.

Registry of Mortgages.

A mortgages his property to B, but B does not get the mortgage recorded. C, knowing that there is a first mortgage not recorded, takes a second mortgage on the same property and gets it recorded. Which mortgage will receive the first consideration?

Reply.—If C takes a second mortgage on real estate, when he knows that there is a first mortgage upon it, he cannot by recording his mortgage before the other is recorded gain priority for it. His knowledge of the existence of the first mortgage at the time his was executed is sufficient to prevent this result; and actual knowledge is at least as effective to this e d as presumptive knowledge to be inferred from the fact of registry. If the holder of the second mortgage, however, should assign it to some one who had no knowledge of the existence of the first mortgage, and if the assignee should record his assignment before the first mortgage was recorded, he would then hold a first lien upon the property. The fact that he took the second mortgage with no notice, actual or presumptive, of the existence of the first, and that he recorded his assignment before the first mortgage was recorded, is all that is required to give this priority to his lien.

Partnership.

Fictitious Partnership Name.

During the year 1861 J. S. and F. R. formed a partnership under the name of S. & Co., for the transaction of a mercantile business in this city and with foreign countries. After three years they dissolved partnership and J. S. continued the business in the name of S. & Co. A year or so ago he became embarrassed, and his notes for about $1,500 were unpaid. S. had had them discounted at his bank. When the cashier of the bank threatened suit it developed that S. had no partner; he was informed by the cashier of the bank that his doing business as S. & Co. was illegal. Now, was it illegal? If S. sold a bill of goods to a foreign house and had to sue abroad for his money, could he stipulate in his complaint "J. S., doing business as S. & Co."? Can he bring an action in one of our own courts against a debtor, and have any standing in court?

Reply.—Under the provisions of a law which was in force in this State in 1861, and which is still in force with some modifications, an individual succeeding a partnership in business was allowed to continue the use of the partnership name if the firm had had business relations with foreign countries, or if it had been in business in this State for five years or upwards. But in order to be entitled to the continued use of the name it was necessary that the person so using it should file a certificate in the County Clerk's office setting forth the facts, and should also have the certificate published. Any individual who conducted his business under a firm name, except in accordance with the provisions of this law, was guilty of a misdemeanor. The statute declaring such Act a misdemeanor, however, was passed in the interests of those who might give credit to the individual in reliance upon his false representation. His debtors are not harmed by his unlawful use of a partnership name, and they

are not protected by the law. In the case put by our correspondent, S. is entitled to sue for and recover the money due to him, notwithstanding he may be guilty of the breach of a law of the State. He may sue either in a foreign or domestic court.

Right of a Firm to Operate Under a Corporate Name.

Is there a law against a firm using the word or style of "co." or "company." For instance, A, B & Co. are a manufacturing and packing concern, and some of the goods they manufacture and pack are styled "Excelsior Refining Co.," "Excelsior Packing Co.," or "Excelsior Manufacturing Co." Is there a law prohibiting any or all of the above, unless the so-styled company is incorporated? If so, what is the penalty, if any?

Reply.-A firm may carry on its business in this State under a name appropriate to a corporation, unless it is a limited partnership. As to such a partnership, the law requires that it "must be conducted under a firm name, which must consist of the name of the general partner, or if there be two or more general partners, of the names of one or more of such partners, with or without the addition of the words 'and company' or 'and co.'" For ordinary partnerships in which each partner's liability is unlimited there is no such restriction.

Death of a Partner--Rights of the Administrator.

1. In the case of a person dying intestate, have the heirs, some of whom are members of the firm of which the deceased was half owner, a right to sell any stock belonging, at the time of the death, to the firm, or any of the personal property of the deceased, before an administrator has been appointed? I mean where the sales would be in the usual way and not at auction. In other words, how far can the heirs go in disposing of any material, some of which may be worth more at the time than after the administrator has been appointed? Can the remaining members of the firm (of whom there are two, each owning equal shares) go on and buy and sell material as they did before the death, using the works, etc., and considering it strictly their own account and taking all the profit before the estate is settled, especially when there is objection on the part of some, if not all, of the heirs?

2. How far does the power or authority of an administrator extend under the laws of New York State?

Reply.—1. When a member of a firm dies, the firm is immediately dissolved unless there is a stipulation to the contrary in the partnership articles. The heirs of the deceased have no power, as such, to deal with his personal estate; only his executor or administrator has this right. It is the duty of the surviving partners to wind up the business with as little delay as possible, and they may do whatever is necessary to this end. They may sell the property of the firm, because that is a necessary part of the process of winding up. They may also complete any contracts into which the firm had entered before the death of the partner. They cannot buy any new goods, unless it is necessary to do so in order to carry out contracts in force before the dissolution; nor can they bind the estate by any act not necessary either for the completion of such contracts or for the expeditious settling of the firm's affairs.

2. The administrator of a deceased partner does not succeed him as a member of the firm. His only right is to insist that the business shall be wound up as rapidly as is consistent with the best interests of all its members; that the property shall be disposed of to the best advantage, and that that part of it belonging to the estate shall be delivered to him for distribution among the heirs.

Partnership—Sharing Losses.

A and B form a partnership to conduct a business, agreeing to divide the profits and losses equally. A contributed $3,000 and B $6,000 capital-to bear no interest. As the concern lost money, they decided to liquidate and dissolve partnership at the end of three years. During that time each partner drew from the business $1,700. After disposing of all assets they still owe the bank $3,200. In other words, the losses were $8,800 plus $3,400 drawn by the partners, making the total losses $12,200. Now, the question arises between the partners, who owes the $3,200 due the bank? A claims he only owes $1,600, or half of it, while B claims that A owes $3,100, and he, B, only $100, making each partner's loss one-half of the total loss of $12,200.

Reply.—If A and B have agreed to share profits and losses equally, and the losses are $12,200, they should be shared equally. That a part of the loss consists of capital, which was unequally contributed, is of no consequence. A loss of capital is like any other loss, and is to be made good in the same way as any other, unless there is a stipulation to the contrary in the partnership agreement. The most obvious danger of loss to which a firm is liable is a loss of its capital, and if an agreement to share losses equally does not include this loss, it is practically of no value. In the case under consideration, A is technically correct in claiming that he owes only half of the $3,200 due the bank. But he should meet half of the other losses as well. These aggregate $9,000; A should stand half of this, or $4,500, and he has only contributed $3,000 to it so far.

Rights of a Special Partner.

A goes with a capital of $5,000 into a special partnership with B. After a certain time A wishes to take up a position of some kind with the firm. Would that deprive him of the advantages of his special partnership?

Reply.—A special partner, under the law of this State, may serve the firm in any subordinate position, but he cannot act as one having authority to bind the firm. The statute upon the subject is in these words: "Except as provided in this section, a special partner may not sign for the partnership nor bind the same, nor transact any business on account of the partnership, nor be employed for that purpose, as agent, attorney, or otherwise. A special partner may, from time to time, examine into the state and progress of the partnership business, and advise as to its management; may loan money to, and advance and pay money for, the partnership; and may take and hold the notes, drafts, acceptances, and bonds of or belonging to the partnership as security for the repayment of such money and interest, and may use and lend his name and credit as security for the partnership, in any business thereof, and has the same rights and remedies in these respects as other creditors might have; may lease to the general partner or partners any real or other property for the purposes of the partnership, at such rents and on such terms as may be agreed on; and may negotiate sales, purchases, and other business for the partnership; but no business so negotiated is binding on the partnership until approved by a general partner. If a special partner interfere, contrary to these provisions, he shall be deemed and be liable as a general partner."

Patents and Copyrights.

Patents for Designs.

Please inform us if we can have patterns or designs of our own creation of fancy hosiery registered so as to prevent others from copying them.

Reply.—There is no law under which patterns or designs, such as our correspondent describes, can be protected by registry. The trade-mark under which they are sold may be registered, and all other persons may thus be prevented from selling them under the same trade-mark; but the designs or patterns may still be imitated and sold under another trade-mark, or without any trade-mark at all. The only way in which our correspondent can certainly secure protection is by having his patterns and designs patented. This may be done under section 4929 of the United States Revised Statutes, which is as follows: "Any person who, by his own industry, genius, efforts, and expense, has invented and produced any new and original design for a manufacture * * *; any new and original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, patent, print, or picture to be printed, painted, cast, or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful, and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication, may, upon payment of the fee prescribed, and other due proceedings had the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries, obtain a patent therefor." An Act of February 4, 1887, secures to the owner of such patents a special and effective remedy for infringement.

Costs in Suits for Infringement.

In the event of my successfully defending a lawsuit in the United States Court, in an infringement case (a patent), to which great cost is attached, if I find that the complainant is worth nothing, will I have to pay the costs of such defense; and, if so, is there no recourse whatever, as an execution would be worthless?

Reply.—As a general rule, the party who recovers judgment in an action at law for infringement also recovers costs. See 92 U. S., 116. Under the Act of July 20, 1892, a person without means, if his cause of action appears to be meritorious, may sue in a United States court without giving security for costs. In the case under consideration, our correspondent will not have to pay any other expenses of the suit than such as would fall upon him if the complainant were solvent.

Protection of Copyright.

Is it permissible under our laws to copy and print any portion of the contents (including illustrations) of an English magazine which has a publication office in New York (besides its English office), and issues an American edition, but has no statement on its pages indicating that copyright has been covered? Also, is copying permissible if such a magazine bears the imprint "All rights reserved"?

Reply.—The copyright law provides that "no person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless he shall give notice thereof by inserting in the several copies of every edition published, on the title-page, or the page immediately following, if it be a book, * * * the following words, viz.: 'Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year ——, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington,' or, at his option, the word 'copyright,' together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out, thus: 'Copyright, 18—, by A. B.'" No other form of words will protect a copyright.

Copyright Infringement.

To what extent may one quote in print from a copyrighted work? That is, does copyright proscribe copying absolutely, or may one make quotations of limited portions, say sentences, or a paragraph, giving the work the credit for them?

Reply.—The fact that a work is copyrighted does not prevent others than the owner of the copyright from reprinting extracts from the work. It is not easy in all cases to say exactly how far such reprinting may go without amounting to actionable infringement. Each case must be decided upon its own facts. The question in each case is this: Are the extracts reprinted of such extent, importance, or value that the new publication will supersede the copyrighted work to an injurious extent? Is it likely that any one will buy the new work as a substitute for the copyrighted work? If not, there is no infringement of copyright. The general rule, as laid down by the United States Supreme Court, is this: "There is an invasion of copyright whenever so much of the copyrighted work is taken that the value of the original is sensibly and materially diminished, or the labors of the original author are substantially, to an injurious extent, appropriated by another."

Real Estate.

Alien Ownership of Real Estate.

Myself and family are aliens, residing in this State over ten years. Can my wife own property in her own name without herself or husband becoming a citizen?

Reply.—It is provided by statute in this State (Ch. 593, L. 1897) that "any citizen of a State or nation which, by its laws, confers similar privileges on citizens of the United States, may take, acquire, hold, and convey lands or real estate within this State, in the same manner and with like effect as if such person were, at the time, a citizen of the United States; provided, however, that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the rights of this State in any case in which proceedings for escheat have been or may be instituted before the passage of this Act." Unless an alien is in position to take and hold lands in this State in accordance with the provisions of this statute, he cannot hold them free from the right of the State to declare them escheated until he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. The law applies alike to aliens of both sexes.

Rights of Real-Estate Owners.

Sixteen years ago, A B & C bought from D several lots of land in a prospective summer resort on the New Jersey coast. D died, and about four years later his remaining lots passed into the hands of a land company. This company has several lots below grade, and claims that New Jersey laws give them an ownership in all sand above grade everywhere within the town limits, even where part of a lot is below grade. Nothing is mentioned in the deeds from D to A B & C as to reserving sand above grade. Can the land company lawfully remove such sand from the lots of A B & C without their consent?

Reply.—Sand is property of more or less value, and no corporation in New Jersey has power to deprive a man of his property, except by his own consent, or as a result of condemnation proceedings regularly taken. The land owners, in the case our correspondent puts, would do well to resist all attempted trespasses by the land company until it has pointed out the specific statute under which it claims to exercise such powers.

Partition of Real Estate.

A father dies, and leaves to his widow and seven children (no will) two houses; one of the children is allowed to live in one of the houses, by the heirs, until sold. Six of the children and the widow desire to sell the houses, and do so at public outcry, same being bought by one of the children. The child living in one of the houses refuses to sign the papers and refuses to move, giving as his reason that judgments have been rendered against him and he will get nothing. The buyer wants to improve and rent the houses, but wants a clear title. How can he get possession of the property without any great delay, as it is idle and going into ruin on account of lack of attention?

Reply.—If a widow and her seven children own real estate in common, there is no power lodged in the widow and six of the children to sell the property and give a good title to it. The interests of the seventh child must be protected, and his title remains unimpaired until he parts with it willingly, or until it is sold and transferred by order of court. If the owners of the property all concur in a sale (all of them being of full age and otherwise competent to deal with their own property), a sale made with their consent and a deed signed by all of them will be unassailable. If they cannot all agree as to the disposition of the property, any one of them may go into court and ask for a partition. The property will then be divided equitably among them, or, if this cannot be done to advantage, a sale to the highest bidder will be ordered and the money will be divided.

Fixtures—Of What They Consist.

I beg to inquire: Whether such machinery as mills, tanks, steam-jackets, kettles, presses, shafting, pulleys, belts, etc., are considered to belong to the real estate of an individual factory property. Boilers, engines, and elevators are always included in the valuation of such property, I understand.

Reply.—According to the rule enforced in this State, the question whether an article which was once personal property has since become a part of the realty is to be decided partly by the nature of its annexation to the realty, but more especially by a consideration of the purpose for which it was annexed and the intention of the person making the annexation. Those things are to be regarded as permanent fixtures and part of the real estate which are actually annexed to the realty or to something appurtenant thereto, which are appropriate to the use of that part of the realty with which they are connected, and which were intended by the person making the annexation to be a permanent accession to the freehold. Whatever is a fixture, under this definition, is part of the realty, while other articles retain their quality of personalty.

Sales.

Trade Discounts.

If A sells goods to B, and the only terms on the bill are "6 per cent. 10 days," is it correct for B to deduct 6 per cent. and add interest for 20 days when he pays in 30 days instead of 10 days; or can A claim that he will allow only 5 per cent., thus causing B to lose 1 per cent. for 20 days?

Reply.—If A sells goods to B, and there is no agreement at all for discount or for credit, the whole amount is payable on delivery of the goods. If the terms are 6 per cent. off for payment within 10 days, as in the case our correspondent puts, the buyer has a special privilege of which he may take advantage at any time within 10 days; but at the end of the 10 days, if he has not paid meanwhile, his right to any discount is forfeited. Upon the eleventh day the whole amount is due, without abatement, and interest at the legal rate begins to run from that time. This is the rule in the absence of a contrary trade usage or special course of dealing between the same buyer and seller. In the case under consideration A is allowing B a greater concession than the latter could enforce at law.

"May Shipment"—Meaning.

If we sell goods "cost-freight-insurance May shipment from seaboard to Marseilles," is our contract strictly fulfilled by presenting through bills of lading from Galveston via New York dated in May? The understanding is that the date of the bills of lading proves the shipment irrespective of when the steamer sails.

Reply.—A bill of lading is not conclusive as to date of shipment; evidence may be given to show that it is incorrect in this regard. A seller of goods for May shipment is bound to put the goods on board a vessel which is advertised to sail, and which he believes will sail, during the month of May. Having done that, he has done his full duty, and any further question is to be settled between the buyer and the carrier.

Meaning of "C. I. F." in a Contract of Sale.

We bought some time ago some material "c. i. f." Australian port, to be paid here in New York against documents. What is the meaning of "c. i. f" according to American law? Does it

mean that the seller has to deliver the goods in the port of destination, running himself the risks of the voyage, or does it mean that the seller delivers the goods on board vessel here, paying the freight and insurance to the port of destination, but not assuming the risks of the voyage, which then are for the buyer's account?

REPLY.—When goods are sold c. i. f., the meaning is that the price named shall include the cost of the goods,—that is, their selling price, the freight upon them, and insurance during transit. The amount so named being paid, or promised, it becomes the duty of the seller to supply the goods and to pay out of his own pocket the freight and insurance upon them. The seller does not undertake to deliver the goods at their destination, nor does he make himself responsible for them during transit. He simply agrees to pay two charges (freight and insurance), which, in the absence of this agreement, would fall upon the buyer. In all other respects their relations are the same as in an ordinary sale.

WHAT AMOUNTS TO DELIVERY.

A sells to B 5,000 cases of canned goods, "delivered at Newark, N. J." A ships the goods in due time, but consigns them to his own order, and mails the bills of lading to B. The railroad company, not knowing that the goods belong to B, holds the cars while communicating with A, during which time demurrage charges accumulate. According to law, who should pay the demurrage charges, A or B?

REPLY.—If A sells goods to B, "delivered at Newark, N. J.," and consigns them to his own order, then A is the owner of the goods and liable to all charges which accrue against them until they have been carried to Newark, and delivered or tendered to B. Goods are not "delivered at Newark, N. J.," simply by being transported to that place. They are not delivered until the goods themselves, or some document representing them, are turned over to the buyer, or at least offered to him. In the case our correspondent puts, A should pay the demurrage charges.

WHEN DELIVERY CAN BE MADE.

A sells B a lot of molasses, to arrive per vessel, at a price delivered here, Custom-House gauge, quality subject to approval of buyer. Owing to fermentation, molasses always has to cool for a day or two after landing before it can be examined or gauged. Who should pay the top wharfage? At whose risk of fire is the molasses until approved and until gauged, which may be several days after? Would your decision be different if the quality was not subject to approval? The seller allowed claim for payment of night watchman until gauged. Does that change the case?

REPLY.—When goods are sold, subject to approval by the buyer after inspection, no valid and binding delivery can be made to him until he has had an opportunity to make the inspection. Meanwhile the goods remain the property of the seller, at his risk, and all expenses incurred in caring for them must be borne by the seller unless the contract expressly puts such expenses upon the buyer. The gauging stands upon a different basis. The object of that is not to decide any point necessary to the delivery of the goods, but is simply to determine the exact quantity for which the buyer is to pay. As soon as the buyer has inspected the goods and approved their quality, delivery may be made to him, and all risk and expense thereafter arising out of the ownership of the goods will fall upon him. If the quality of the goods sold is not subject to approval by the buyer, a good delivery may be made to him as soon as the goods have reached the place at which they are to be delivered. In the case our correspondent puts, the seller, if he had seen fit to insist upon all of his rights, would have been required to pay the night watchman until the buyer had approved the quality of the goods, but not longer. If he has agreed to meet that expense for a longer time, he must do so, but his other rights under the contract are not changed.

EFFECT OF A CHANGE IN FREIGHT RATES.

A contracts with B for a lot of merchandise of a class which is always sold at a delivered price. The goods were to be shipped by October 1, or as ordered out by A. In the mea time, before all the goods had been shipped out, the transportation company reduced their rate of freight, and B declines to give A the benefit of the decline. A claims that he is entitled to whatever reduction was made, for the reason that the goods were sold at the port price with freight added, and that he is entitled to whatever saving B has in the freight. Please state which is right.

REPLY.—If a seller names a price which includes the freight, then he is the only person interested in changes in freight rates. An advance in rates is to his detriment, and a decrease is to his advantage. If the buyer is to pay the freight, he is damaged by an increase and benefited by a decrease in rates. It makes no difference how the selling price is determined. If the seller undertakes to deliver the goods, or to pay the freight upon them, he must pay the freight whether it is high or low; he cannot add to the price if the rates are increased, and he cannot be asked to abate any part of it if they are decreased.

ACCEPTANCE OF PART OF THE GOODS.

A, in New York, sells a quantity of merchandise to B, in Rhode Island. B pays the bill, and orders a duplicate of his former purchase; the duplicate is shipped to him. After ten days he reports that the second purchase is not up in quality to the first. A insists that it is, but rather than enter into any controversy in the matter orders them back to New York; but B cannot return the entire shipment, claiming that he has shipped part of the lot to his customers. Under the circumstances, can A force B to pay for the entire lot?

REPLY.—In the absence of fraud or of latent defects, not discoverable upon inspection, the buyer of goods is bound by his acceptance after an opportunity to inspect them, and an acceptance of part is an acceptance of the whole. In the case our correspondent puts, unless it falls within one of the exceptions noted above, the buyer may be held for the price of all the goods. If he wishes to rescind the contract, he must rescind it as a whole; he cannot rescind in part and affirm in part. If there was a latent defect in the goods, not discoverable on inspection, part of the goods may be returned and payment for them refused, though the buyer is not in a position to return the whole; so, also, in a case of fraud; but these are the only exceptions to the general rule.

OBLIGATION OF VENDEE TO INSURE.

A bought a piece of property from B in New Jersey, agreeing to pay so much per month and interest till $5,000 was paid, when a deed would be issued and a mortgage taken for the balance. B now, at the end of three years, sends A a bill for

insurance (there being nothing in the agreement about insurance), and A not having paid the first term. Can B force A to pay it?

REPLY.—If A enters into an agreement for the purchase of B's real property, upon any terms, A is not bound to insure the property during the existence of the contract unless he has agreed to do so. Each has an insurable interest in the property, and either may insure his own interest for his own benefit; but neither can compel the other to insure unless the contract gives him that power.

CREDIT SALE.

Goods are sold and a bill rendered, "Terms four months' note." The purchaser fails or refuses to send the note. Please state what is the proper remedy.

REPLY.—If goods are sold for which a four months' note is to be given, and the buyer fails or refuses to send the note, the remedy of the seller differs according to whether the goods have been delivered or not. If they have not been delivered, the seller may refuse to deliver them until the note is forthcoming. If the goods have been delivered in reliance upon the promise of the purchaser that he would send a note at some future time, the seller has no lien upon the goods or remedy against them, but must rely upon a suit against the purchaser.

SALE—PLACE OF DELIVERY.

We are in receipt of a letter from one of our correspondents in Europe, as follows: "Owing to the dangers arisen from the actual political situation between United States and Spain, and subsequent probability that the goods sent by you, even if loaded on board of a neutral steamer, be seized or captured by the Spanish corsairs, I wish hereby to declare that the same are to be sent at your own risk, and must emphatically decline any responsibility whatever for any loss of same, no matter when or on what steamer these goods will be shipped to me. I must add that under such circumstances I shall not authorize you to issue bills, drafts, or anything of that kind, and that I shall not pay your invoices until goods in question are on hand, the more as, according to law, I do not become your legitimate debtor until I am in a happy possession of the goods belonging to you." We assume that this correspondent is incorrect as to the ground he takes. Be good enough to give us your opinion upon this matter.

REPLY.—When goods are sold, and the seller does not agree to carry them to the buyer and deliver them there, delivery may be made and title passed at the place in which the goods are at the time of the sale. If a European buyer orders goods of a New York seller, and the latter does not undertake to deliver them abroad, he can make such delivery here as will vest title in the buyer by shipping the goods in accordance with instructions and mailing to the buyer a bill of lading under which he can take possession of the goods as soon as they reach their destination. The carrier, in that case, is agent of the buyer, not of the seller, and delivery to the carrier has precisely the same effect as delivery to any other agent of the buyer, or to the buyer himself. Our correspondent is to note, however, that if the letter from which he quotes accompanies an order for goods, those goods cannot be sent except at the risk of the seller. A buyer is entitled to make his order subject to any conditions he pleases. The seller may accept the order or refuse it, but if he accepts it he takes it burdened with the conditions. This buyer says: "I wish hereby to declare that the same are to be sent at your own risk, and must emphatically decline any responsibility whatever for any loss of same"; in other words, "Send me these goods if you are willing to assume responsibility for their safe delivery; otherwise do not send them." If goods are sent upon an order accompanied by such instructions, they are at the risk of the seller until they are delivered. But if this letter merely refers, as it seems to do, to goods previously shipped, it cannot change the conditions under which they were sold and shipped, and they are at the buyer's risk during transportation.

SALES FOR DELIVERY "FREE ON BOARD."

Please inform me if there is any case in which a sale of goods "free on board" (f. o. b.) throws any expense whatever upon the buyer beyond the actual cost of the goods themselves.

REPLY.—In a contract for the sale of goods, the words "free on board," strictly construed, mean that delivery on the vessel or other conveyance is to be made without expense to the buyer. But if the buyer requests that the goods be packed in any other than the usual form, the extra expense of such packing will fall upon him; or, if there is a well-defined custom of the market, as there sometimes is, by which the meaning of the words has been changed as to any particular article of merchandise, so that by common consent a part of the expense of preparing it for shipment is to be borne by the purchaser though the sale is "f. o. b.," then the words will be interpreted in accordance with the custom in all purchases of that article.

SALE FOR SUCCESSIVE DELIVERIES.

A sells B 10,000 pieces cotton cloth, 64x64s, 7 yards to the pound, 27 inches wide, as per sample exhibited, which is not absolutely perfect, but is of good quality; deliveries to be made, 1,000 pieces every ten days—first delivery to be made April 15th. Let us assume that the first delivery is made April 16th, passes inspection, and agrees substantially with the sample shown; eleven days thereafter a delivery is made of 1,000 pieces, and in this lot are found 100 pieces of goods not quite up to sample. B rejects the whole 1,000 pieces, and he also undertakes to cancel the balance of the contract because 100 pieces are found to be imperfect. The question is, has B the legal right to refuse to take any more goods under this contract because of the imperfections discovered in the goods furnished under the second delivery?

REPLY.—When merchandise is sold for delivery by successive installments, the courts of this State hold that if one installment delivered is of a quality inferior to that demanded by the contract, the buyer is justified in rescinding the contract altogether and refusing subsequent deliveries. He has bought a specified amount of merchandise of a particular quality, and it is quite possible that a smaller amount will be of no use to him whatever. If 10 per cent. of any delivery is inferior to the quality demanded by the contract, the buyer is justified, under the decisions, in rejecting that whole delivery and rescinding the contract as to future deliveries.

SALE BY SAMPLE—AGENT'S WARRANTY.

A, through a broker, sells B a lot of flour by sample. A in offering the flour makes no description of it, and says nothing about what it is or the condition of it. B, in trading with the broker, tastes the flour, remarks that it is bitter, and ex-

presses the opinion that meal is in it. The broker assures him that there is no meal in it, and says if anything is the matter with the flour he does not know it and is unable to detect it. B then buys it. A is ignorant of the details of the conversation between B and the broker. The next day B, before delivery of the flour, sends for another sample, and on receipt of sample telephones A that the flour is apparently musty, and objects to taking it unless A will guarantee soundness and against complaints. A replies that he has not examined the flour and does not know whether it is sound or not, but knew it was not fresh ground, and having offered and sold it by sample and B having bought it that way, A expects B to take it whether sound or unsound. Must B take it or not?

REPLY.—If the flour which A tenders to B, in this case, is in accordance with the sample, then B can be compelled to accept it unless it contains an admixture of meal, in which case he cannot be compelled to accept it. The sale was strictly by sample. The flour was not sold as a sound article or an article free from must, but as flour like the sample shown. If the flour delivered is like the sample, the buyer must take it whether it is sound or unsound. But he need not take it if it contains any meal. The reason he need not is because the seller's agent warranted it to be free of meal. That the agent was not authorized to give such a warranty, or that the seller himself did not know that such a warranty had been given until the contract was complete, is of no consequence. If the agent was not authorized to warrant the flour, the seller may repudiate the contract altogether and refuse to deliver any flour under it. But if he insists upon enforcing the contract, he must enforce it as it was made, and not otherwise. He cannot adopt the act of his agent in making the sale, and repudiate his act in giving the warranty. He cannot compel the buyer to abide by a contract which is different from the contract he entered into.

CONTRACT OF SALE—ASSIGNMENT.

A contracts with B for the purchase of a lot of goods, to be selected by A or his proper representative, then to be delivered at a railroad depot, and there paid for. A assigns such contract to C, receiving for the assignment a commission; the contract is not kept by B. Has C not a perfect valid and legal claim against B?

REPLY.—If A contracts for the purchase of goods from B, and then assigns his interest in the contract to C, C has as valid a claim against B for a breach of the contract as A would have had if there had been no assignment. The contract is one not based upon personal trust or confidence, and all rights under it are assignable. B is not damaged by the assignment, because all of the obligations imposed upon A by the original contract still rest upon him, notwithstanding the transfer to C. B must respect A's assignment to C, but A must respect all of his obligations to B as evidenced by the contract of sale. See 135 N. Y., 209.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

A New York importer contracts to deliver to a New York dealer at a certain price foreign merchandise which is now free of duty under the Dingley law. Should a duty be imposed on this particular merchandise before its arrival, will the seller be obliged to stand the loss of said duty, or can he fulfill his contract by tendering the merchandise in bond?

REPLY.—When foreign goods are sold for New York delivery, whether the sale is absolute or merely a sale "to arrive," the goods must be delivered with the duties paid, unless the contract provides that the buyer shall pay the duties. This rule places upon the seller all risk of an increase of duties, and gives him the benefit of any decrease.

REFUSAL OF BUYER TO ACCEPT—MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

In the regular course of business we sell John Doe & Co., of New York, 300 barrels flour at $5.50 per barrel, delivered, shipment to be made during the month of May. Before the time of shipment arrives, John Doe & Co. write us, canceling the order. The market on flour is 50 cents per barrel lower, entailing a loss of that amount. The order was given after obtaining the price from us, and on receipt of order same was duly acknowledged. What recourse have we to compel them to take the flour as agreed? We have been told that we cannot hold them to the purchase unless before canceling same they have had part of the order shipped.

REPLY.—A contract for a sale of goods for future delivery may be enforced in this State, even if no partial delivery has been made, in any case in which, as in that put by our correspondent, the contract is in writing. The statute provides that "every contract for the sale of any goods, * * * for the price of $50 or more, shall be void, unless a note or memorandum of such contract be made in writing, and be subscribed by the parties to be charged thereby; or, unless the buyer shall accept and receive part of such goods * * *; or, unless the buyer shall, at the time, pay some part of the purchase money." A written contract, or a contract evidenced by any written note or memorandum, signed by the parties, need not be supported by partial delivery or part payment. If the buyer notifies the seller before delivery that he will not accept the goods, the seller need not tender them to him; he may sue for damages, and the measure of damages is the difference between the contract price and the market price at the place and time of delivery.

RIGHT OF STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.

We shipped a bill of goods to a party direct, and sent them invoice and bill of lading for same. Before the goods reached their destination we instructed the railroad company not to deliver same, as the party was not responsible. They, however, did not obey our instructions, but delivered the goods to the party on the bill of lading. Can we hold the railroad company responsible for this amount?

REPLY.—If one who has sold goods on credit learns of the buyer's insolvency before the goods are delivered to him, it is the right of the seller to order the goods returned to him. This right is lost, however, if the bill of lading representing the goods has previously been transferred for value. The holder of the bill in such a case may demand delivery of the goods notwithstanding the insolvency of the original purchaser. But if the bill of lading has not been transferred, the carrier acts at his peril in obeying or in disobeying an order to stop the goods in transit. If he obeys the order, and the buyer is solvent, the latter may maintain an action of trover against the carrier immediately. On the other hand, if the carrier should deliver the goods to the buyer, after being ordered by the seller not to do so, and it should turn out that the buyer was insolvent, the carrier would be liable to the seller to the extent of the buyer's indebtedness for the goods. Our correspondent is entitled to claim this amount of damages from

the railroad company, in the case he puts, if he can show that the goods were delivered to the purchaser, and not to some innocent holder for value of the bill of lading, and also that the purchaser was insolvent at the time, so that the seller's right to stop the goods was perfect.

When Title Passes.

On April 23 we received an order from a customer, on the Atlantic coast, to send a shipment of goods to him by the A line of steamships and draw against bill of lading. We were unable to do so, but shipped it by the B line, to our own order, attaching indorsed bill of lading to the draft. The draft was paid in the usual way. On June 28 we received a telegraphic order from him to ship another bill of goods, "same as before," which we did, by the B line, and drew with indorsed bill of lading attached, as before. The ship was burned, but there was no insurance, and the consignee declines to pay the bill, claiming that, as the goods were shipped to our order, they were not his goods until the bill of lading was in his possession. We claim that we shipped the goods according to his order; that the moment the goods were in the hands of the transportation company they were at his risk: and that, furthermore, the bill of lading had been indorsed and forwarded to our customer's bank for collection, with the draft, before the vessel was burned. Can we force our customer to pay for the goods, or must we stand the loss ourselves?

Reply.—When goods are sold, and there is no express agreement as to the place of delivery, the seller can make a good delivery (such as will transfer the risk and title to the buyer) by giving the goods into the custody of a carrier consigned to the buyer. It is within his power to do this if he chooses; but he may also, if he chooses, ship the goods in such manner that title shall remain in him until some subsequent time. And this is what our correspondent has done. If he had taken the bill of lading in the name of the buyer, or if, after taking it in his own name, he had indorsed it to the buyer and sent it to him, title would have been in the buyer from that time. But he did neither of these things. He dealt with the goods and the bill of lading in such manner that the buyer could not become owner of the goods, nor entitled to take possession of them, until he had paid the draft. If the buyer had refused or neglected to pay the draft, the goods would not have become his property; and if he had got possession of them without payment of the draft, the seller could have recovered them as his own. This is an arrangement which is often of great value to the seller, but he must accept its burdens with its benefits; he cannot retain title for the purpose of securing payment for the goods, and at the same time transfer title for the purpose of escaping risks. The risk and title go together, and both belonged to our correspondents in the present case.

Taxation.

Double Taxation of Corporate Stock.

An undivided estate, probated in the courts of Massachusetts, is taxed in that State for fire insurance stocks of Connecticut corporations, and is also taxed in Connecticut as non-resident for the same stock. Is this double taxation legal?

Reply.—The State of Connecticut has a right to impose a tax on the shares of any company which it permits to be incorporated under its laws. The State of Massachusetts has a right to tax the personal property of any of its inhabitants, though that personal property may not be within the State, and though it may consist of shares in a corporation organized under the laws of another State. Neither State, by exercising its right of taxation, can prevent the other from exercising its equal right. If the result is that the same property is taxed in two different jurisdictions, as it frequently is, the owner has no redress.

Levy on the Deposit of a Delinquent Taxpayer.

What course should a bank cashier take under the following circumstances: A bank depositor is taxed by the town assessors for personal taxes The tax collector levies upon the depositor's money in the bank. The depositor makes demand upon the bank for his deposit. Is the bank justified in paying the depositor his money after the deposit has been levied upon?

Reply.—If a tax collector demands a depositor's money from a bank, and the depositor also demands it, it is the duty of the bank to pay it to the depositor. The authority of a tax collector to levy upon personal property for the payment of taxes is special and exceptional, and it must be pursued in strict accordance with its terms. The authority is conferred upon him in these words: "If any person shall neglect or refuse to pay any tax imposed on him, the collector shall levy upon any personal property in the county belonging to or in the possession of any person who ought to pay the tax." A bank is a mere debtor of its depositors, and is no more bound to pay their taxes than any of their other debts. A deposit is not "in the possession of any person who ought to pay the tax" for the depositor; and if a tax collector, by virtue of the authority of his office, seizes enough of the delinquent's deposits to pay his taxes, the bank may sue the collector and recover the money from him. The highest court of the State has expressly so decided. See 48 N. Y., 524.

Inheritance Tax Upon United States Bonds.

In the new War-Revenue bill there is an inheritance tax. Suppose a person dies leaving only personal property which consists entirely of Government bonds, is such inheritance subject to the tax, as well as all other personal property?

Reply.—The War-Revenue Act does not expressly exempt from the inheritance tax such personalty of the deceased as may be invested in United States bonds. This being the case, the courts will probably hold that transfers of bonds are taxable like transfers of other property. Such a tax is not a contribution levied upon the bonds themselves, but a fee demanded for the

privilege of transferring them in certain cases. This is the view which the United States courts have always taken of inheritance taxes, and one of these courts (U. S. Circuit Ct., S. D., N. Y.) has held expressly that a tax upon a transfer of United States bonds, upon the decease of the owner, was properly collected, even under a State law providing for the taxation of all transfers by will or under the intestate laws of the State. See 38 Fed. Rep., 184.

Recovery of Taxes.

A company incorporated under the laws of the State of New York paid State taxes for several years upon assessments by the city assessors. Then the Comptroller of the State assessed the company for the same years and collected as per his assessments of the company. What remedy has the corporation to recover the amounts paid upon the local assessments?

Reply.—The various counties and municipalities of the State levy taxes for local purposes and for State purposes also. That part of the tax on corporations which is levied for State purposes is generally paid by the corporations directly to the Comptroller. But sometimes, as seems to have occurred in our correspondent's case, a corporation pays the whole tax to the local assessors, and is afterwards called upon by the Comptroller for the State's share of it. Whenever such a case occurs and a corporation pays its State tax twice, it should demand of the local authorities a refund of so much of the local tax as was paid for State purposes. The demand can be enforced through the courts if necessary.

War-Revenue Act.

The Tax on Brokers' Notes.

Are telegrams and letters from country brokers to their correspondents, ordering shipments to buyers, to be construed as "brokers' notes or memoranda of sale"?

Reply.—A "note or memorandum of sale" is a document which has long been known in the law in connection with the statute of frauds. It is such a writing as is sufficient to bind the parties to a contract for the future delivery of goods when no part of the price has been paid and no part of the goods has been delivered. We suppose the term is used in the same familiar sense in the War-Revenue Act; and used in such sense it would not include mere telegrams or letters from brokers to their principals directing them to make certain shipments to buyers.

The Tax on Insurance Policies.

Assume a policy with an annual premium of $120, six months of its term having expired. The property insured having changed hands, should a tax of 30 cents or 60 cents be paid when the policy is transferred to the new owner? If 60 cents, it would be cheaper to cancel pro rata and rewrite for the new owner for the unexpired time for $60 and pay 30 cents.

Reply.—When a policy which has been in force for some time is transferred, the tax to be paid is not the same as was required upon the original issue of the policy, but merely a pro rata amount. The provision of law covering this point is to be found in section 16 of the new Act. It is there provided that upon the assignment of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance the tax paid shall be, not the same as upon the original instrument, but merely "at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument."

Due Bills and Store Orders Under the Tax Law.

Please advise us if we are required, under Schedule A, War-Revenue bill, to place a stamp upon "due bills" issued by our firm to customers, usually for small amounts, *i. e.*, 10 cents to $10 (sample of same enclosed); also, if corporations are required to stamp "store orders," issued to their workmen, for merchandise on the merchants.

Reply.—Both the "due bill" enclosed by our correspondent and the "store orders" described by him are obligations to be liquidated by a delivery of merchandise, and not by the payment of money. The War-Revenue Act, while it levies a tax on every ordinary form of document calling for the payment of money, does not tax orders for the delivery of merchandise, or promises to make such delivery.

Liability of Commission Merchants to License Tax.

Please state if in your opinion commission merchants are liable to tax as "commercial brokers" under the revenue law to go into effect on July 1.

Reply.—We do not find any provision of the War-Revenue Act under which a tax appears to be laid upon commission merchants. Commercial brokers are required to pay a license tax, but a commission merchant is ordinarily a factor, and not a broker. The Act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act of July 13, 1866, contained these two provisions: "Wholesale dealers whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars shall pay fifty dollars; and if their annual sales exceed fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars they shall pay one dollar." "Commercial brokers shall pay twenty dollars. Any person or firm whose business it is, as a broker, to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, or merchandise, or to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers, or consignors, or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded a commercial broker." The Supreme Court of the United States being called upon to decide what tax, if any, a firm of commission merchants, having custody of the goods to be sold and selling in the ordinary way, should pay under this Act, held that they were liable as wholesale dealers, but were not liable as commercial agents. The Court said: "In our opinion, therefore, the plaintiffs were commission merchants, and chargeable as such with the tax in question as 'wholesale dealers.' The difference

between a factor or commission merchant and a broker is stated by all the books to be this: A factor may buy and sell in his own name, and he has the goods in his possession; while a broker, as such, cannot ordinarily buy or sell in his own name, and has no possession of the goods sold. The plaintiffs made the sales themselves, in their own names, at their own store, and on commission, and had possession of the goods as soon as the sales were made, and delivered or shipped them to their customers. This course of business clearly constituted them commission merchants as contradistinguished from mere brokers or agents." (23 Wall., 329.) Under that law, accordingly, commission merchants were taxed as wholesale dealers and were expressly held not to be liable to tax as brokers. The present law does not tax wholesale dealers, and does tax commercial brokers; but the distinction between a commercial broker and a factor or commission merchant is as clear now as it was when the Supreme Court defined it and based its decision upon it.

Receipts Under the Revenue Act—Insurance Brokers.

Please inform me whether it is necessary to put a revenue stamp on an ordinary receipt for money received, and how much the stamp must be.

Reply.—Under the War-Revenue Act, no stamp is required on any receipt for money.

Brokers' Notes and Brokers' Licenses.

We buy and sell merchandise. Our traveling salesmen in taking orders for future delivery require the purchaser to sign duplicate orders for the shipment of the goods, leaving a copy with the customer and retaining one. Is it necessary to affix a stamp to these orders for the shipment of the goods, some of which are shipped from our own warehouses and some direct from the manufacturers?

Reply.—A traveling salesman representing one house is not a broker within the meaning of the revenue law, and he is not required to stamp notes or memoranda of sales made by him. The provision of law requiring sales notes to be stamped in certain cases is as follows: "Contract, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description, issued by brokers, or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale, not otherwise provided for in this act, ten cents."

The Tax on Brokers' Notes.

1. Please state whether in your opinion a memorandum of sale, made without the intervention of a broker, by a merchant to a customer, or any purchaser, requires a ten-cent stamp as "a memorandum of sale of a broker, or any other person acting as such."

2. Will you also state whether a confirmation of sale, such as is usually sent by merchants to their brokers through whose offices the sales are made, requires a ten-cent stamp?

Reply.—1. The only note or memorandum of sale which needs to be stamped under the new law is a note or memorandum "issued by brokers, or persons acting as such." If a merchant sells his own goods without the intervention of a broker, any note or memorandum that he may choose to make of the transaction is free from tax.

2. Such a memorandum as our correspondent encloses is not taxable. It is addressed by the sellers to their brokers, and consists only of the words "we confirm the following sales," followed by the name of the buyer, the amount, description, and prices of the goods sold, and the terms and shipping instructions in the case of each sale confirmed. It is not a broker's note, nor is it any other document described by the law as liable to tax.

Salesman as a Commercial Broker.

Please inform me whether a man who has an agreement with two different firms to sell on commission is liable under the new law to pay taxes as a broker.

Reply.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that "a person who is simply employed by one or more firms to act as their agent in traveling and soliciting orders for them for the purchase of goods, and transmitting such orders to them to be filled, is held not to be a commercial broker within the meaning of this Act, even though he is paid a commission instead of a salary."

Tax on Sale of Land Subject to a Mortgage.

Will you advise me regarding the amount of revenue tax required on deeds for land? The question at issue is as follows: Land has been sold for $4,000, subject to a mortgage of $2,400 on same, the actual money consideration being $1,600. How many stamps would be required in a transaction of this kind?

Reply.—It was held by the Internal Revenue Department under former revenue laws, and has recently been held by the same department under the law now in force, that in cases where realty is sold subject to mortgage, whether the mortgage is assumed by the purchaser or not, "the tax is imposed upon the whole value of the property, regardless of any incumbrance or incumbrances that it may have." This decision appears to us to be correct. The law provides that the amount of the tax shall be based upon "the consideration or value." In the case our correspondent puts, the purchaser has paid $1,600 to the owner of the equity of redemption, and he must pay $2,400 more to insure retention of the land. The real consideration or value is $4,000, and the tax is to be levied upon that sum, at the rate of 50 cents for the first $500, and "for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of five hundred dollars, fifty cents."

Tax on Checks Drawn by a Bank Upon Itself.

Several Philadelphia banks have been sending out checks for dividends to stockholders here, dated since July 1, without putting on revenue stamps. These are cashiers' checks on their own banks and marked for dividend. Do such checks require stamps?

Reply.—The War-Revenue Act taxes all checks, making no exception of those drawn by a bank upon itself, and such checks, under the terms of the law, are taxable. Under a former law taxing checks in practically the same language as that used in the statute now in force, it was held that "checks drawn by a bank upon itself, for the purpose of paying its own dividends, and the dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations, and issued, should be stamped."

The Tax on Foreign Bills of Exchange.

Since the new internal revenue law, to take effect July 1 next, is not very explicit on this subject, will you kindly inform a subscriber what, if any, stamps are necessary to be attached to bills of exchange drawn against a balance we have in England?

Reply.—A bill of exchange drawn in this country on or after July 1, and payable in any foreign country, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, must pay, by stamp, for a sum not exceeding $100, four cents, and for each $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, four cents. If drawn in sets of two or more, the rule is this: "For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bill may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, two cents; and for each $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, two cents."

Taxation of Rent Receipts.

You have answered several inquiries regarding the revenue tax on rent receipts, but thus far have given no form which would be proper to adopt, and still not be taxable. Is the following form taxable, and if so, in what respects should it be corrected?

New York, November 1st, 1898.

Received from Mr. Jones forty (40) dollars for rent of flat in No. 1000 Broadway, for one month ending December 1st, 1898.

Signed, ————.

If you will kindly advise as to the above the same will be much appreciated by the writer, and doubtless many of your other readers.

Reply.—A rent receipt is not taxable unless it contains some of the terms of a contract of hiring, so as to amount, if not to a formal lease or agreement, at least to a "memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent" of real estate. The form proposed by our correspondent is free from this objection, and a rent receipt in that form is not taxable.

The Tax on Time Drafts.

Please let me know if it requires but two cents on time drafts made on parties in the United States, which carry no interest. The firm of which I am a member makes a good many sales at ten, fifteen, and thirty days, and we make drafts on shipment at these dates; these drafts carry no interest, and our construction of the law is that they require only a two-cent stamp. The president of one of our Norfolk banks is of the opinion that there should be affixed to such drafts a two-cent stamp for each $100 or fractional part thereof.

Reply.—Time drafts (inland), bearing no interest, are taxable under the new law at two cents for each hundred dollars or fraction thereof. This is the rate assessed upon inland bills of exchange, otherwise than at sight or on demand, whether they draw interest or not. The question of interest is of no importance in connection with any paper named in that paragraph except certificates of deposit.

The Tax on "Weighing Tickets."

A cotton buyer proposes to send in weighing tickets with the amounts counted up, for purchases from different persons during the day, to be paid out of money to his credit, and at the close of business each day to make his one check for the aggregate amount. Is this legitimate or an evasion of the law?

Reply.—If weighing tickets come to a bank in such form that they may properly be looked upon as orders by the depositor for the payment of money standing to his credit, and may safely be paid as such, they would seem to be taxable under that section of the law providing for the taxation of checks and orders for the payment of money. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that "tickets received at a bank and paid the same as checks are regarded as in effect orders for the payment of money."

Repeal of the Previous Check-Stamp Act.

Will you kindly inform me if the law required stamps on checks during the year 1882, also the date on which this law was repealed?

Reply.—There was a law during 1882 which required revenue stamps on checks. An Act of March 3, 1883, provided that "on and after the first day of July, 1883, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders, and vouchers" should cease to exist.

Warehousemen.

Removal of Goods from Warehouse.

Some two years ago we imported merchandise which we warehoused in one of several warehouses owned by a New York concern, with only the usual arrangement as to charges, etc., nothing having been said as to the length of time which we were to leave the stuff. We are now given 60 days' notice to remove the goods, as the company has decided to give up the warehouse. Are we compelled to pay the cost of the removal of the goods? When we place goods in store as remarked above, and pay receiving and storage charges, would we be bound to pay removal charges as outlined above, more particularly when we are likely to place the goods in another warehouse of the same company?

Reply.—When the proprietor of a bonded warehouse desires to discontinue his warehouse, the goods stored therein must be removed at the risk and expense of the proprietor; it is so provided by the statutes under which bonded warehouses are established and maintained. But the rule is not the same with regard to an ordinary warehouse. Here the contract alone governs, and whenever the time has expired during which the warehouseman has agreed to keep the goods in store he may demand that they be removed by the owner; if the owner fails to remove them the warehouseman may do so at the owner's risk and expense. When, as in our correspondent's case, there is no agreement, express or implied, looking to a definite term of storage, then the contract is terminable at the will of either party.

In that case the warehouseman may at any time elect to consider the agreement at an end, and may demand that the owner of the goods shall remove them at his own expense. The owner then has a reasonable time in which to take his goods, and if they are still in the warehouse at the expiration of such reasonable time, the warehouseman may remove them at the expense of the owner and store them elsewhere. That the owner intends to place his goods in another store belonging to the same warehouseman does not affect the question.

Liability of a Warehouseman—Measure of Damages.

A customer of this office has stored with a certain warehouse and lighterage company some merchandise. He instructs the warehouse and lighterage company to transfer the merchandise from one warehouse to another, and in order to do so it becomes necessary to transfer said merchandise by lighter. A damage occurs by reason of the merchandise falling overboard. Our customer has no insurance, but looks to the warehouse and lighterage company for reimbursement on account of loss. The market value of the merchandise at the time of the accident is 7½ cents per pound. A day or two after, the market value of the merchandise goes up to 9 cents per pound. In the meantime no adjustment has been made between the lighterage company and the owner of the merchandise. It is supposed that the insurance policies held by the lighterage company indemnify them only for the market value of the merchandise on the day of the accident. Our customer is willing to accept merchandise of like quality in settlement of his claim. Is he under obligations to accept a settlement of his claim on the basis of the market value of the merchandise the day of the accident, or can he collect from the lighterage company at the rate it would cost him to replace the merchandise?

Reply.—When a warehouseman becomes liable for damage to goods arising merely from his negligence, and not caused by any willful wrongdoing on his part, the measure of damages is the market value of the goods at the time they were damaged or lost, with interest from that time to the date of payment. The theory of the law is that it is the duty of the warehouseman to repair the loss instantly. If he does not do so, he may repair it at any subsequent time by paying the amount which would have been required to make good the loss at the time of the damage, together with interest for the delay. A warehouseman is not an insurer of profits; and in the case our correspondent puts, he cannot be held for more than 7½ cents per pound of merchandise destroyed, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of loss.

Wills.

Execution and Attestation.

Please inform me what are the requirements for a will in New York, and particularly as to the requisite number of witnesses. Are the witnesses required actually to witness the signature, or is it sufficient that they be requested to sign as witnesses by the testator? Are there any special regulations as to married women?

Reply.—The formalities required in the execution and attestation of a will in this State are the same in a case in which the testatrix is a married woman as in any other case. They are as follows: "1. It shall be subscribed by the testator at the end of the will. 2. Such subscription shall be made by the testator, in the presence of each of the attesting witnesses, or shall be acknowledged by him to have been so made, to each of the attesting witnesses. 3. The testator, at the time of making such subscription, or at the time of acknowledging the same, shall declare the instrument so subscribed to be his last will and testament. 4. There shall be at least two attesting witnesses, each of whom shall sign his name as a witness, at the end of the will, at the request of the testator."

Mutual Will.

Can husband and wife own personal property, say household furniture, jointly, to become the absolute property of the survivor, and, if so, how should the title be fixed?

Reply.—If a husband and wife own property which they wish the survivor to have, upon the death of either, the simplest plan is for them to join in a mutual will devising the property reciprocally to each other. Then, when either of them dies, the will may be proved as the will of that person, and those portions by which the survivor undertook to devise his interest will simply become inoperative.

Will of a Married Woman.

A married woman dies, leaving personal property and real estate which, by will, she bequeaths to a married daughter for her sole use and disposition, no other son or daughter living, thereby cutting off entirely her husband, who in great part had accumulated such property and had placed it in his wife's name. No estrangement existed between husband and wife, and the former feels an injustice has been done him. The husband has no suspicion of undue influence, and desires to know if he can be legally cut off.

Reply.—Under the laws of this State a married woman may, by will, cut off her husband from all interest in the personal or real property left by her. A provision in her will to this effect is valid and will be upheld. Property accumulated by a husband, and placed in his wife's name, becomes her property, unless the husband can prove that there was an understanding between them by virtue of which she was to hold as trustee for him and not as absolute owner.

Lapsing of Legacies.

I made a will several years ago, bequeathing to my son a sum of money at my death, the balance of my estate given to my wife. My son marries, and the issue of that marriage is a daughter. My son, one year after daughter is born, dies, and two weeks later a son is born to his widow. Has the grandson the same claim as the granddaughter, under my will, share and share alike, and has my son's widow any claim on said money bequeathed to my son? I do not wish to make

another will if I can help it, and want the sum set apart in my will for my son (since deceased) to go to his children, and none to go to his widow.

REPLY.—If our correspondent's will is not changed, the amount bequeathed by it to his son will go in equal parts, upon the death of the testator, to such children of the son as may then be alive. The general rule is that when a legatee or devisee dies before the testator, the devise or legacy lapses. But the statutes of this State make an exception to the rule, as follows: "Whenever any estate, real or personal, shall be devised or bequeathed to a child or other descendant of the testator, and such legatee or devisee shall die during the lifetime of the testator, leaving a child or other descendant who shall survive such testator, such devise or legacy shall not lapse, but the property so devised or bequeathed shall vest in the surviving child or other descendant of the legatee or devisee, as if such legatee or devisee had survived the testator and had died intestate." The surviving children, or descendants, in such a case, do not take through or by way of representation of their deceased parent or other intermediate ancestor, but they take as new or substituted legatees or devisees, directly from the testator. But even if they took in their representative capacity, the son would share equally with the daughter, in the present case. This he would do under the statute which provides that "descendants and next of kin of the deceased, begotten before his death, but born thereafter, shall take in the same manner as if they had been born in the lifetime of the deceased, and had survived him." The son and daughter of the deceased son, in the case under consideration, will take the property free of any claim on the part of their father's widow or creditors.

Miscellaneous.

DUTIES ON GOODS ACCIDENTALLY DESTROYED.

If a fire should take place in a bonded warehouse, and the goods therein be totally or partly destroyed, have the custom-house authorities the right to ask for any duty on said goods?

REPLY.—If imported goods are damaged or destroyed by fire or other like casualty while in the custody of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to rebate or refund the duties, and he always does so. The provision is contained in section 2984 U. S. Revised Statutes, which is as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction, in whole or in part, of any merchandise, by accidental fire, or other casualty, while the same remained in the custody of the officers of the customs in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the appraisers' stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port in the United States, or while in the custody of the officers of the customs and not in bond, or while within the limits of any port of entry, and before the same have been landed under the supervision of the officers of the customs, to abate or refund, as the case may be, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of impost duties paid or accruing thereupon; and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfaction thereon in whole or in part, as the case may be."

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO CONSIGNEES.

Please let me know whether it is necessary to put any stamps on consignees' letters by a steamer which has no mail contract?

REPLY.—Letters relating wholly to the cargo of a vessel, or to any part of it, addressed to the consignees and carried by the vessel carrying the cargo, may lawfully be carried and delivered without passing through the Post-office and without having stamps affixed to them. If the vessel is engaged in the domestic trade, the matter covered by section 3985 U. S. Revised Statutes, while section 4016 grants like permission to those engaged in the foreign trade.

EXCHANGE—COST OF SHIPPING GOLD.

1. What is the usual range of fluctuations of New York exchange in London?
2. What rate of exchange usually obtains in London on points elsewhere in England?
3. What is the cost of shipping gold between New York and European ports?

REPLY.—1. During the year 1897 New York exchange on London ranged from 4.86¾ to 4.81¼ for 60-day bills, and from 4.88¼ to 4.84 for sight, and London exchange on New York fluctuates in unison with New York exchange on London.

2 The usual rate of exchange between London and other places in England is from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of 1 per cent. in favor of London.

3. The cost of shipping gold from New York to London is about 2.7 cents per pound sterling, made up of the following items:

	Cents.
Freight	.60
Insurance	.30
Cooperage and cartage	.05
London interest, 9 days, 2 per cent	.25
New York interest, 9 days, 6 per cent	.75
Total expense, per £	1.95
Bar gold at 78s. makes the premium	.75
Total cost	2.70

WHO PAYS AN ARBITRATOR'S FEES?

In a case of arbitration, who pays the arbitrators in absence of any previous arrangement as to payment for such service?

REPLY.—In a case of arbitration, when there has been no arrangement as to the payment of the fees of the arbitrators, these fees, together with the other costs of the proceeding, are to be paid as the arbitrators themselves may direct. Authority to arbitrate a dispute includes, as a necessary incident, authority to assess the costs

of the proceedings against either party, and this authority need not be expressly conferred upon the arbitrators. The soundness of this doctrine is disputed in some States, but the courts of New York have always enforced it. For a comparatively recent decision by our highest court, see 119 N. Y., 475.

Neutrality of the Suez Canal.

I enclose an extract from an editorial appearing in a Norfolk paper relative to the Suez Canal. Will you be good enough to advise me whether or not the statement therein contained is correct. If the statement be correct, please state where the convention of 1888 was held, what Powers were represented therein, and what was the general decision as to the subject.

Reply.—It is true, as the clipping enclosed by our correspondent states, that "in 1888 a convention of the Powers controlling the Suez Canal decided that ships of belligerents should be allowed to pass through the waterway in time of war." The convention containing this stipulation was signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1888, by representatives of Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and Turkey. Article 1 of the convention is in these words: "The Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag." Other articles stipulate that this free use of the canal shall not be interfered with, and that the canal shall not be subject to blockade; that no act of hostility shall be committed in the canal, its ports of access, or within a radius of three marine miles of those ports; that war vessels of belligerents shall not take in stores in the canal or its ports of access, except such as may be strictly necessary; that their transit through the canal must be effected with the least possible delay; that their stay at Port Said or in the roadstead of Suez shall not exceed 24 hours, except in case of distress, and in such case it shall not exceed the necessities of the case; that an interval of 24 hours must always elapse between the sailing of a belligerent ship from the port of access and the departure of a ship belonging to the hostile power; that the Powers shall not keep war vessels in the waters of the canal (including Lake Timsah and the Bitter Lakes), but may station vessels of war in the ports of access, the number of which shall not exceed two for each Power, and the right not to be exercised by belligerents.

When an Illiterate is Bound by His Signature.

Please inform me what has been the ruling or weight of opinion on the following question, if possible citing authorities. To what extent is a depositor of a bank, who signs his name to the register assenting to the by-laws, etc., and to any changes therein that the bank may see fit to make, bound by this assent, in the event that he was unable to read or write?

Reply.—The weight of authority in this country is to the effect that an illiterate person who signs a contract without asking to have it read or explained to him is bound by it if no fraud or imposition was practiced upon him. Men who can read sometimes sign documents which they have not read. They are bound by such signatures, because they could have read the documents if they had chosen to do so. An illiterate man stands practically upon the same footing before the law. He is not compelled to sign an instrument which he does not understand, and he may demand that it be read to him before he signs it. If it is read to him incorrectly, he is not bound by his signature; but if he signs without asking to have it read at all, he cannot escape unless he can show that the purport of the document was misrepresented to him. See 103 Pa. St., 594; 130 Mass., 259; 62 N. Y., 56, and cases cited in those decisions.

Exclusion of Imports.

Has the President of the United States the right to prevent the importation into this country of German wines or woolens in order to retaliate against Germany for its late decree?

Reply.—The President has such power as our correspondent describes. It is conferred upon him by section 5 of the Act of August 30, 1890, which is as follows: "Section 5. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign State against the importation to or sale in such foreign State of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign State so discriminating against any product of the United States as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States; and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises, and therein name the time when such direction against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as, in his opinion, the public interest may require."

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Ritchie & Co.

DARDANELLE

McCarroll, H. B. & Son

EUREKA SPRINGS.

Melone, Joseph O.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Fayetteville Grocer Company.

FORT SMITH.

Baer, B. & Co.
Echols, W. J. & Co.
Ft. Smith Wholesale Grocery Company.
Foster, J. & Co.
Meek, J. W. & Robert.
Reynolds, Davis & Co.
Schaap, Jno.

HOT SPRINGS.

Beitler, D.

JONESBORO.

Berger, M. & Co.
Johnston, Berger & Co.

LITTLE ROCK.

Beal & Doyle Grocer Company.
CARL & TOBEY COMPANY.
Geyer & Adams Company.
Gordon, T. B.
Kahn, Herman & Co.
Lasker Bros.
Lincoln, C. J. & Co.
Penzel, Charles F. Grocer Company.
Sandefue-Julian Company.

MAMMOTH SPRINGS.

Wood, George T.

NEWPORT.

American Gro. Company.
NEWPORT GRO. COMPANY.

PINE BLUFF.

Gans, M.
Hammett Grocer Company.
Southern Grocer Company.
Spears, J. B. & Co.
Wertheimer, L. & E.

STUTTGART.

Central Grocer Company.

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SPLIT PEAS

MAKE DELICIOUS SOUP

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IMPROVED PROCESS.

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H-U Beans.

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" Marrow,
" Medium.

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Newmark, M. A. & Co.
Stewart, M. W. & Co.

MARYSVILLE.

Ellis, William T. Company.
Garrett, J. R. Company.

SACRAMENTO.

Adams-Booth Company.
Hall, Luhrs & Co.
Lindley & Co.
MEBIUS & DRESCHER.

SAN DIEGO.

Harbison Gro. Company.
Klauber, Wangenheim Company.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cluff, William Company,
16 Front street.
Coghill & Kohn,
300 Front street.
Dowling, T. H. & Co.,
216 Front street.
Ehrman, M. & Co.,
104 Front street.
Goldberg, Bowen & Lebenbaum.
Foster, S. & Co.,
26 California street
Haas Bros.,
100 California street.
Harris Bros. & Co.,
221 California street.
Hooper & Jennings,
213 Front street.
Hogan, Howard H. Company,
104 Pine street.
Jones-Paddock Company,
26 Fremont street.
Levi, H. & Co.,
117 Market street.
Lennon, John A.,
315 Clay street.
Lorens, Costa,
68 Front street.
Mau, Sadler & Co.,
122 Market street.
Mangels, M. & C.,
319 Clay street.
Peterson, Frank B.,
30 California street.
Sussman, Wormser & Co.,
405 Market street.
Tillman & Bendel,
317 Battery.
Wellman, Peck & Co.,
201 Market street.

STOCKTON.

Grattan, McKee & Herkner.
HEDGES, BUCK & CO.

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Bowen, B. F. & Co.,
1612 Market street.
Bowen, J. S. Merc. Company.
Brown, J. S. & Bro. Merc. Co.,
1524 Wazee street.
Eversman, J. G. & Co.,
1620 Market street.
Falke Mercantile Company,
1524 Market street.
Hessler, P. S. Merc. Company,
1533 Market street.
McCrary, N. B. & Co.,
1650 Market street.
Montrose & Sherwood,
1640 Market street.
Morey, C. S. Merc. Company,
Sixteenth and Wynkoop streets.
Plummer Merc. Company,
1621 Market street.
Spratlan & Anderson,
1627 Seventeenth street.
Struby-Estabrook Merc. Company,
1630 Seventeenth street.

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Henkle-Duke Merc. Company.
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Penfield, D. G.

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Potter & Payne.
Tucker & Goodwin.
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Augur, J. P.
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Dewell, J. D. & Co.
Palmiter, R. R. & Co.
Stoddard, Gilbert & Co.

NEW LONDON.

Caulkins, Edward H.
Daniels, Cornell & Co.
Ellis, S. N.

NORWALK.

Holmes-Keeler & Selleck Company.

NORWICH.

Gallup, L. A. Company.
Harwood, Bishop & Bidwell.
Lippitt, Swan & Co.

WATERBURY.

Bushnell, F. C. Company.
Hall, Warren L. Company.

WILLIMANTIC.

Stiles & Harrington.

DELAWARE.

MILFORD.

Holland, J. E.

WILMINGTON.

Hart, A. J.
Harvey & Sisler.
Lodge, G. W. & Son.
Mullen, William D. Company.
Tuchton, W. E.

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Browning & Middleton,
608 Pennsylvania avenue.
Dyer, J. E. & Co.,
3330 M street.
EARNSHAW, B. B. & BRO.,
1105 Eleventh street, S. E.
Ergood, J. C. & Co.,
614 Pennsylvania avenue.
Hume, Frank,
454 Pennsylvania avenue.
Offutt, G. W.,
3209 M street.
Shea, N. H.,
632 Pennsylvania avenue.
Sheehy, P. H.,
2918 M street.
Talbert & McCauley,
1219 Eleventh street, S. E
Waters, S. R.,
Seventh and O streets.

FLORIDA.

GAINESVILLE.

Bartleson, C. W. & Co.
Stringfellow Bros.

JACKSONVILLE.

Bartleson, C. W. & Co.
Doty & Stowe.
McNerny, F. F. (Estate of).
Nooney, Thomas & Sons.
Pope & McLauren.
Rogers, C. B. Company.
Sumner, W. P.
Uedemann & Co.

KEY WEST.

Cash & Curry.
Montsalvage, R. A.
Recio, C.

PALATKA.

Merriday Gro. Company.

PENSACOLA.

Bear, Lewis & Co.

TAMPA.

Brantley, J. Q.
Giddens, I. S. & Co.
Lucas Bros. & Co.
Phillips & Fuller.
Spencer Bros.

GEORGIA.

ALBANY.

Tift & Peed.
Wight & Weslosky Company.

AMERICUS.

Americus Grocery Company.
Glover Grocery Company.
Whitley Grocery Company.

ATHENS.

Gallaway, Lambert & Co.
Hulme, George H.
King, J. S. & Co.
Talmadge Brothers & Co.
Webb & Crawford.

ATLANTA.

Block, F. E. Company.
Boynton, H. A.
Branan, J. C. A.
Dodd, G. T. Grocery Company.
Gonzales, J. J. & Co.
Hightower, Hallman & Co.
Kelley Brothers.
Langston & Woodson.
McCord, H. Y. Company.
Maddox, J. J. & J. E.
O'Connor, C. W.
Ogelsby Grocery Company,
22 East Alabama street.
Russell, W. A. & Co.
Schlesinger, H. L.
Shewmake & Murphey.
Tidwell, R. W.
Webb, Galt & Kellogg.
Wilson, A. McD.
Yow, Marett & Mason,
47 East Alabama street.

AUGUSTA.

Brigham, W. H. & W. B.
Carr, C. D. & Co.
Fuller, F. L. & Co.
Jackson & O'Connor.
Lee & Bothwell.
Miller, Nixon & Co.
Murphey & Co.
Mustin, Paul & Co.
Pund, C. T. & Co.

BAINBRIDGE.

Williams, J. P. & Co.
Willis, E. J. & Co.

BRUNSWICK.

Brunswick Grocery Company.
Downing Company.
Lott, J. J. & Co.
Lissner, J. J.

CARROLLTON.

Carrollton Groc. Company.

COLUMBUS.

Bradley, W. C. Company.
Deaton, Jas. E.
Kelly, M. W.
Kern & Loeb.
Loeb, Kaufman & Co.
Pearce & Williams.
Pearce, J. T.

CORDELE.

Americus Groc. Company.
Hill, S. J. & Bro.
Wight & Weslosky Company.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

DALTON.

Flemister Brothers & Heggie.

GRIFFIN.

Brewer & Hanleiter.
Griffen Groc. Company.

HAWKINSVILLE.

Rogers & Joiner Comm. Company.
Watson & Lewis.

MACON.

Adams Bros. Company.
Bowdre, J. R. & Co.
Carstarphen, T. J. Warehouse Company.
Carstarphen, W. S. & Co.
Cox & Chappell.
Jaques, S. R. & Tinsley Company.
Jones Grocery Company.
Macon Grocery Company.
Merritt, T. E.
Rogers, George T. Sons.
Rogers & Joiner Com. Company.
Small, A. B.
Worsham, Lee S.

MILLEDGEVILLE.

Carr & Conn.

ROME.

Kelley & McWilliams.
Ragan, R. J.
Rome Grocery Company.
Rounsaville & Bro.
Simpson Grocery Company.

SANDERSVILLE.

Holt & Bro.

SAVANNAH.

Dixon, J. M. & Co.
Ehrlich, A. & Bro.
Ellis-Young Company.
Fersts, M., Sons & Co.
Grady, J. E. & Sons.
Gilbert, C. M. & Co.
Guckenheimer, S. & Sons.
Hull, A. B. & Co.
Hunter, Pearce & Battey.
Leffler, A. & Son,
117 West Bay street.
Peacock-Hunt, N. S Company.
Savannah Grocery Company.
Savannah N. S. and Groc. Company.
Smith Bros.
Solomon, Henry & Son.
Tiedman, Geo. W. & Bro.
WILLIAMS, J. P. COMPANY.

THOMASVILLE.

Brandon, H. H.
Cooper, C. W. & Co.

VALADOSTA.

Briggs & Lassiter.
Pendleton, A. S. Company.

IDAHO.

BOISE.

Falk-Block Merc. Company.
Spiegel, George.

FRANKLIN.

Oneida Mer. Union.

IDAHO FALLS.

Zion's Co-operative Mer. Ins.

WALLACE.

Missoula Mercantile Company.
White & Bender Company.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON.

Phinney, Charles & Co.
Ryrie, George M. & Co.

AURORA.

Royston, F. E. & Co.

BLOOMINGTON.

Humphreys, J. F. & Co.
Oberkoetter, F. & Sons.

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Deane Brothers & Lincoln,
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Durand & Kasper Company,
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Grossfeld & Roe,
115 West Randolph street.
Horner, Henry Company,
82 West Randolph street.
Hoyt, W. M. Company,
11 Michigan avenue.
Inderrieden, J. B. Company,
36 River street.
Jaeger, Philipp Company,
173 South Water street.
MacVeagh, Franklin & Co.,
Wabash avenue and Lake street.
McNeil & Higgins Company,
23 Market street.
Merriam, Collins & Co.,
Wabash avenue and Water street.
Ohrenstein, E.,
10 South Union street.
Peterson, S. & Co.,
West Randolph & Desplaines sts.
Quan, W. J. & Co.,
49 Michigan avenue.
REID, MURDOCH & CO.,
State and South Water streets.
Robinson, E. A. & Co.,
216 West Randolph street.
Rockwood Bros. & Co.,
91 North State street.
Schmitt-Bromann Company,
180 West Randolph street.
Smith, Jas. P.,
57 South Water street.
Sprague, Warner & Co.,
1 Randolph street.
Stayart, L. W. Company,
155 West Randolph street.
Steele-Wedeles Company,
179 South Water street.
Talcott, L. A. Company,
South Water & Dearborn streets.
Tolman, John A. Company,
4 Lake street.
Walsh-Lange Company,
65 South Water street.
Weber Bros.,
179 West Randolph street.
Weber, F. C. & Co.,
4725 Ashland avenue.

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Peyton-Palmer English Company.
Webster Groc. Company.

DECATUR.

Mueller, Young & Wheeland.
Riddell, D. F.
Stadler & McClelland.

FREEPORT.

Clement, William.

GALENA.

Barrett, Richard.

JACKSONVILLE

Jankinson, W. A. & Co.

JOLIET.

Relyea, George T. & Co.

KANKAKEE.

Barland & Legris.

MOUNT VERNON.

Howard, J. T. & Co.

PARIS.

Link Grocer Company.

PEORIA.

Gauss, William P.
Jabst, Bethard & Co.
McCoy, J. & Co.
Oakford & Fahnestock.
Off, Charles J. & Co.
Wilson Grocery Company

QUINCY.

Kohl, N. Grocer Company.
Seger's, S. E., Sons.
Warfield Grocer Company.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford Wholesale Gro. Company.

ROCK ISLAND.

Dart's, Henry, Sons.

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Bement Seitz Company.
Bromm, A. & Co.
Kahn's, S., Sons.
Parsons & Scoville Company.
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Bursley, G. E. & Co.
Moellering Bros. & Millard.
Perfect, A. H. & Co.
Wilt, F. P. & Co.

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Shafor, W. M. & Co.
Shanklin, R. P. & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis Fancy Grocery Company.
Kothe, Wells & Bauer.
Moore, J. L.
Nichols, E. E. Company.
O'Connor, M. & Co.
Perry, J. C. & Co.
Schnull & Co.
Schrader, C. A.
Severin, Ostermayer & Co.
Stout, Geo. W.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Fry, J. S. & Co.

KNIGHTSTOWN.

Morris, A. O.

LAFAYETTE.

Callihan Grocery Company.
Pierce, O. W. & Co.,
218 North Third street.
Robinson, C. C.

LAPORTE.

Kramer & Sons.

LOGANSPORT.

Elliott, J. T. Company.

MADISON.

Hargan, James.
Niklaus, E. G.
Scott, Elmer E.

MARION.

Spencer-Hogin Company.

MUNCIE.

Best, Thos., Sons Company.
Goddard, J. A. & Co.

NEW ALBANY.

Curl, P. N.
Fawcett, Dennis & Co.
Inman, Chas. W. & Co.
Zinsmeister, J. & Bro.

PORTLAND.

Hood, W. H.

RICHMOND.

Grubbs, J. W. & Co.
Howard, I. W. & Co.

ROCHESTER.

Michael, J. P. & Co.

SEYMOUR.

Groub, John C. Company.

SOUTH BEND.

Riddell Grocery Company.

TERRE HAUTE.

Bement, Rea & Co.
Hulman & Co.
Strong, Jos. & Co.

VINCENNES.

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Bierhaus, E. & Sons.
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ARDMORE.

Kloski, A.
Lockwood, J. H. & Bro.

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Patterson Mercantile Company.

PAUL'S VALLEY.

Sullivan, Long & Co.

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Townsend Wholesale Grocer Company.

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Blaul, John & Sons.
Pilger Grocer Company.
West-Zaizer Company.

CARROLL.

Letts, Fletcher Company.

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Averill Grocery Company.
Cook, J. S. & Frick.
Warfield-Pratt-Howell Company.
Witwer Bros.

CLINTON.

Gobble, T. M. Company.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Groneweg & Schoentgen.
Stewart Bros.

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Merrill, J. H. & Co.

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Beiderbecke-Miller Company.
Kelly, J. F. & Co.
Smith, Erdix T. & Bros.
Van Patten & Marks.

DES MOINES.

Hewitt, Chas.
Prouty, C. C. Company.
Warfield-Pratt-Howell Company.

DUBUQUE.

Hancock, John T. & Sons.
MEHLHOP, JNO., SON & COMP'Y.
Ryder Bros.
Schroeder-Kleine Grocer Company.

FORT DODGE.

Fort Dodge Grocery Company.

INDEPENDENCE.

Iowa Grocery Company.

IOWA CITY.

Hummer, Geo. Merc. Company.

KEOKUK.

Blom-Collier Company.
BUCK-REINER COMPANY.
Hamill, S. Company.
Kellogg-Birge Company.

MARSHALLTOWN.

Letts, Fletcher Company.
Marshalltown Grocery Company.

MASON CITY.

Letts, Spencer, Smith Company.

MUSCATINE.

Daut, Fred. Company.
Gobble, J. M. Company.
Mull, Chas. L. & Sons.

OSKALOOSA.

Spencer, H. L. Company.

OTTUMWA.

Hutchison, J. G. & Co.
Merrill, J. H. & Co.
Tisdale Bros.

RED OAK.

Fisher, M. E. Company.
Red Oak Grocery Company.

SHELDON.

Jewett Bros. Company.

SIOUX CITY.

Shenkberg, C. Company.
Tackaberry, William & Co.
Tolerton & Stetson Company.
Warfield-Pratt-Howell Company.

WATERLOO.

Fowler Company.
Smith, Lichty & Hillman Company.

KANSAS.

ARKANSAS CITY.

Kroenert Bros.
Raney-Alton Merc. Company.

ATCHISON.

Dolan, Wm. F. & Co.
Symns Grocer Company.

CHANUTE.

Chanute Wholesale Grocer Company.

COFFEYVILLE.

Coffeyville Mer. Company.
Wells Bros.

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Stadden, Isaac Grocery Company.

HUMBOLDT.

Tholen & Achter.

HUTCHINSON.

Hutchinson Wholesale Grocery Company.

INDEPENDENCE.

Baden, Henry.
Wade, W. M.

KANSAS CITY.

Larson Bros.

LAWRENCE.

Poehler, Theo. Merc. Company.

LEAVENWORTH.

Bittmann-Todd Grocer Company.
Rohlfing & Co.
Stoltz, J. V.

PARSONS.

Pierson, J. J.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg Wholesale Grocer Company.

SALINA.

Lee, H. D. Merc. Company.

TOPEKA.

Nave-McCord Merc. Company.
Parkhurst-Davis Merc. Company.
Symns Grocer Company.

WICHITA.

Aylesbury Merc. Company.
Casey & Garst.
Jett & Wood.
Lehmann-Higginson Grocery Company.
Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company.

WINFIELD.

Bevis Merc. Company.

KENTUCKY.

ASHLAND.

Crump & Field.
Kitchen, Whitt & Co.

BOWLING GREEN.

Hines, H. C. & Co.
Jones, Stubbins & McIntyre.
Yarbrough & Duncan Bros.

CORBIN.

Mitchell, J. H.

CATLETTSBURG.

Krish, H.
Newberry & Crum.

COVINGTON.

Schleutker, W. H. & Co.
Schmidt, H. & Sons.

GLASGOW.

Davidson, W. J.

GREENUP.

Varnock, M. S.

HARRODSBURG.

ry Grocery Company.

HENDERSON.

Frayser, Fred. H.

LEXINGTON.

Curry, Tunis & Norwood.
Martin & Woolfolk.
Pearson & Clark.

LOUISA.

Atkins, Burchett & Ratcliffe.

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American Grocery Company,
741 West Main street.
Bosquet, Silberg & Co.,
825 West Main street.
Bowen, A. C & Co.,
226 West Main street.
Cabell, Basye & Co.,
511 West Main street.
Castner & Gage,
345 West Main street.
Drexler, Heft & Co.,
509 West Main street.
Englehard, A. & Sons,
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Glazebrook & Bro.,
740 West Main street.

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Grinstead & Tinsley,
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Johnston Bros. & Co.,
735 West Main street.
Otter & Co.,
214 Sixth street.
Ouerbacker-Gilmore Company,
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Petty, J. S. & Bro.,
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Scheffel & Wheat,
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Schuster, George & Co.,
377 East Market street.
Stege & Coldeway,
737 West Main street.
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Zinsmeister, J. & Bro.,
375 East Market street.

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MOUNT STERLING.

Trimble Bros.

OWENSBORO.

Gunther, F. T.
Koltinsky, H. L. & Son.
Wilhoyte, Barret & Co.,
311 East Main street

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Bondurant, J. K. & Son.
Covington Bros. & Co.
Livingston, M. & Co.
Nauheim, I.
Noble, Overby & Co.
Smith, J. R. & Co.
Terrell, R. G.
Weaks Bros. Company.

PARIS.

Power Grocery Company.

WINCHESTER.

White, Jno. G.

LOUISIANA.

ALEXANDRIA.

Lisso-Florsheim Grocery Company (Ltd.).

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Mayer, Ben. R. & Co.

LAKE CHARLES.

Elstner-Martin Gro. Company.

MONROE.

Keller Grocer Company (Ltd.).
Monroe Grocer Company (Ltd.).
Southern Grocer Company (Ltd.).

NEW ORLEANS.

Adams, Jno. I. & Co.,
305 Tchoupitoulas street.
Adler, A. Company,
218 Canal street.
Barnet & Lemle,
314 Tchoupitoulas street.
Berry & Dennis Company (Ltd.),
520 Litts street.
Burke, Nic. Company (Ltd.),
417 Poydras street.
Clerc Bros. & Co.,
400 Tchoupitoulas street.
Codifer, Exsternstein & Co. (Ltd.),
323 Magazine street.
Cottam, H. T. & Co. (Ltd.),
422 Poydras street.
Doyle, C. & Co.,
429 Poydras street.
FEIBLEMAN, E., SONS & CO.,
418 South Peters street.
Flashpohler, B. H. & Sons,
322 Tchoupitoulas street.
Fly, Hobson & Talbert,
316 Tchoupitoulas street.
Gogreve, H. R.,
536 Tchoupitoulas street.
Ledoux Company (Ltd.),
217 South Peters street.
Lochte, H. & Co.,
329 Tchoupitoulas street.
Mackie, Albert Grocer Company (Ltd.),
502 Tchoupitoulas street.
Mallard Bros.,
523 Poydras street.
Menge, J. H. & Sons (Ltd.),
217 Delta street.
Parker, John M. & Co.,
200 South Front street.
Pfister, Louis,
500 Magazine street.
Preston & Stauffer,
506 Tchoupitoulas street.
Rauxet, A.,
301 Decatur street.

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

Reems, E. S.,
425 Poydras street.
Rosenstream, Weiss & Co.,
513 Tchoupitoulas street.
Schmidt & Ziegler,
430 Peters street.
Schwan, V. & Co. (Ltd.),
216 South Peters street.
Smith Bros. & Co. (Ltd.),
518 Poydras street.
Spor, J. G.,
531 Tchoupitoulas street.
Theurers, B. F. & Son,
1213 North Peters street.
Woodward, Wight & Co. (Ltd.),
410 Canal street.

SHREVEPORT.

Ardis & Co.
Crawford, Jenkins & Booth.
Foster & Glassell.
Goldstein, Mabry & Co.
Hicks Company (Ltd.).
Hunter Bros.
Ogilvie, W. B.
Rose, Henry.
Taylor, W. F. Company (Ltd.).

MAINE.

BANGOR.

Boardman, Jas. A. & Co.
Bragg, Cummings & Co.
Cassidy, John & Son.
Chapin, Arthur & Co.
Gallagher & Garland.
Hayward, Charles & Co.
Savage, T. R. & Co.
Thurston & Kingsbury.

BATH.

Kimball Bros.

LEWISTON.

Curtis, Davis & Record.

PORTLAND.

Conant, Patrick & Co.
Donnell, J. B. & Co.
Fletcher & Co.
Latham, W. W. & Son.
McLaughlin, Charles & Co.
Melcher, H. S. Company.
Milliken, Tomilson Company.
Nevens, H. H. Company.
Patrons Co-operative Corporation.
Shaw, Hammond & Carney.
Simonton & Randall.
Skillin, Hawkes & Co.
Steadman, E. M. & Co.
Thomas, Elias Company.
True, D. W. & Co.
Twitchell-Champlin Co.
Weston, C. A. & Co.

ROCKLAND.

Bird, John Company.
Cobb, Wight & Co.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.

Bently, Shriver & Co.,
118 South street.
Brown, V. J. & Sons,
404 Exchange place.
Carson, W. K. & Co.,
100 South Calvert street.
Edmondson, J. A. & Son,
108 Hanover street.
Edmonston, Steuart & Co. (Ltd.),
304 Exchange place.
Fitzgerald, Wedge & Co.,
107 East Lombard street.
Foley, J. D. & Co.,
201 South street.
Humrichouse & Co.,
110 Commerce street.
Hunley, William R. B.,
123 Cheapside.
Iverson & Rountree,
119 Commerce street.
Myer, Jas. & Co.,
131 Cheapside.
New, P. & Sons,
400 North Howard street.
Powell, W. M. & Co.,
108 South street.

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

Reiter, A. & Co.,
311 Exchange place.
Schoenewolf, Jno. & Co.,
104 South Howard street.
Snow, Knox & Co.,
103 Cheapside.
Wagner, H. M. & Co.,
115 Commerce street.
Wilson, Burns & Co.,
31 South Howard street.
Wilson, Palmer & Co.,
10 East Lombard street.
Woods, R. & Co.,
110 South Gay street.

CUMBERLAND.

Daugherty Company.
Kenneweg Company.
Orrick, J. C. & Son Company.

FREDERICK.

Harris & Filler.
Winebrener, D. C.

HAGERSTOWN.

Bloom, S. M. & Co.
Jones & South.
Myers, J. W. & Co.

SALISBURY.

Gillis, B. L. & Son.
Todd, F. C. & N. S. Co.

WESTMINSTER.

Albaugh & Babylon Grocery Company.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.

Alden, O. W. Company,
210 State street.
Andrews, John A. & Co.,
5 Commercial street.
Ayer, M. S. & Co.,
209 State street.
Boyd, Dalton & Co.,
54 Commerce street.
Briggs, Seaver & Nash,
200 State street.
Callender, Henry & Co.,
60 Commercial street.
Cobb, Aldrich & Co.,
710 Washington street.
Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Company,
680 Washington street.
Conant, E. S. & Co.,
216 State street.
Eldridge, Baker & Bain,
84 South Market street.
Gay, Timothy & Co.,
18 India street.
Hall, Martin L. & Co.
Haskell, Adams & Co.,
84 Commerce street.
Hayes, J. A. & Co.,
9 Commercial street.
Hyde & Southworth,
83 Broad street.
Kaulbach, J. G., Jr.,
90 East Brookline street.
Logan, Johnston & Co.
McIntyre, Peter & Co.,
106 Commercial street.
Middleby, J., Jr. & Co.
Moody, C. E. & Co.,
77 Commercial street.
Munroe, I. W. & Co.,
71 Commercial street.
Nickerson, Jno. F. Company,
8 Fulton street.
Peirce, Silas & Co.,
59 Commercial street.
Pierce, S. S. Company,
Central Wharf.
Raymond, William H. Gro. Company,
45 Commercial street.
Rich, Matthias & Co.,
3 North Market street.
Roberts, J. W. & Son,
148 Blackstone street.
Saville, Somes & Co.,
55 Commercial street.
Sawtell, A. & Co.,
7 South Market street.
Sears & Co.,
180 State street.
Smith, Calvin B. & Bro.,
37 Fulton street.
Stearns, William & Co.,
60 Chatham street.
TWITCHELL-CHAMPLIN COMPANY.
Wason & Co.,
61 Chatham street.
Weeks, Harry W.,
54 Batterymarch street.

BROCKTON.

Hall, E. C. & Co.

FALL RIVER.

Allen, Slade & Co.
Deane, Jno. M.
Hawkins, H. C. & Bro.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

FITCHBURG.

Cross, C. A. & Co.

GLOUCESTER.

Pew, Jno. & Son.

HAVERHILL.

Hoyt, Geo. O.
Leighton, B. F. & Co.

LAWRENCE.

Hadley, Geo. H. & Co.
Murray Bros. Company.

LOWELL.

Bill, F. M.
Ingham, Wm. A. & Co.
Simpson & Rowland.

LYNN.

J. B. BLOOD & CO.

NEW BEDFORD.

Cummings, C. & B.
Driscol, Church & Hall.
Ellis, Charles E.
Potter, W. F. & Co.

NEWBURYPORT.

Ross, A. F. & Co.

NORTH ADAMS.

Clark, H. W. & Co.

PITTSFIELD.

Casey & Bacon.

SALEM.

Harris, I. P. & Co.

SPRINGFIELD.

Downing, Taylor & Co.
Gilbert, W. H. & Co.
Smith & Adams.
Sturtevant, Merrick & Co.
West, Stone & Co.
Whitcomb, J. & Co.

TAUNTON.

Briggs & Co.
Paull, J. & Co.

WORCESTER.

Armington, Walker & Co.
Daniels-Cornell Company.
Learned, Newton & Co.
Smith, Adams & Co.
Smith, E. T. Company.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN.

Clark, Mason & Co.

ALPENA.

Kelsey Grocery Company.

BATTLE CREEK.

Godsmark, Durand & Co.
Halladay, J. F. & Son.

BAY CITY.

Brotherton, W. I. & Co.
Guston, Cook & Buckley.
Meisel & Goeschel.

BENTON HARBOR.

Kidd, Dater & Price Company.

CADILLAC.

Cornwell, J. & Sons.

DETROIT.

Dueweke & Rausch,
8 Market street.
Edgar, W. H. & Son,
74 Jefferson avenue.
Elliott, C. & Co.,
54 Jefferson avenue.
Gould, W. J. & Co.,
80 Jefferson avenue.
Grones & Brehmer,
137 Bates street.
Henkel, E. & Co.,
128 Randolph street.
Inslee, C. W. & Co.,
68 Jefferson avenue.
Lee & Cady,
Cor. Larned and Cass streets.
Lee, Doran & Co.,
28 Cadillac square.
Moran-Fitzsimmons Co. (Ltd.),
102 Jefferson avenue.
Phelps, Brace & Co.,
Larned and Cass streets.
Uffelman, C. A.,
9 Farmer street.
Wohlfelder, N. & Co.,
401 East High street.

CEYLON & INDIA TEAS.

Imports North America.

1895,	- -	7,816,467
1896,	- -	9,623,283
1897,	-	11,361,840
1898,	-	13,608,696

INCREASE in 4 years, **74.11 %**

Imports of *ALL OTHER* Teas,

DECREASE in 4 years, **21.56 %**

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DIRECT FROM THE GARDENS,

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THE MOST POPULAR PACKAGE TEA
ON THE MARKET.

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Clark-Jewell-Wells Company.
Lemon & Wheeler Company.
Musselman Grocer Company.
Olney & Judson Grocer Company.
WORDEN GROCER COMPANY.

HILLSDALE.

Hillsdale Grocery Company.

JACKSON.

Brown, Davis & Warner.
Jackson Grocery Company.

KALAMAZOO.

Desenberg, B. & Co.

LANSING.

Robson Bros.

MARQUETTE.

Phelps, Brace & Co.

MENOMINEE.

Penberthy, Cook & Co.

MUSKEGON.

Hume, Geo. & Co.

PORT HURON.

Benedict, J. W. & Co.
Saunders, F. & Co.

SAGINAW.

Alderton, G. A. & Co.
Derby, J. P.
Melze, Smart & Co.
Phipps, Penoyer & Co.
Stewart, Jas. Company (Ltd.).
Symons Bros. & Co.

TRAVERSE CITY.

Hannah & Lay Merc. Co.

WEST BAY CITY.

Walsh, Tanner & Daily.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA.

Ramson Bros. Company.

CROOKSTON.

Ray Mercantile Company.

DULUTH.

Stone-Ordean-Wells Company.
Wright-Clarkson Merc. Company.

FARIBAULT.

Theopold Merc. Company.

FERGUS FALLS.

McConkey, Dunbrack & Beall Company.

MANKATO.

Patterson, L. Merc. Company.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Dunham & Eastman.
Harrison, Hugh Company,
314 First avenue, N.
Johnson, J. C. & Co.,
212 Hennepin avenue.
Kelly, Anthony & Co.,
125 Washington avenue, N.
Kohler & Heinrichs,
12 Washington avenue, N.
Newell, Geo. R. & Co.,
Third and First avenues, N.
Winston, Farrington & Co.,
245 First avenue, N.

RED WING.

Friedrich & Kempe Company.

ROCHESTER.

Morill, C. H. & Son.

ST. PAUL.

Allen, J. H. & Co.,
201 East Third street.
Foley Bros. & Kelly Merc. Company,
Third and Sibley streets.
Griggs, Cooper & Co.,
242 East Third street.
Kohler & Heinrichs,
Sixth and Wacouta streets.
Merk Bros.,
241 East Sixth street.
Seabury & Co.,
Third and Sibley streets

STILLWATER.

Minnesota Merc. Company.

WINONA.

Evans, Geo.
Latsch & Son.

MISSISSIPPI.

COLUMBUS.

Morgan, Robertson & Co.

GREENVILLE.

Delta Grocery Company.
Goyer Company.

JACKSON.

Morrison, W. W.
Patton, D. G.
Ratcliff Grocery Company.
Wilkinson, D. W.

MERIDIAN.

Lyle, J. Tom.
Lyon, A. J. & Co.
Winner & Meyer.

NATCHEZ.

Geisenberger, S.
Kullman, B.
Lowenburg, I. & Co.
Poslethwaite & Chase.
Pritchartt, W. H. & Co.
Rumble & Wenzel Company.
Viener, R. & Co.

TUPELO.

Rogers, J. J. & Son.

VICKSBURG.

Bonelli, Emile.
Crook, R. L. & Co.
Nicholson, L. M. Company.
Williams, P. P. Company.

YAZOO CITY.

Yazoo Commercial Company.

MISSOURI.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Albert, S. Grocer Company.

CARTHAGE.

Griswold, S. B. Grocer Company.
Wells & Wiggins Grocery Company.

CHILLICOTHE.

Adams & Sons.

CLINTON.

CROME, W. F. & CO.

HANNIBAL.

Hayward Grocery Company.
Roth, W. J.

JOPLIN.

Graham, J. J. Grocer Company.
Henderson, S. S. Gro. Company.
Rogers & Nix Gro. Company.
Wadleigh, G. A.

KANSAS CITY.

Beckham, McKnight & Co.
Green, T. Grocer Company.
Gregory Grocer Company.
Long Brothers.
Reley, Wilson & Co.
Ridenour-Baker Gro. Company.
Ross, Jas. & Sons.

MOBERLY

O'Keefe Bros. Gro. Company.

NEOSHO.

Haas, Ed.

NEVADA.

Abell, J. J.

SEDALIA.

Beiler, S. H. Gro. Company.

SPRINGFIELD.

Middleton Gro. Company.
Milligan, G. D. & Son.
Springfield Grocer Company.

ST. JOSEPH.

Kennard, G. A. Grocer Company.
Letts-Spencer-Parry Gro. Company.
Nave & McCord Merc. Company.

ST. LOUIS.

Alkire Grocer Company,
421 South Seventh street.
Anderson, J. M. & Co.,
818 Spruce street.
Atkinson, Robert & Co.,
308 North Main street.
Boekhoff, R. J.,
1101 North Third street.
Buschman, C. L. Gro. Company,
822 North Third street.
Clark & Stuyvesant Gro. Company,
305 North Second street.
Fink, Nasse & Gildehaus,
Ninth and Spruce streets.

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

PATERSON.

Demerest & Hobbis.
French & Bogart Company.

TRENTON.

Clark, A. E. & Co.
Cole & Taylor.
Dolton, W. & Co.
FORST, D. P. & CO.
Stout, Geo. W. & Co.
West, Walter & Co.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE.

Gross, Blackwell & Co.
Putney, L. B.

EAST LAS VEGAS.

Browne & Manzanares Company.
Gross, Blackwell & Co.

LAS VEGAS.

Friedman, M. & Bro.

SANTA FE.

Staab, A.

SOCORRO.

Browne & Manzanares Company

NEW YORK.

ALBANY.

Bacon, Stickney & Co.
Boardman, Geo. & Bro.
Bouton & Vine.
Fort, Chas. N. & Co.
McEwan, Walter.
Mackey & Palmer.
Mather Bros.
Oppenheim Bros.
Parsons, S. H.
Russell & Fleming.
Walker, J. E. & Co.
Weidman & Co.
Wilson, Lansing & Co.
Wing Bros. & Hartt.
Woodward, E. M.
Yerks, Geo. W. & Co.

AMSTERDAM.

Wendall, Willis.

AUBURN.

Prentiss & Johnson.

BINGHAMTON.

Bean & Co.
Ely, S. Mills Company.
McKinney & Everts.
McTighe & Truesdell.

BROOKLYN.

Alsgood, Rasch & Co.,
96 Sands street.
Brooklyn Gro. Company,
3 Wallabout Market.
Gaus, C. H.,
211 Meserole street.
Heissenbuttel, Nearing & Co.,
230 Flushing avenue.
Hoeft, J. H. & Sons,
15 Wallabout Market.
Irvine, Wm. & Co.,
62 Washington avenue.
Jurgens, W. B. A.,
248 Flushing avenue.
Linns, Herman & Sons,
4 Wallabout Market.
Meyer, Henry L.,
37 Wallabout Market.
MILLER & GAUS,
792 Broadway.
Sonenstrahl, S.,
60 Washington avenue.
Valentine, Bergen & Co.,
15 Fulton street.
Van Brunt, Maynard & Co.,
125 West avenue.
Von Glahn Bros.,
88 Washington avenue.
Whitney, J. C. & D. D. & Co.,
20 Fulton street.

BUFFALO.

Becker, P. & Co.,
266 Pearl street.
Bishop, C. F.,
93 Seneca street.
Boeckel, Adam,
635 Clinton street.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Cumpson, T. & E.,
162 Michigan street.
Doelman, L. & Co.,
503 Seneca street.
Granger & Co.,
35 Broadway.
Granger, W. H. & Co.,
Michigan and Scott streets.
Heinold, C. J. & Son,
313 Broadway.
Laverack, Geo. E.,
230 Washington street.
Mahaney, D.,
73 East Market street.
Miller, Greiner & Co.,
341 Washington street.
Plimpton, Cowan & Co.,
50 East Swan street.
Prentiss, J. I. & Co.,
132 Michigan street.
Race & Kinsley,
80 West Market street.
Willett & Dorland,
160 Seneca street.

CORNING.

Maltby, C. R.
Maltby, J. B. & Co.

ELLENVILLE.

Hunt & Donaldson.

ELMIRA.

Barton & Wheadon.
Curtis, G. L.
Sayles, Guy.
Tompkins, C. M. & R.

FORT PLAIN.

Wood, Herbert C.

GENEVA.

White, Ford & White.

HORNELLSVILLE.

Granger & Co.

HUDSON.

Rogers, C. S.
Van Dusen, C. A.

ITHACA.

Stewart, D. B. & Co.
Stowell, J. C., Son & Co.

JOHNSTOWN.

Edwards & Co.

KINGSTON.

Matthews & Harrison.
Tremper, B. M.

LOCKPORT.

Smith, F. J.

MALONE.

Andrus & Robinson.
Crooks, A. G. & Co.

MAMARONECK.

New York Grocery Company.

MIDDLETON.

Snyder & Fancher.

NEWBURGH.

Bull, S. M.
Hilton & Howard.
Mailler & Doyle.
Matthews, J. W. & Co.

NEW YORK.

Acker, Merrall & Condit,
132 Chambers street.
Adams & Howe,
375 Washington street.
Apgar & Co.,
75 Dey street.
Apgar & Garrettson,
63 Dey street.
Austin, Nichols & Co.,
61 Hudson street.
Ayres, Geo. L.,
80 Dey street.
Beckman & Wulff,
14-16 Ninth avenue.
Bennett, Sloan & Co.,
98 Hudson street.
BERRY, LOHMAN & RASCH,
80 Murray street.
Beston, R. S. & Co.,
215 West street.
Bishoff & Meyerhoff,
55 Little West Twelfth street.
Blank, Berthold,
344 Greenwich street.
Bogle & Scott,
120 Hudson street.
Brennecke, L. F. & Co.,
342 Greenwich street.
Burton & Davis,
184 Duane street.
Butler, James,
406 Greenwich street.
Byrnes, Edward G.,
124 Front street.
Carhart & Bro.,
49 Park place.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Clark, Chapin & Bushnell,
177 Duane street.
Cohn, I. & Bro.,
62 Gansevoort street.
Connor Bros.,
185 Duane street.
Coursen & Co.,
307 Greenwich street.
DeGroff, Lewis & Son,
77 Beach street.
Depew, Edw. D. & Co.,
14 Harrison street.
Dolgner, Julius,
277 Avenue A.
Eggers, Henry & Co.,
457 West Fourteenth street.
Engelage & Liss,
13 Gansevoort street.
Floyd & Newins,
177 South street.
Gennerich, C. F. & Co.,
49 Harrison street.
Gennerich & Von Bremen,
330 Greenwich street.
Godilot & Co.,
156 West Broadway.
Grandeman, William,
66 Dey street.
Gross, Ignatz,
356 Greenwich street
Haas Bros.,
17 William street.
Hazard, E. C. & Co.,
117 Hudson street.
Hetherington, Jas.,
831 Washington street.
Hill, Robert,
348 West Fifty-second street.
Hinck, C. H.,
2008 First avenue.
Hooven Merc. Company,
6 Harrison street.
Howell, William E.,
167 Front street.
Huner, J. T. Company,
40 Hudson street.
Huntington & Dorn,
106 Front street.
Kaufmann Bros.,
202 Franklin street.
King, Hugh & Co.,
630 Hudson street.
Koenig & Schuster,
381 Washington street.
Korner & Schwabeland Company,
25 Tenth avenue.
Kulla, Jacob,
825 Washington street.
Langan, M. P.,
5 Harlem Market.
Lange Bros.,
442 West Fourteenth street.
Leggett, Francis H. & Co.,
128 Franklin street.
London & Brother,
263 Broome street.
Maspero, C.,
325 Greenwich street.
Matthews, J. W. & Co.,
71 Watts street.
Meyer & Lange,
195 Franklin street.
Middendorf & Rohrs,
33 Gansevoort street.
Mohlman, J. H. Company,
339 Greenwich street.
Morss, Opdycke & Co.,
72 Murray street.
Olwell, James & Co.,
181 West street.
Park & Tilford,
917 Broadway.
Pierce & Co.,
270 Washington street.
Powers, J. G. & Co.,
101 Murray street.
Rafferty & Co.,
67 Front street.
Reiss & Brady,
327 Greenwich street.
Schrader Bros.,
349 Washington street.
Seeman Bros.,
124 Hudson street.
Seligman, Albert,
248 Fulton street.
Silverman, Solomon,
28 Avenue A.
Smith & Sills,
752 Eighth avenue.
Stout, Spencer & Co.,
303 Greenwich street.
Strait Bros.,
49 Jay street.
Tarlton, J. J. & Co.,
679 Hudson street.
United Confectioners' Assn.,
43 Jay street.
Van Campen, O. W. & Sons,
51 Jay street.
Weiler Bros.,
140 Franklin street.
Williams, R. C. & Co.,
58 Hudson street.

OGDENSBURG.

St. Lawrence Wholesale Gro. Company.

OLEAN.

Riley & Wands.

ONEIDA.

Douglas & Downing.

CEYLON & INDIA

TEAS.

Imports North America,

1895,	- -	7,816,467
1896,	- -	9,623,283
1897,	-	11,361,840
1898,	-	13 608,696

INCREASE in 4 years, **74.11 %**

Imports of *ALL OTHER* Teas,

DECREASE in 4 years, **21.56 %**

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OSWEGO.

Kingsford, T.
Wilcox Bros.

OWEGO.

Strack, H. C.

PLATTSBURG.

Foote, William M.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Reynolds & Cramer.

ROCHESTER.

Brewster, Crittenden & Co.,
49 North St. Paul street
Brewster, Gordon & Co.,
39 North Water street.
Brewster, H. & Co.,
17 North Water street.
Buell, Geo. C. & Co.,
37 Exchange street.
Eddy, L. B.,
39 Exchange street.
Herzberger & Knapp,
366 East Main street.
Martin, B. F.,
62 West Main street.
Smith, Perkins & Co.,
13 Exchange street.

ROME.

Ethridge, A. & Co.
Hower, L., Jr.

SYRACUSE.

Bentley & Settle.
Coan, A. S. & Co.
Crouse, C. E. & Co.
Hudson Bros.
Thalheimer, G.
Tracy, O. V. & Co.
Walrath, F. J. & Co.

TROY.

Darling, H. H. Bro. & Co.
Hack & Co.
Harvey & Eddy.
Hollister, William H.
Molloy, J. E. & Co.
Morey & Lee.
Smith, R. G.
Squires, Sherry & Galusha.
Taylor & Staley.

UTICA.

Crouse, Chas. B
Field & Start.
Griffin & Hoxie.
Head, George W. Company.
Johnson & Murray.
Winston, D. D. & Co.

WATERTOWN.

Conger, H. E. & Co.
Johnson & Murray.
Sears & Pruyne.

WELLSVILLE.

Scoville, Brown & Co.

YONKERS.

Devitt, J. J.
Tompkins, F. J.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE.

Mustin-Robertson Company.
Slayden, Fakes & Co.

CHARLOTTE.

Durham, J. A. & Co.
Henderson, W. J. & Bro.
Mayer, M. C. Grocery Company.
Ross, Jno. B. & Co.
Schiff & Co.
Sims & Young.

ELIZABETH.

Ehringhaus Bros. Company.
Flora, J. B. & Co.
Pinner, J. R. & Co.
Robinson & Co.
Woodley, W. J.

GREENSBORO.

Mebane, W. G. & Co.
Merchants' Grocery Company.
Olive, J. C. & Co.

HENDERSON.

Parker, W. S. & Co.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

KINSTON.

Mewborn, T. W. & C

NEWBERN.

Hollister, Charles S.
Paris, J. A. & Co.
Roberts & Bro.

RALEIGH.

Pool & Moring.

SALISBURY.

Link & Ragland.

STATESVILLE.

Morrison, J. K. & Son.

WASHINGTON.

Peterson, E.

WILMINGTON.

Adrian Company.
Bear, Samuel, Sr.
Calder Bros.
Cooper, W. B.
Corbett & Gore.
Covington, C. C. & Co.
Gore, D. L.
Hall & Pearsall.
Heyer Bros.
Hicks, R. W.
Holmes & Watters.
Keith, B. F. Company.
Love & Flynn.
McEachern, D.
McNair, S. P.
McNair & Pearsall.
Stevenson, J. C. Company.
Stone, R. R. & Co.
TAYLOR, J. A.
Vollers & Hashagen.
Westcott & Stone.
Williams Bros.
WORTH COMPANY.

WINSTON.

Bennett & Co.
Cromer Bros. & Co.
Vaughan & Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO.

Fargo Mercantile Company.
Park, Grant & Morris.
Vidger, S. J. & Co.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks Merc. Company.
Nash Bros.

WAHPETON.

Leach & Gamble.

OHIO.

AKRON.

Akron Grocery Company.
Reder, Ike & Co.

ALLIANCE.

Alliance Grocery Company.
Bullock & Evans.

ASHTABULA.

Richards Bros.

ATHENS.

Stedman, F. C. & Co.

BELLAIRE.

Stewart & Ward.

BELLEFONTAINE.

Greene & Car Company.

BRIDGEPORT.

Branum, A. & Sons.

CANAL DOVER.

Deis-Fertig Company.

CANTON.

Dannemiller, B. & Sons.

CHILLICOTHE.

Boggs, M. & Co.
Vaughters, Kramer & Co.

OHIO—*Continued.*

CINCINNATI.

Albers, H. A. & Co.,
190 Linn street.
Andrews, Bates & Co.,
Vine and Second streets.
Auxier Gro. Company,
39 Walnut street.
Cook, J. J. & Co.,
28 West Second street.
Eaton, Geo. F. & Co.,
12 West Second street.
Flack Bros. Gro. Company,
Second and Vine streets.
Hanks, Richard & Co.,
207 Vine street.
Heirmeyer, J. F. & Sons,
50 Walnut street.
Henly, R. B. & Co.,
54 Vine street.
Hill, W. G. & Co.,
45 Vine street.
Janszen, A. & Co.,
113 East Second steeet.
Kerr Grocery Company,
35 Vine street.
Minor & Dixon,
214 Vine street.
Mitchell, Frank G.,
209 East Pearl street.
Mosby, Raum & Gogreve,
117 East Second street.
Perkins, Jno. J. & Co.,
41 Vine street.
Peter, Henry, Son & Co.
1346 Main street.
Reutpohler, F. & Son,
114 West Court street.
Shinkle, Wilson & Kreis Company,
Front and Vine streets.
Short, G. M.,
410 East Pearl street.
Taylor, Jos. & Co.,
2113 Cent. avenue.
White, D. A. & Co.,
123 East Second street.

CIRCLEVILLE.

Weaver & Shulze.

CLEVELAND.

Babcock, Hurd & Co.,
102 Water street.
Edwards, William & Co.,
137 Water street.
HASEROT COMPANY,
39 Woodland avenue.
Southworth, W. P. Company,
114 Ontario street.
Ross, Sprague & Co.,
East End Cent. Viaduct.
Weideman Company,
53 Water street.
Wenhams, A. J., Sons,
140 Sheriff street.

COLUMBUS.

Andrus, Scofield Company.
Butler, J. & G.
Butler, Samuel & Co.
Bobb, George & Sons.
Eberly, Isaac & Co.
Eldridge & Higgins Company.
Kelly, Dennis.
Lynas Bros.
Monypenny-Hammond Company.
Shedd, E. E. & Sons.
Stevens, Samuel & Co.
Ulrick & Cless.
Williams & Herdman Company.

DAYTON.

Adamson, W. L. Company.
McIntire, John K. & Co.
Miller, F. G.
Thacker, N. Company.
Weakley & Worman Company.

DEFIANCE.

Defiance Gro. Company.

DELAWARE.

Hills, V. T. & Co.

FINDLAY.

Evanc, S. F. & Co.

GALLION.

Reister, C. Company.

GALLIPOLIS.

Henking-Bovie Company.
Stockhoff Bros. Company.

GREENVILLE.

St. Clair, Henry Company.
Westerfield Bros.

HAMILTON.

Frechtling Wholesale Gro. Company.

HILLSBORO.

McKeehan-Hiestand Gro. Company.

IRONTON.

Kerr & Ranson.
Murdock, W. A.

JACKSON.

French, Chestnut & Robbins.

OHIO—*Continued.*

LANCASTER.

Bauman, A. Company.
Butler, N. R. & Co.

LIMA.

Moore Bro. Company.
Sealts, J. M. Company.

MANSFIELD.

Bissman Company.
Remy, Albert F. Company.
Tracy & Avery Company.

MARIETTA.

Bailey, C. L. Gro. Company.
Penrose & Simpscn.

MARION.

Mezger Court Company.
Stoltz, C. C. Company.

MASSILLON.

McLain, C. L. & Co.

McCONNELLSVILLE.

Cochran & McLucas.

MILLERSBURG.

Smith & Schott.

MOUNT VERNON.

Hildreth & Barber.

NEWARK.

Fleek & Neal.
Sprague, Geo. B.

NEW PHILADELPHIA.

Diefenbacher, J. T.

PIQUA.

Zollinger, S. & Co.

PORTSMOUTH.

Augustin, B.
Gilbert, M. B. & Co.
Richardson, Neudoerfer & Silcox.

SANDUSKY.

Hoover & Woodward.

SPRINGFIELD.

Carson, Jas. & Co.
Fox, D. Q. Company.
Steele, Hopkins & Meredith Company.

STEUBENVILLE.

Davidson, W. F.
McGowan Bros.
Orr's, Jno., Sons.

STRASBURG.

Garver Bros. & Co.

TOLEDO.

Bartley, R. A.
Berdan & Co.
Church Gro. Company.
Dow & Snell Company.
Fielbach & Co.
Kean, E. M. & Co.
Paddock-Overmyer Company.

URBANA.

Marvin, W. H. & Co.

VAN WERT.

Humphreys & Hughes.

WARREN.

Graham, Nash & Devoe Company.

WASHINGTON C. H.

Dahl-Millikan Company.
Welton, Baker & Co.

WOOSTER.

Zimmerman Company.

XENIA.

Eavey & Co.

YOUNGSTOWN.

Baldwin, Morgan & Co.
FITCH, JOHN H.
Milroy & Gallagher Company.

ZANESVILLE.

Baker Brothers.
Harper, W. W. Company.
Myers', F., Sons.
Pinkerton Bros. Company.
Wheeler-Stevens Gro. Company.
Wiles, P. & Sons.

OKLAHOMA.

EL RENO.

El Reno Wholesale Gro. Company.
Murphy, Carroll & Brough.

GUTHRIE.

Halsell-Frazier Gro. Company.

KINGFISHER.

Buckingham, H. & Co.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Bowden-Williamson Grocery Company.
Oklahoma City Merc. Company.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.

Allen & Lewis Company.
Lang & Co.
Mason, Ehrman & Co.
Wadhams & Co.
Wadhams & Kerr Bros.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN.

Johnson & Swartz.
Kleppinger, G. H. & Co.
Schadt, T. & Co.
Straus & Kleppinger.
STRAUSS, MARTIN H.

ALTOONA.

Curry, Canan & Co. (Ltd.)
Fay, Hutchinson & Co.
Koller, J. A. & Co.
Lippincott & Co. (Ltd.)
White, J. H. Company.

ASHLAND.

Hooven Merc. Company.

BEAVER FALLS.

Myers Merc. Company.

BELLEFONTE.

Brockerhoff, H. & Co.

BETHLEHEM.

Eberts & Barrell.

CARBONDALE.

PATTERSON, R. P. & SONS.

CARLISLE.

Whitman, Schwartz & Co.

CHAMBERSBURG.

Stine & Co.
Wolfinger, Allen & Brown.

CHESTER.

Howard Bros.
Penna. Coffee Company.
Sproul & Lewis.

CORRY.

Bracken Bros.

DANVILLE.

Goeser, J. H. & Co.

DUBOIS.

Platt-Barber Company.

EASTON.

Drake's, J., Sons & Co.
Tombler, H. G. Grocery Company.

ERIE.

Curtze, C. A.
Johnston & Brevillier.
Minning, P. & Co.

GETTYSBURG.

Small, P. A. & Co.

HANOVER.

Ehrhart, Conrad & Co.

HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg Grocery and Produce Company.
Witman, Schwartz & Co.

HAZELTON.

Hooven Merc. Company.
Knox, J. M. & Co.
Moyer, Noah.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

HONESDALE.

Holmes, W. B.

HUNTINGDON.

Boyer & Beaver.

JOHNSTOWN.

Hinchman, Jos.
Love, Sunshine & Co.

LANCASTER.

Mentzer & Hollinger.
Miller & Hartman.
Miller, M. S. & Co.
Werkheiser, V. & Co.

LEBANON.

Kurtz & Mayers.
Walmer, T. S.

LEWISTOWN.

Childs, Green & Childs.
Witman, Schwartz & Co.

McKEESPORT.

Walker, W. J.

MAHANOY CITY.

Hooven Merc. Company.
Stull, D. & Co.

MAUCH CHUNK.

Hooven Merc. Company.

MEADVILLE.

HOTCHKISS, J. S. & BRO.

MT. CARMEL.

Goeser, J. H. & Co.

NEW CASTLE.

Dean, J. J.
Harrington & Houghton.

NORRISTOWN.

Pennypacker & Bauer.
Scheetz, R.

OIL CITY.

Kern & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Andrews, W. B. & Co.,
10 North Front street.
Baillie Bros.,
400 North Second street.
Barber & Perkins,
29 North Water street.
Barnes, Thornton,
241 North Water street.
Barton, Samuel & Sons,
247 North Third street.
Comly, Flanigen & Co.,
36 South Front street.
Danenhower, G. R. & Son,
44 South Water street.
Elwell & Wygandt,
100 South Water street.
Garsed, W. G. & Co.,
125 North Market street.
Gillespie & Tees,
449 North Second street.
Githens, Rexsamer & Co.,
40 South Front street.
Graham, Henry & Co.,
1004 North Second street.
Graham, J. & Son,
813 North Second street.
Graham, Wm. J.,
985 North Second street.
Halpen, Green & Co.,
18 South Front street.
Harley, I. G. & Co.,
213 North Water street.
Heiss, Wm. J. & Co.,
1200 North Front street.
Hess, A. L. & Co.,
103 Arch street.
Hendley, F. P.,
117 Callowhill street.
Hubbard, G. K. & Co.,
127 North Water street.
Janney, B. S., Jr. & Co.,
121 Market street.
Jones, J. C. & Co.,
323 South Front street.
Kellogg, H. & Sons,
19 South Front street.
Kindig, H. K. & Co.,
247 Market street.
King, William & Co.,
249 North Second street.
Kirk, Foster & Co.,
209 North Water street.
Koller & Hawlk,
218 North Delaware avenue.
Krause, Ingham & Heister,
329 Market street.
Laughlin, J. W. & Son,
41 South Water street.
Lippincott & Co.,
20 North Delaware avenue.
Lowry, Alfred & Bro.,
32 South Front street.
Lucas, Samuel & Co.,
216 South Front street.
McCahan & Cooper,
461 North Second street.
McKinley, A. & J.,
518 North Second street.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Montgomery, Wm. J. & Co.,
810 North Second street.
Morris, David & Son,
1513 Germantown avenue.
Murgatroyd, J. W.,
519 South Second street.
Rauch, Reutchlin & Co.,
234 North Third street.
Reeves, Parvin & Co.,
20 South Front street.
Reiff, Howell & Co.,
132 South Front street.
Roberts, Thos. & Co.,
116 South Front street.
Rudolph & Buzby,
7 South Water street.
Schwenk, Slaymaker & Hershey,
35 North Third street.
Scott, John & Co.,
2418 North Front street.
Sharp's, John, Son.
15 Market street.
Shaw, Chas. & Son,
2310 North Eighth street.
Shull, J. Frank & Co.,
14 South Front street.
Smith Bros.,
26 South Front street.
Swab, Charles & H. M.,
110 North Delaware avenue.
Taylor & Son,
239 North Water street.
Trimble, Sides & Co.,
24 South Front street.
Wilson & Richards,
131 Girard avenue.
Wireback, T. B. & Son,
129 Arch street.
Worrall, Elisha & Co.,
831 North Second street.
Young, Wm. C.,
1213 North Second street.

PHILLIPSBURG.

Platt-Barber Co.

PITTSBURG.

Arbuckles & Co.,
804 Liberty avenue.
Behrhorst & Fichtel,
621 Liberty avenue.
Colvin, Atwell & Co.,
333 Second avenue.
Curry & Metzgar,
606 Wood street.
Dice, G. & Co.,
929 Liberty avenue.
Dilworth Bros.,
Pennsylvania ave. and Tenth st.
Ewart, S. & Co.,
921 Liberty avenue.
Friel, Jas. & Co. (Ltd.),
25 Seventh avenue.
Gillespie, William K.,
444 Liberty avenue.
Grocers' Supply Company,
943 Liberty avenue.
HAWORTH & DEWHURST (LTD.),
701 Liberty avenue.
Hill, J. C. & Co.,
963 Liberty avenue.
Houston, Jas. W. & Co.,
415 Seventh avenue.
Jenkins, Thomas C.,
933 Penn avenue.
Johnson, Earl, McCleery & Myers,
324 Second avenue.
Kirkpatrick, Allen & Co.,
903 Liberty avenue.
McAteer, Jas. A. & Son,
643 Liberty avenue.
McCoy & Rumberger,
1017 Liberty avenue.
Reymer & Bros.,
508 Wood street.
Shepard, Otis & Co.,
1151 Liberty avenue.
Voskamp, B. H. & Co.,
1013 Liberty avenue.

PITTSTON.

Benedict & Brown.
Cooper, B. G.
Sutherland & McMillan.

POTTSTOWN.

Auchenbach, W. & Sons.

POTTSVILLE.

Hooven Merc. Company.
Nusbaum, F. H.

READING.

ESTERLY, D. S.
Kurtz & Mayers.

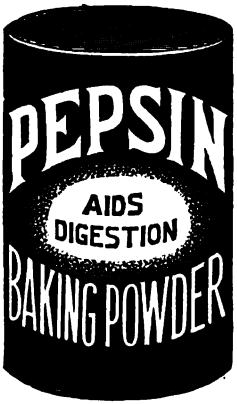
SCRANTON.

Ackerman Bros.
Kelly, T. J. & Co.
Jermyn & Duffy.
Jones, Oswold.
Matthews, C. P. & Son.
Megargel & Connell.
Porter, John T.
Rice, Levy & Co.
Ruddy, M. M.
Sprucks, David.

SHAMOKIN.

Seiler, Zimmerman, Otto & Co.

Retailers' Profit, 70 Per Cent.



Pure and healthful.

Highest leavening strength.

Gives the best results.

Is made according to provision of pure food laws.

Satisfaction Given or Money Refunded.

SEE PRICE LIST.

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PRICE LIST.

No. 3 Case.

1 Case { 5 doz. 5 cent, @ $ .45..... $2.25
1 " 5 cent, free..... .00—$2.25

No. 4 Case.

1 Case { 5 doz. 10 cent, @ $ .86..... $4.00
1 " 10 cent, free..... .00 $4.00

No. 5 Case.

1 Case { 2 doz. 1 lb. @ $2.00..... $4.00
½ " 1 lb. free..... .00—$4.00

Bakers, Extra Strength. { 5 lb. cans, @ per lb.... 15 cts.
25 " " @ " .... 13¾ cts.
50 " " @ " .. 12½ cts.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

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ARIOSA COFFEE.

Every grocer should keep it.

ARIOSA COFFEE

Is not a new and untried coffee. Millions use it.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

SUNBURY.

Hooven Merc. Company.

TITUSVILLE.

Howard, Temple & Co

TOWANDA.

Moore, Geo. H.

TYRONE.

Gillam, J. S. Company.

WASHINGTON.

Spriggs, J. M. & Son.

WILKESBARRE.

Ahlborn & Co.
Bowman, Jas. & Son.
Hart, Lee & Co.
Hooven Merc. Company.
Miller, W. M. & Co.
Smith & Frantz.
Stoddart, William & Co.
Whiteman & Patterson.
Williams Bros.
Williamson & Wallace.

WILKINSBURG.

Brinker, Wm. M.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Bubb, Geo. & Sons.
Thrall, F. B. & Co.

YORK.

Frey & Thomas.
Small, P. A. & S.
Thomas, John F. & Son.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.

Alexander Bros.
Brownell & Field Company.
Daniels, Cornell & Co.
Midwood's, Henry, Sons.
Whitford, Aldrich & Co.
Whitford, Bartlett & Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AIKEN.

Cushman, J. B.

CHARLESTON.

Bischoff, H. & Co.
Carolina Grocery Company.
Fincken, Jorday & Co.
Hirshmann, S. & Son.
Melchers & Co.
O'Neill, Bernard & Sons.
Pearlstein, J. M. & Son.
TIEDEMAN, OTTO & SONS.
Wagener, F. W. & Co.
Wagener Bros.
Wieters, J. C.
Wulbern, C. & Co.

COLUMBIA.

Beall, Cooner & Co.
Lorick & Lowrance.
Martin, W. T.

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown Gro. Company.
Kasminski, H. & Co.

GREENVILLE.

Ellis & Pope.
Morgan, J. H. & Bro.

SPARTANSBURG.

Shockley, B. F.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN.

Jewett Bros.

PIERRE.

Albright, L. B. & Co.

SIOUX FALLS.

Jewett Bros. & Jewett.

WATERTOWN.

Park & Grant.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL.

Huntsman Bros. & Co.
Lockett, W. B. & Co.

CHATTANOOGA.

Griffis, J. C., Jr., & Co.
Martin Bros.
Merriam, I. B. & Son.
Stagmaier & Fletcher.
Trigg, Dobbs & Co.
Trotter Bros.
Wardlaw & Co.

CLARKSVILLE.

Hurst, John & Co.

JACKSON.

Edenton, J. C. & Co.

KNOXVILLE.

Borches & Co.
Dick, McMillan & Co.
Hazen & Lotspeich.
Kaiser Bros.
Knaffl, R.
Knoxville Provision and Sugar Company.
Lockett, W. B. & Co.
Ross, M. L. & Co.

MEMPHIS.

Arnold, George Company.
Brooks, Neely & Co.
Chism, Churchill & Co.
Day & Bailey Grocer Company.
Duffin Bros. & McGehee.
Earley, W. C. & Co.
Estes, Z. N. & Co.
Falls Grocery Company.
Fargason, J. T. & Co.
Fly & Hobson.
Frank, J. F. & Co.
Gavin, M. & Co.
Hebers, Geo. H. & Co.
Hill, Fontaine & Co.
Mallory, Crawford & Co.
Memphis Grocery Company.
Norfleet, Thompson & Co.
Oliver-Finnie Gro. Company.
Shanks, Phillips & Co.
Stewart, Gywnne & Co.
Treadwell, A. B. & Co.

MORRISTOWN.

Donaldson Bros.
Goodson & Co.

NASHVILLE.

Cheek & Norton.
Cheek, Neal & Co.
Coleman, R. A. & Co.
Connor & Brady.
Cooney, J. & Co.
Matthews, Harris & Co.
Morris, T. O. & Co.
Neal & Givens.
Orr, Hume & Co.
Orr, Jackson & Co.
Philips, Webb & Co.
Scoggins, White & Co.
Stratton, Seay & Sloan.
Turner Bros.
Weakley, R. F. & Co.

TEXAS.

ABILENE.

Radford, J. M.
Walshe, E. P. & Co.

AUSTIN.

Bremond, John & Co.
Heidenheimer, Strassburger & Co.
Nelson, Davis & Co.
Orr, John.

BONHAM.

Bonham Grocery Company.

BRENHAM.

Reichardt, Becker & Co.

BROWNWOOD.

Temple Gro. Company.

CLEBURNE.

Herron, T. J. & Co.

CORSICANA.

Collins, R. M.
Pace, S. A.

DALLAS.

Boren, C. Stewart.
Matthews, F. D.
Schneider-Davis Co.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

DECATUR.

Simmons, Prince & Co.

DENISON.

Hibbard Bros.
Waples-Platter Gro. Company.

EL PASO.

Brown & Manzanares Company.
Lesinsky, H. Company.

FORT WORTH.

Carter-Battle Gro. Company.
McCord-Collins Commerce Company.
Want, A. E. & Co.
WAPLES PLATTER GRO. COMPANY.

GAINESVILLE.

Kahn, M. & Bro.
Tyler & Simpson.

GALVESTON.

Davis, Jake & Co.
Focke, Wilkens & Lange.
Heye, Gust & Co.
Levy, L. W. & Co.
Lewy, Gus & Co.
Mensing Bros. & Co.
Texas Co-op. Assn.
Ullman, Lewis & Co.
Wallis, Landes & Co.
Willis, P. J. Bro.

GREENVILLE.

Popper, I. & Bro.

HILLSBORO.

Stroud-Gibson Gro. Company.

HOUSTON.

Borchard, Brasher & Co.
Carson, Sewell & Co.
Cleveland, Wm. D. & Co.

LA GRANGE.

Friede, Leo & Co.

LOREDO.

Villegas, J. & Bro.

LONGVIEW.

Meeks-West Gro. Company.

MARSHALL.

Marshall Wholesale Gro. Company.

PALESTINE.

Lewenthal Gro. Company.

PARIS.

Hicks-Floyd Company.
Scott, R. F. Gro. Company.

QUANAH.

Evans & Baker.

SAN ANTONIO.

Castanola, M. & Son.
Frank, A. B. Company.
Goodman & Pfeiffer.
Hugo & Schmeltzer Company.
Johnston, F. T. & Co.
Koerner, George.
Oppenheimer, J. & Co.

SHERMAN.

Hazard & McConville.
Patty-Joiner & Eubank Company.

TEMPLE.

Temple Gro. Company.

TYLER.

Moore-Star-Mayfield Company.

VICTORIA.

Adams, Jno. C. & Co.

WACO.

Cooper Grocer Company.
Rotan Gro. Company.

WAXAHACHIE.

Waxahachie Gro. Company.

WEATHERFORD.

Cameron, Hill & Baker.
Coleman, Lysaght & Co.

WICHITA FALLS.

Kemp, J. A. Gro. Company.

UTAH.

OGDEN.

Keisel, F. J. & Co.
Scowcroft, John & Sons Company.
Zion's Co-op. Merc. Institution.

PROVO.

Zion's Co-op. Merc. Institution.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Clarke, Eldredge & Co.
Hanson, F. W. Produce Company.
Kahn Bros.
Symns Utah Gro. Company.
Zion's Co-op. Merc. Institution.

VERMONT.

BRATTLEBORO.

Blodgett & Dewitt.

BURLINGTON.

Burlington Gro. Company.
Spaulding, Kimball & Co.
Walker, O. J. & Bros.

RUTLAND.

Keyes, E. D. & Co.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

Hall, M. L. & Co.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

Cross-Abbott Company.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA.

Broders, J. W. & Co.
Crilley, J. H.
Ficher Bros.
Garrett & Monroe.
Harper, F. S.
King, Chas. & Son.
Lindsay, N. & Co.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

King, Chas. & Son.
Wills, T. J. & Co.

CLIFTON FORGE.

Clifton Forge Gro. Company.

DANVILLE.

Carter, John W. & Co.
Cobb, W. H. & Co.
Crews, Williamson & Co.
Hughes, C. E. & Co.
Smithson, C. C.
Weinbest, S. P.
Wimple Gro. Company.

HAMPTON.

Hampton Produce Company.
Rowe, J. W. & Co.

HARRISONBURG.

Snell-Beery & Co.

LYNCHBURG.

Beasley, C. H. & Bro.
Beasley, Couch & Co.
Cosby, Menifee & Co.
Duiguid Bro.
Harris, Doyle & Woodson.
Lee & Co.
Lucado & Sons.
Nowlin, S. W. Company.
Robinson, Tate & Co.
Wallace, W. A. & Co.
White, Jennings & Co.
Williams, Jas. T. & Son.

NEWPORT NEWS.

Currin & Abbott.
Scioto Gro. Company.

NORFOLK.

Barrett, G. & R.
Brinkley, A. & Co.
Britt, L. R. & Co.
Bruce Gro. Company.
DAVIS, M. L. T. & CO.
Kelly & Borum.
Pedin, J. W. & Co.
Roberts, L. P. & Co.
Scott & Co.
Shefsky, L. & Co.
Taylor, Washington & Co.
Truitt & Gillis.
Voight, Robert P.
Woodward-Goodridge Company.

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

PETERSBURG.

Booth, S. W. & Bro.
Collins, E. J.
D'Alton & Co.
Gill, John A. & Bro.
Rahily, Daniel.
Roper & Co.

PORTSMOUTH.

Friedlin & Cleaton.
Friedlin's, F. J., Sons.
King, G. W. & J. J.
Parker, Jos. A.
Parker, W. & J.

RICHMOND.

Antrim, C. W. & Sons.
Augustine, James.
Blair, A. & Sons.
Blanton, Jos. W.
Cary, John R. Company.
Christian, J. D. & R. S. Company.
Christian & Winifree Company.
Davenport, Chas. & Co.
Davenport, Morris & Co.
Davie, W. B. & Co.
DAVIS & ATKINS.
Gates, E. W. & Son Company.
Harrelson & Crump.
Harvey, Blair & Co.
Howard & Brauer.
Jeffress & Shelton.
Moore, J. S. & Sons.
Parrish, W. M.
Potts, Thomas & Co.
Richmond Tobacco Company.
Saunders, E. A. & Sons.
Slater, Meyers & Co.
Taylor & Bolling Company.
Taylor, Chas. F. & Co.
West, William B. Company.
Williams, Robt. F. Company.
Younger, L. C.

ROANOKE.

Huff, Andrews & Thomas.
Huff, P. W. & Co.
Moir & Brindle.
Moir & Penn.
Roanoke Grocery & Milling Company.
Stras-Walton Company.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Easley & Lawson.
Lawson, R. W. & Co.

STAUNTON.

Baker & Brown.
Bowling, Spotts & Co.
Hutchison, Henry & Co.
Miller, M. E. & Bro.
Stratton, R. L. & Co.

SUFFOLK.

Ferguson, W. B. & Co.
Saunders, B. L. & Co.

WINCHESTER.

Baker & Co.
Cooper Bros.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE.

Fischer Bros.
LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO.
MacCulsky, A. E. Company.
Schwabacher Bros. & Co.

SPOKANE.

Benham & Griffith.
BOOTH POWELL COMPANY.
Gordon, B. L. & Co.
Sloane-Paine Company.

TACOMA.

West Coast Grocery Company.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BLUEFIELDS.

Flat Top Gro. Company.
Huff, Andrews & Thomas Company.

BUCKHANNON.

Buckhannon Grocery Company.

CAMERON.

Bremer & Mabis Company.

CHARLESTON.

Eskew & Smith.
Lewis, Hubbard & Co.
Ruffner Bros.
Wholesale Produce Company.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

CLARKSBURG.

Horner-Gaylord & Co.
Ruhl-Koblegard & Co.
Shattuck & Jackson.

FAIRMONT.

West Virginia Grocery and Candy Co.

GRAFTON.

Ruhl & Co.
Speidel, Jos. Gro. Company.

HINTON.

Hinton Gro. Company.

HUNTINGTON.

Harvey, Hagen & Co.
Sehon, Blake & Co.

MARTINSBURG.

Bishop, J. W.
Evans-Schaffer Grocery Company.
Miller, J. H. & Son.

PARKERSBURG.

Cox, W. M. Grocery Company.
Jackson, H. C. Company.
Nelly, C.
Shattuck & Jackson.

SPENCER.

Bartlett, J. P. & Co.

TERRA ALTA.

Pugh & Beavers.

WESTON.

Ruhl, Koblegard & Co.

WEST UNION.

Markey, J. B. & Co.

WHEELING.

BAER GROCER COMPANY.
Bremer & Mabis Company.
Feeny, Geo. S. Company.
Hubbard & Paull.
Miller, L. J.
Neill & Ellingham.
Speidel, Jos. Gro. Company.
Waterhouse Bros.
Wagner, Edward.
Zarnits Bros. & Co.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND.

Cramer, C. N. & Co.
Mathews, J. B. & Co.

CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Chippewa Valley Merc. Company.

EAU CLAIRE.

Eau Claire Grocer Company.

FOND DU LAC.

Zinke Merc. Company.

GREEN BAY.

Joannes Bros. Company.

LA CROSSE.

Hogan, J. J.
La Crosse Grocery Company.
Seielstad & Hougen.

MADISON.

Gould, Wells & Blackburn Company.

MANITOWOC.

Plumb & Nelson Company.

MARINETTE.

Smith, Thorndike & Brown Company.

MILWAUKEE.

Dahlman, A. & Co.,
295 East Water street.
Dahlman & Inbusch Company,
303 East Water street.
Dewey, Edward,
291 East Water street.
Inbusch Bros.,
240 East Water street.
Robinson, Geo. I. Company,
315 East Water street.
Roundy, Peckham & Co.,
253 Broadway.
Scheftels, H. & Sons,
113 Clybourn street.
SMITH, THORNDIKE & BROWN CO.
223 East Water street.
Wellauer & Hoffman Company,
254 Broadway.

OSHKOSH.

Kennedy, Jas. E. & Son Company.

WAUSAU.

Kickbusch, Aug. & Sons.

WEST SUPERIOR.

Twohy Mercantile Company.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE.

Underwood, A.
Union Merc. Company.
Vreeland & Stone.

EVANSTON.

Beckwith & Lander Com'l Company.

LARAMIE.

Peabody, L. S.

RAWLINS.

Hugus, J. W. & Co.

ROCK SPRINGS.

Wyoming Merc. Company.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

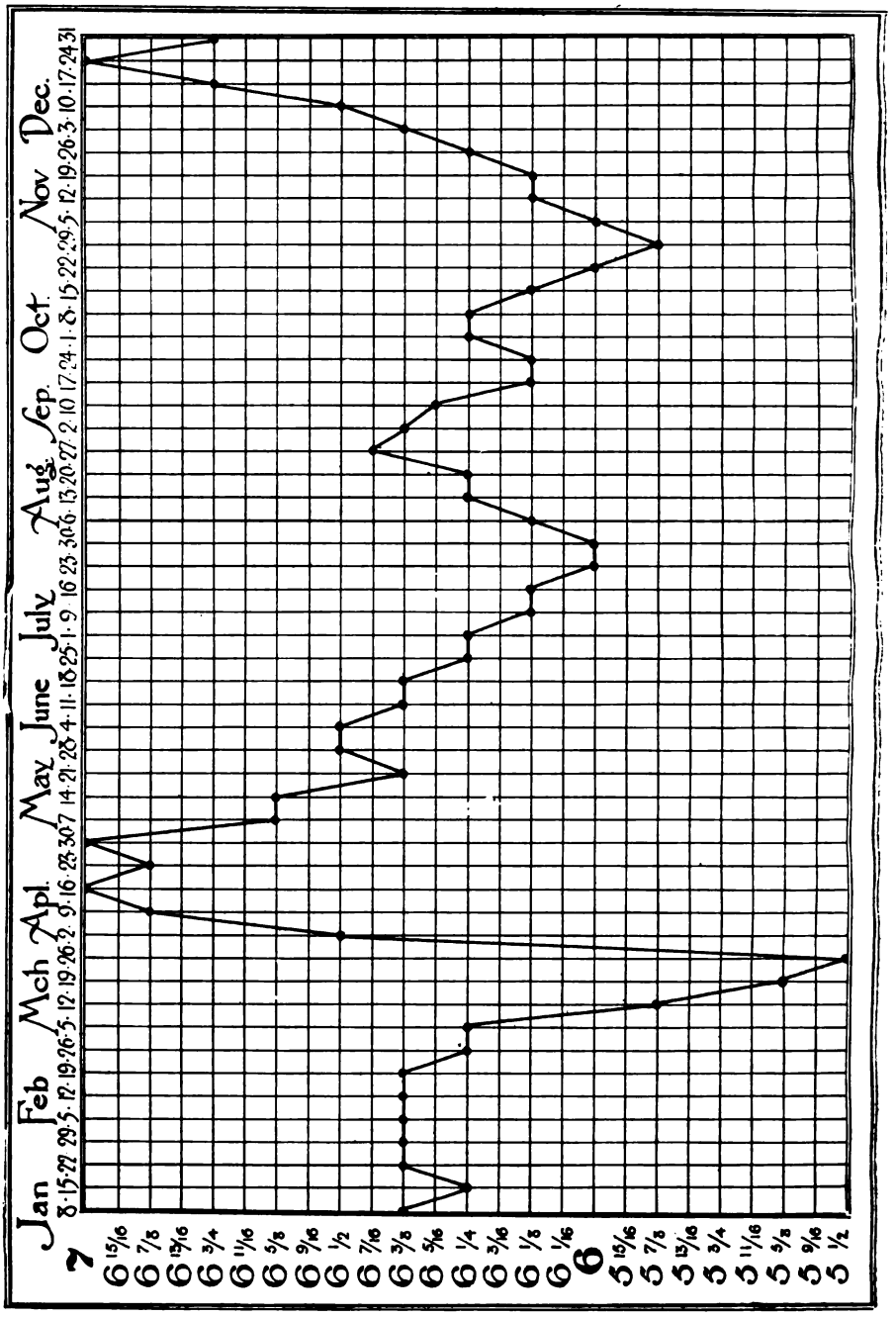
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Outstanding Assurance, Dec. 31, 1898	$987,157,134.00
Assurance Applied for in 1898	198,362,617.00
Examined and Declined	30,318,878.00
New Assurance Issued	168,043,739.00
Income in 1898	50,249,286.78
Assets Dec. 31, 1898	258,369,298.54
Assurance Fund ($198,898,259.00) & all other Liabilities ($2,160,550.27)	201,058,809.27
Surplus	57,310,489.27
Paid Policyholders in 1898	24,020,523.42

HENRY B. HYDE, PRESIDENT.
J. W. ALEXANDER, V.-P.

PRICES OF COFFEE AT NEW YORK, 1898.

RIO STANDARD NO. 7, CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



FRANCIS R. CORE. L. D. SHEPARD.

CORE & HERBERT,

Forwarding Agents, Weighers,

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

Insurance and Custom House Business Promptly Attended To.

103 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE CALL, 2155 and 2156 BROAD.

BRANCHES:

Driggs Stores, New York City.

H. P. Campbell & Co. Stores, New York City.

Terminal Warehouse Co. Central Stores, New York City.

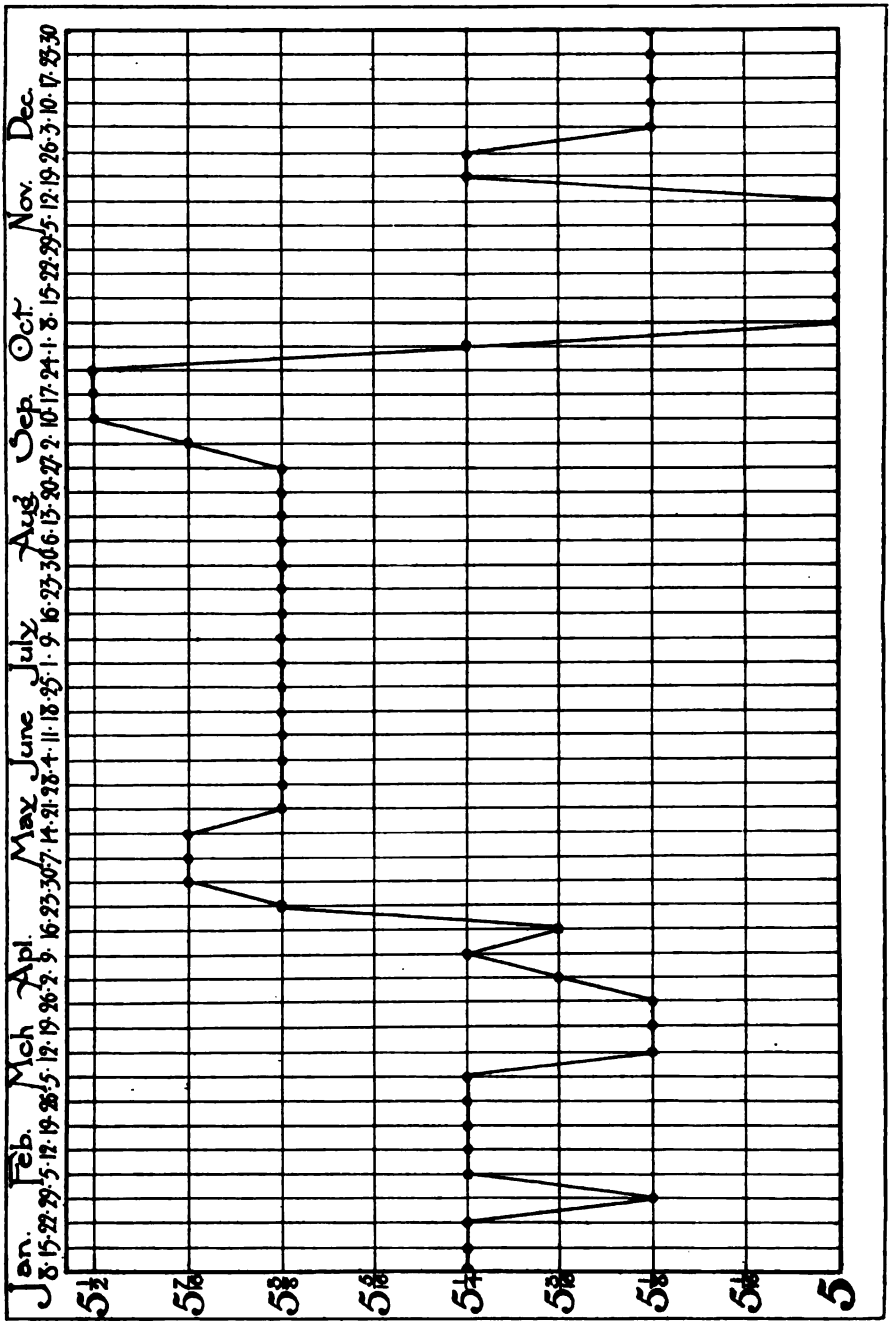
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.'s Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Campbell Stores, Hoboken, N. J.

BALTIMORE REPRESENTATIVES, R. F. KEYSER & CO., 1419 Thames Street, Baltimore, Md.

PRICES OF SUGAR AT NEW YORK, 1898.

STANDARD GRANULATED, CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



MOLLENHAUER

SUGAR REFINING CO.

JOHN MOLLENHAUER, Pres.

J. ADOLPH MOLLENHAUER, - - Vice-President.

FREDERICK D. MOLLENHAUER, - - Sec'y and Treas.

Office, 109 Wall Street, New York City.

ONLY THE HIGHEST GRADES OF

SUGARS USED IN OUR MANUFACTURE.

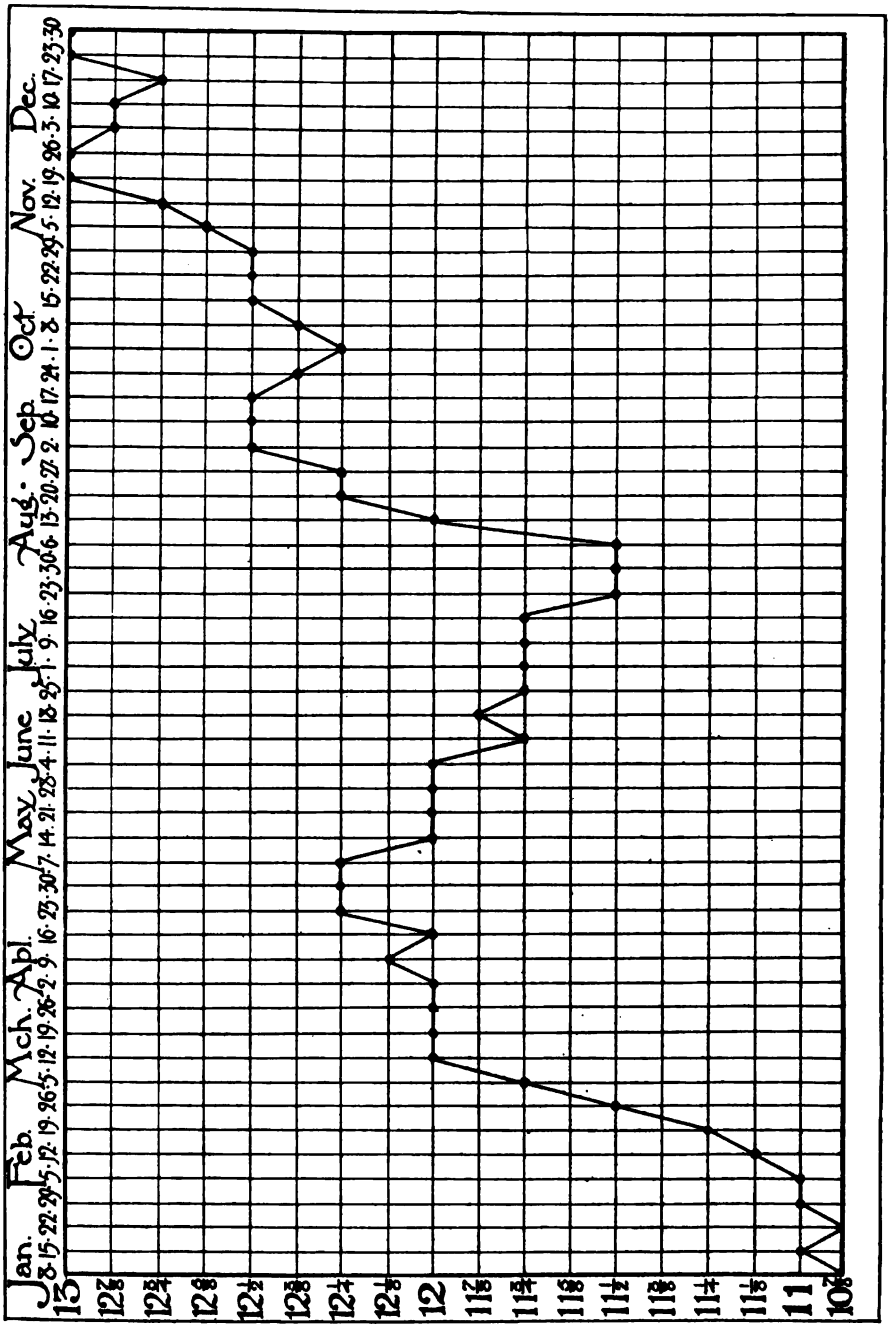
REFINERIES:

BLOCKS BOUNDED BY SOUTH TENTH, SOUTH ELEVENTH STREETS, DIVISION AND KENT AVENUES, AND EAST RIVER,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PRICES OF LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER AT NEW YORK, 1898.

CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



The Orford Copper Co.,

ROBERT M. THOMPSON, President,

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL REMOVE MAY 1ST TO 99 JOHN STREET.

Copper and Nickel Smelters.

Works at Constable's Hook, N. J.,

Opposite New Brighton, Staten Island.

Copper and Nickel Ore, Mattes, or Bullion Purchased.
Advances made on Consignments for Refining and Sale.

Specialty Made of Silver-Bearing Ores and Mattes.

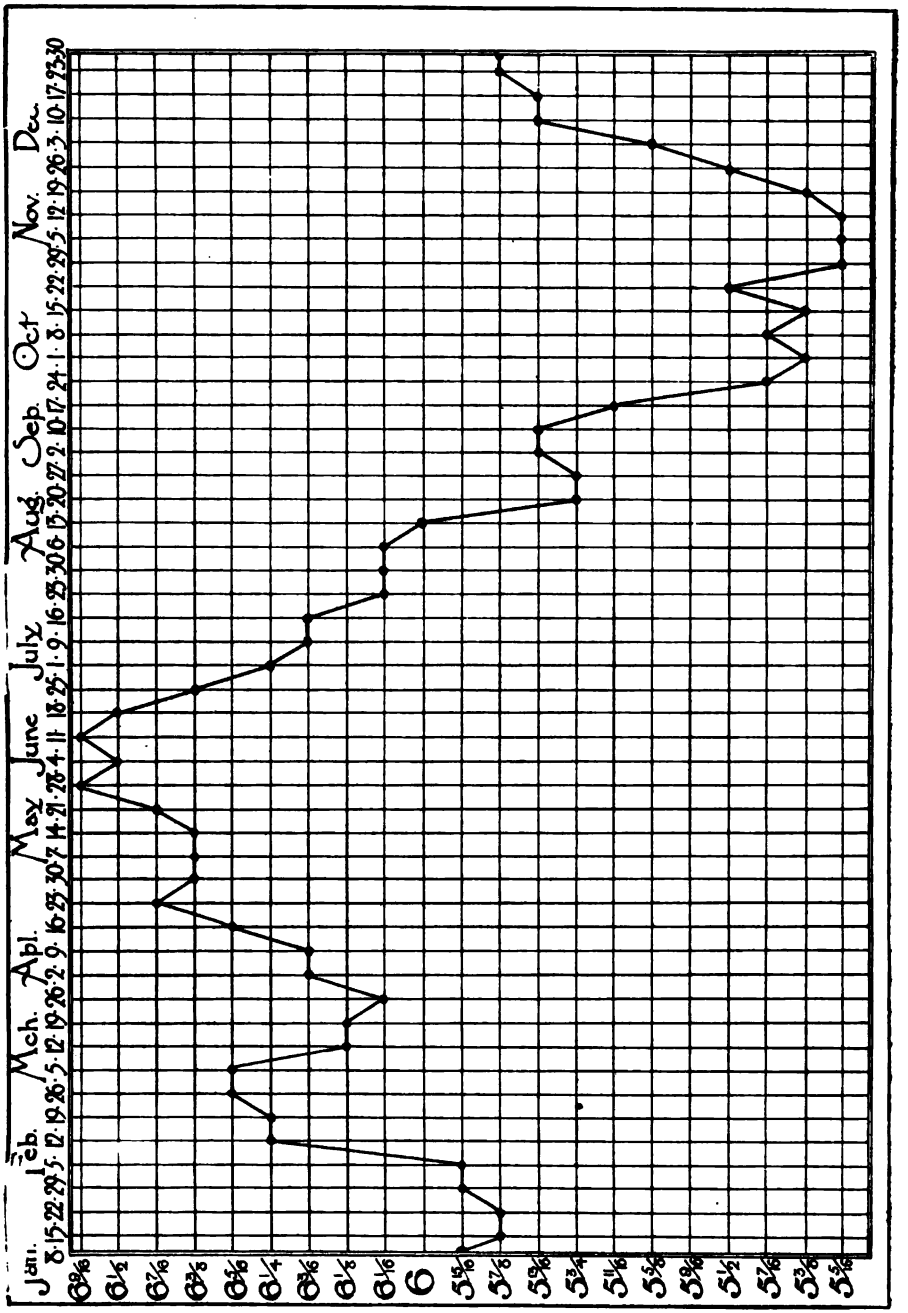
COPPER INGOTS, WIRE BARS AND CAKES.

MALLEABLE NICKEL:

SHOT, PLATES, INGOTS, BARS, SHEETS, WIRE. BEST QUALITY FOR ANODES, GERMAN SILVER, AND NICKEL STEEL FOR ARMOR PLATES.

PRICES OF COTTON AT NEW YORK, 1898.

MIDDLING UPLANDS, CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



HUBBARD BROS. & CO.,

COTTON MERCHANTS,

COFFEE EXCHANGE BUILDING,

NEW YORK.

$250,000

Deposited with the New York Insurance Department

For the Protection of all Policy-holders

United States Casualty Comp'y

Capital, $300,000. **Assets, $922,059.**

Surplus to Policy-holders, $455,000.

JAMES W. HINKLEY, President.

PERRY BELMONT, Vice-President. HENRY W. POOR, Treasurer.

W. F. MOORE, 2d Vice-President and General Manager. EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

Home Office: 141 Broadway, New York.

Accident and Liability Insurance.

AGENTS WANTED.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York Office

47 Cedar St.

Western Assurance Co.

OF TORONTO, CANADA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1st JANUARY. 1899.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

ASSETS

Government Bonds		$338,210.75
State and Municipal Bonds		541,239.40
Cash on Hand and on Deposit		151,462 99
Stocks and Bonds		383,690.00
Mortgages		20,000.00
Other Assets		250,267.75
		$1,684,870.89

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Premium Fund (New York Standard)	$854,638.04	
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	165,072.05	
All Other Liabilities	30,954.23	
		1,050,664.32

Surplus in United States **$634,206.57**
Total Income in United States for 1898 ..... **$1,709,829.68**
Total Losses Paid in United States from 1874 to 1898, inclusive **$17,477,219.81**

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-President.

British America Assurance Co.

OF TORONTO, CANADA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1st JANUARY, 1899.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

ASSETS

U. S. Government Bonds		$309,375 00
State Bonds		30,000 00
Municipal Bonds		487,[illegible] 75
Cash in Bank and Agents' hands		253,645 85
Stocks and Debentures		171,188 00
Mortgages		10,000 00
Accrued Interest		9,712 51
Total Assets		$1,271,431 11

LIABILITIES.

Re-Insurance Reserve (New York Standard)	$564,866 22	
Reserve for Losses	128,371 74	
All other Liabilities	60,764 04	
		754,002 00

Surplus in United States **$517,429 11**
Total Income in U. S. for 1898 ..... **$1,063,065 32**
Losses Paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1898, inclusive **$10,368,286 98**

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-President.
W. T. BLACKWELL, Supt. of Agencies.

The Palatine Insurance Comp'y

(LIMITED),

Of Manchester, England.

J. N. LANE, - - - - - General Manager.

Statement of United States Branch, January 1st, 1899.

ASSETS.	PAR VALUE.	MARKET VALUE.
United States Registered 4 per cent. bonds	$400,000.00	$448,000.00
Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mtge. Gold 4 per cent. bonds	200,000.00	210,250.00
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Con. Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds	200,000.00	214,500.00
New York City Registered 3 per cent. bonds	200,000.00	201,000.00
Manhattan Railway Con. Mtge. Gold 4 per cent. bonds	150,000.00	144,000.00
West Shore 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds	139,000.00	156,548.00
Louisville & Nashville and Mobile & Montgomery 1st Mtge. Gold 4½ per cent. bonds	100,000.00	109,000.00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st Mtge. Gold 4 per cent. bonds	100,000.00	91,375.00
Central of Georgia Railway 1st Mtge. Gold 5 per cent. bonds	75,000.00	87,750.00
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad 4 per cent. bonds	64,000.00	67,360.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4 per cent. bonds	50,000.00	54,125 00
Brooklyn City & Newtown R.R. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. bonds	50,000.00	57,750.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5 per cent. bonds	40,000.00	44,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern Debenture 5 per cent. bonds	35,000.00	41,650.00
N. Y., L. E. & West. Coal & R.R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. bonds	25,000.00	26,250.00
Beech Creek Railroad 1st Mtge. Gold 4 per cent. bonds	25,000.00	27,750.00
State of Georgia 3½ per cent. bonds	25,000.00	27,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Gold 5 per cent. bonds	20,000.00	23,400.00
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. 5 per cent. bonds	15,000.00	16,500.00
do. 1st Mtge. Sterling 6 per cent. bonds	14,000.00	15,960.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5 per cent. bonds	10,000.00	12,100.00
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. Gold 6 per cent. bonds	7,000.00	7,910.00
	$1,944,000.00	$2,084,178.00
Cash in banks		143,498 60
Cash due by agents and companies		352,197.79
Bond and mortgage on real estate in Oregon and New Mexico		60,000.00
Accrued interest and other assets		13,954.41
TOTAL ASSETS		$2,653,828.80

LIABILITIES.		
Unpaid losses	$220,783.69	
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	1,384,428.13	
Commissions, brokerages, return premiums, etc	08,329.41—	$1,703,541.23
NET SURPLUS		$950,287.57

United States Trustees.

CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
ROBERT W. STUART.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Local Board of Directors.

CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
ROBERT W. STUART.
SIDNEY DILLON RIPLEY.

UNITED STATES MANAGEMENT:

NEW YORK OFFICE, 21 Nassau Street (Equitable Building).

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

WILLIAM M. BALLARD, Assistant Manager.

MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

Atlantic

Mutual Insurance Company,

Office, 51 Wall Street, New York.

Organized in 1842.

Insures against Marine and Inland Transportation Risks and will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in England.

ASSETS NEARLY $11,000,000 FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS POLICIES.

The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued bearing interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the Charter.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-President.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice-President.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-President.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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B89094366960A

r Graphite Paint.

... not crack or **scale,** and is an absolute preventive against rust, either **above** or **under** ground. It is not affected by acids, chemicals, heat or cold. Covers **two** to **four** times **more surface** and **lasts four or five times longer than any other paint.** is easier applied and less wear on brushes.

On account of its great covering power, it is the **most economical paint** to use, saying **nothing of its durability. Contractors** claim a saving of 33½ per cent. in brushes and 20 per cent. in time by using **Superior Graphite Paint,** as it works easier, spreads better and wears lighter on the brush than other paints. This is no small item when painting large structures.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Detroit Graphite Mnf'g Co. DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

Graphite mines at L'Anse, near Lake Superior. "An American industry from the mines to the consumer."

HE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN GERMANY.

Transacts a Fire Business Only.

MAGDEBURG

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

P. E. RASOR, United States Manager.
AD. DOHMEYER, Assistant Manager

Trustees in the United States:

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
President Central Trust Co., of N. Y.

ERNST THALMANN,
of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynders, Counselors at Law, N. Y.

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
General Agent, Western Department,
New York Life Building, CHICAGO.

W. D. DEANE,
General Agent, Southern Department,
Equitable Building, ATLANTA.

Barber & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

Union Clan Line,

NEW YORK TO SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Vogeman Line,

NEW YORK TO HAMBURG.

Austro-Americana Line

NEW YORK TO GENOA AND TRIESTE.

DIRECT STEAMERS FOR

CHINA AND JAPAN,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Eastern Ports.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

FOR THE CONTINENT,

Calling at

HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, ALGIERS, MARSEILLES, SMYRNA, CONSTANTINOPLE and ALEXANDRIA.

Apply to

BARBER & CO.,

Steamship Agents and Brokers,
PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK CITY.
Branch Offices—Norfolk and Newport News, Va.

Booth S. S. Co., Ltd., and Red Cross Line

Jointly give a regular and efficient service of Fine Passenger and Freight Steamers to Para (Brazil) every 10 days, Barbados (West Indies), Maranham, Ceara and Manaos (Brazil) every 20 days.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Iquitos, Peru.

For passage and rates of freight apply to

BOOTH & CO., Agents, Booth S. S. Co., Ltd., 88 & 90 Gold St., N. Y.

EDMUND REEKS & CO., Agents Red Cross Line, 113-117 Pearl St., N. Y.

Ste Vol 4
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FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

New York Life Insurance Co.

Nos. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN A. McCALL, - - - President.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1899.

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value $115,687,034), market value, December 31, 1898		$121,579,619
Bonds and Mortgages (777 first liens)		39,002,758
Real Estate (68 pieces, including twelve office buildings)		16,539,000
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest		8,434,786
Loans to Policy-holders on their policies as security (legal value thereof, $16,000,000)		9,818,600
Loans on Stocks and Bonds (market value $9,229,702)		7,390,845
Stocks of Banks, Trust Companies, &c. ($4,532,086 cost value), market value, December 31, 1898		6,050,831
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities		2,280,188
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities		2,087,274
Interest and Rents due and accrued		1,440,487
Premium Notes on policies in force (legal value of policies, $2,500,000)		1,320,423
TOTAL ASSETS		$215,944,811

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Department)	$175,71[illegible]
All other Liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment	2,35[illegible]
	$178,06[illegible]
Additional Policy Reserve voluntarily set aside by the Company	2,83[illegible]
Surplus Reserved Funds voluntarily set aside by the Company	20,41[illegible]
Other Funds for all other contingencies	8,623,[illegible]
	$37,87[illegible]
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$215,944,811

CASH INCOME, 1898.

New Premiums	$7,644,715	
Renewal Premiums	27,987,933	
TOTAL PREMIUMS		$35,032,648
Interest on:		
Bonds	$5,740,819	
Mortgages	1,940,937	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by reserves on policies	628,638	
Other Securities	391,353	
Rents received	875,741	
Dividends on Stocks	221,780	
TOTAL, INTEREST, RENTS, &c		9,799,268
TOTAL INCOME		$45,431,916

EXPENDITURES, 1898.

Paid for Losses, Endowments, and Annuities	$15,390,978
Paid for Dividends and Surrender values	6,128,888
Commissions ($3,320,904.33) on New Business of $152,096,369; Medical Examiners' Fees, and Inspection of Risks ($449,428)	3,770,332
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $791,927,751 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures	5,208,754
Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditures for year	14,932,964
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$45,431,916

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

ON THE BASIS OF PAID-FOR BUSINESS ONLY.

	Number of Policies.	Amount.
In Force, Dec. 31, 1897	332,958	$877,020,925
New Insurance Paid for, 1898	73,471	152,093,369
Old Insurances revived and increased, 1898	835	2,129,688
Total Paid-for Business	407,264	$1,031,243,982
DEDUCT TERMINATIONS:		
By Death, Maturity, Surrender, Expiry, &c	33,330	87,222,862
Paid-for Business in force Dec. 31, 1898	373,934	$944,021,120
Gain in 1898	40,976	$67,000,1[illegible]
New Applications declined in 1898	6,142	15,986,83[illegible]

COMPARISON FOR SEVEN YEARS, 1891-1898.

	Dec. 31, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1898.	Gain in Seven y'rs.
Assets	$125,947,290	$215,944,811	$89,997,521
Income	31,854,194	45,431,917	13,577,723
Dividends of Year to Policy-holders	1,260,340	2,759,432	1,499,092
Total Payments of Year to Policy-holders	12,671,491	21,519,865	8,848,374
Number of Policies in Force	[illegible]	373,934	191,131
	[illegible]	[illegible]4,021,120	$368,331,471

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PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF

NEW YORK

E. W. SCOTT, PRESIDENT

ISSUES
THE MOST DESIRABLE FORMS
OF POLICIES
ADAPTED TO THE
PRACTICAL NEEDS OF
ASSURERS